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DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
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Report on the Work of the
Bu. of Educ. for the Natives
of Alaska, 1915 - 1918
Advance Sheets, 1918 -20



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BULLETIN, 1916, No. 47

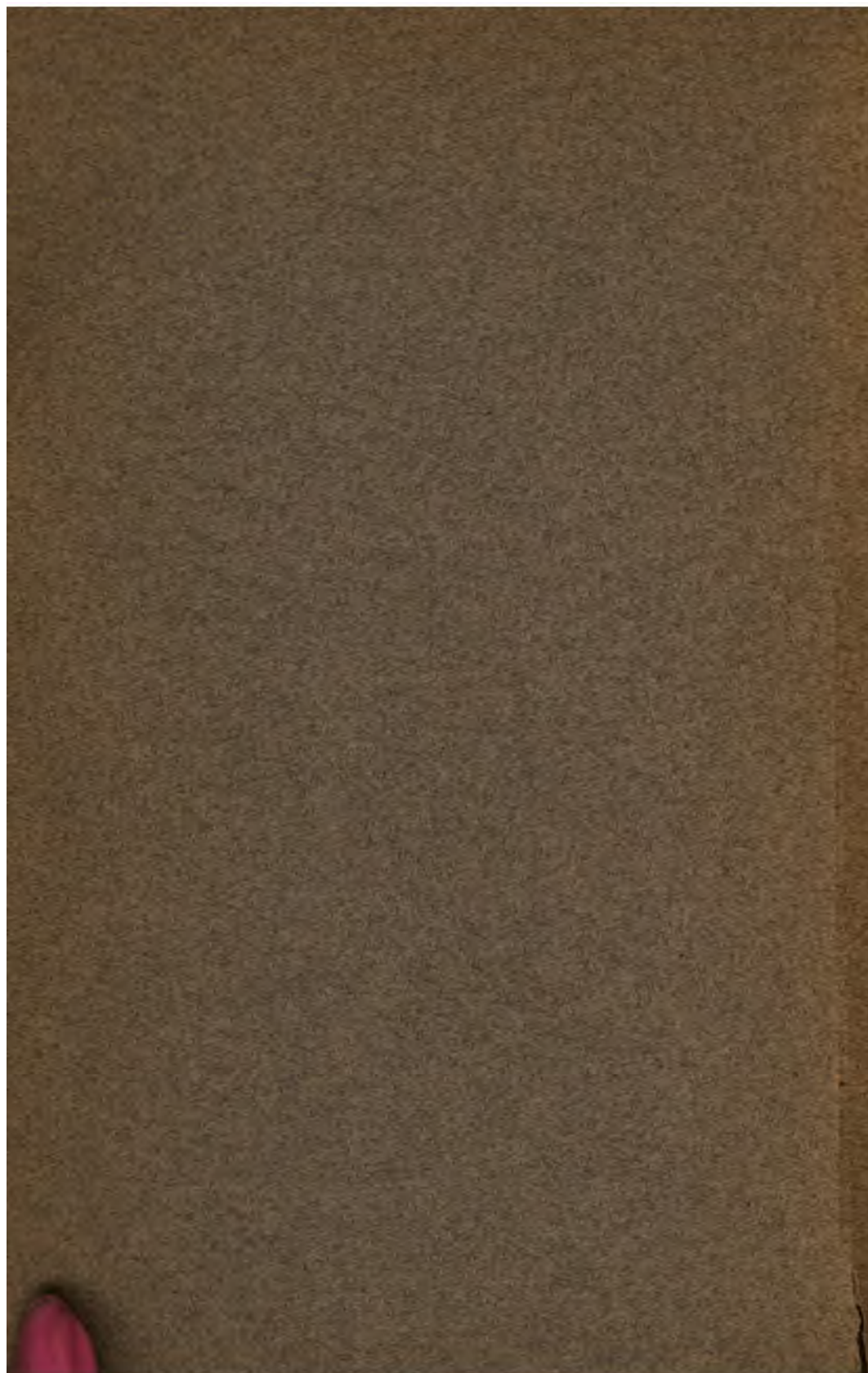
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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1914-15

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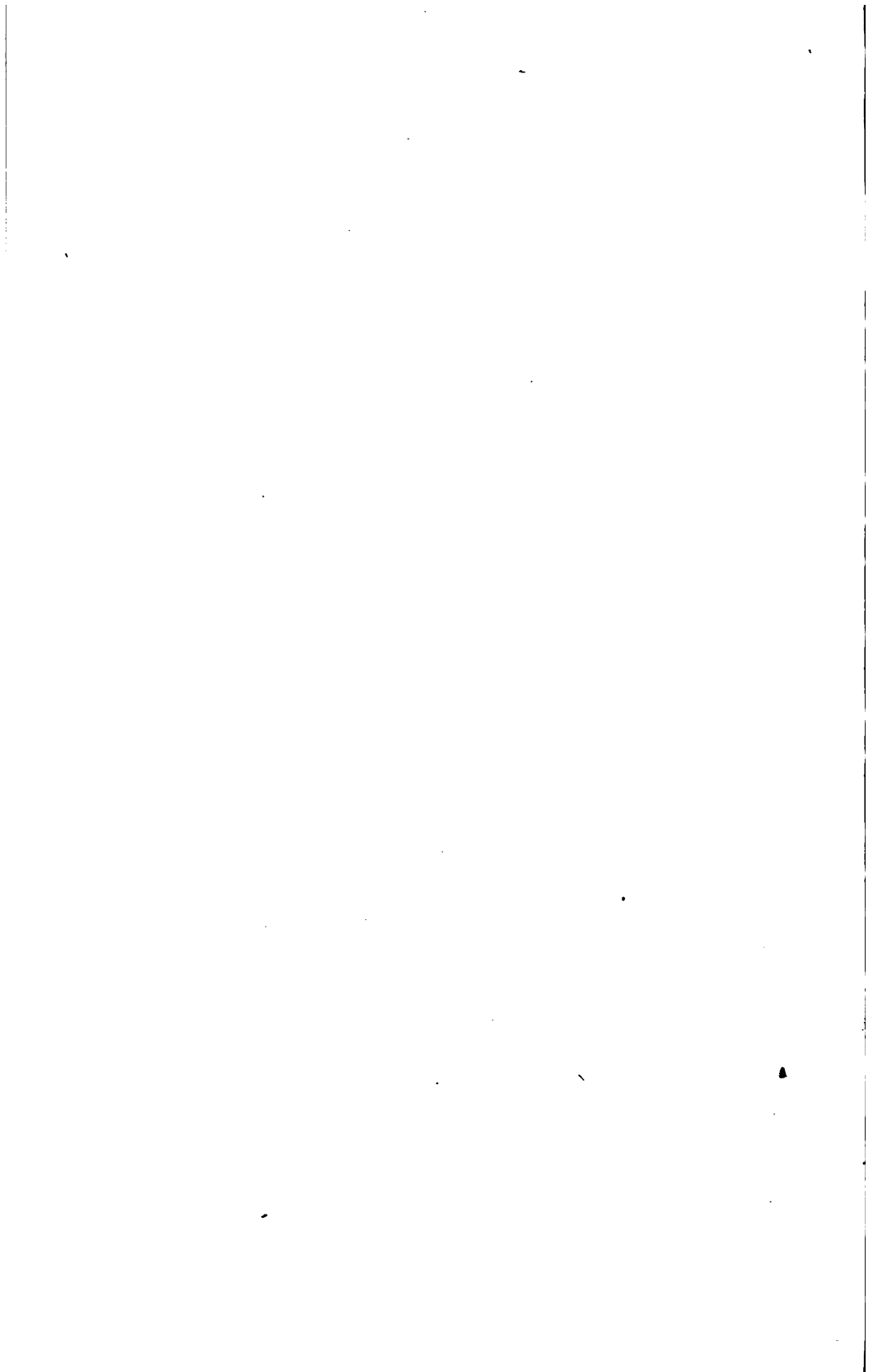
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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1914-15.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 5 superintendents, 1 assistant superintendent, 97 teachers, 7 physicians, and 8 nurses. Sixty-seven schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,436 and an average attendance of 1,963.

In addition to maintaining schools for the native children in Alaska, the bureau has continued its endeavors in behalf of the entire native communities by extending medical relief, by maintaining sanitary methods of living in the villages, by promoting the industries conducted by the natives, and by relieving destitution.

Of the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915," more than \$25,000 was used in employing seven physicians and eight nurses; in maintaining improvised hospitals at Nulato, Kotzebue, and Kanakanak; in payments under contracts with St. Ann's Hospital at Juneau, with the Good Samaritan Hospital at Valdez, with the Holy Cross Hospital at Nome, with the Fairhaven Hospital at Candle, and with the Children's Orthopedic Hospital at Seattle, for the treatment of natives; also, as heretofore, in furnishing the teachers of the United States public schools with medical supplies and medical books in order to enable them to treat minor ailments. The efforts of the bureau to secure from Congress a specific appropriation to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the natives of Alaska have met with success, \$25,000 having been granted for that purpose for the fiscal year 1915-16.

Much of the sickness prevailing among the natives of Alaska is caused by the eating of food which has not been properly prepared. The waters of Alaska teem with fish, and wild berries grow in profusion throughout its vast area, but in many villages, according to the ancient practice, fish for winter use are either dried in the sun, crudely smoked, or buried in the earth, while the berries are preserved in oil. In order to replace these primitive methods, during

the summer of 1914 steam home canning outfits for use in preserving fish and meat, as well as berries and vegetables, were sent to three of the largest villages. It is hoped that the use of such outfits will become general in the native communities.

One of the most effective agencies for the advancement in civilization of a native village is the establishment in it of a cooperative store owned by the natives and managed by them, under the supervision of a teacher of a United States public school, resulting in the securing of articles of food and clothing at equitable prices, the dividing among the natives themselves of profits which would otherwise go to a white trader, and in the acquiring by the natives of self-confidence and experience in business affairs. It is most encouraging to note the ability which the natives have shown in conducting these enterprises. According to the district superintendent, the income of the village of Atka has increased 150 per cent because of the establishment of its cooperative store. The cooperative stores at Hydaburg, Klawock, Klukwan, and on St. Lawrence Island have also met with success.

In continuation of the policy of setting aside carefully selected tracts to which large numbers of natives can be attracted, and within which, secure from the intrusion of unscrupulous white men, the natives can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises, and within which the bureau can concentrate its efforts, during the year reservation was made by Executive order of a tract on the Kobuk River, in Arctic Alaska, also of a tract on the northern shore of Cook Inlet, including the village of Tyonek and its surroundings. The reservation of the tract on the Kobuk River was made in compliance with the urgent request of the natives of Deering on Kotzebue Sound, who wished to migrate from the village which had been their home from time immemorial, because life in it had become increasingly difficult, the development of mining and the influx of white men having resulted in the killing off of game animals and in great scarcity of fuel. Within their new reservation on the shores of the remote Arctic river these natives can secure an abundant supply of fish, game, and timber, and can build up a new village for themselves.

In 1891, when setting apart Annette Island as a reserve for the use of the Metlakatians and such other Alaskans as might join them, Congress empowered the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules and regulations for the reserve. However, this authority was not exercised, because it was felt that the advancement of the Metlakatians could best be secured by letting them develop under the sole leadership of Mr. William Duncan, the founder of that unique colony. When it became necessary in the best interests of the Metlakatians to establish and maintain a United States public school in Met-

lakatla, and otherwise to assume responsibility in connection with the interests of the Metlakatians, it was deemed advisable to prescribe a code of regulations for the government of the colony, which was put into effect by the Secretary of the Interior January 28, 1915. Under these regulations the government of Annette Islands Reserve is vested in an elective council of 12 members, with power to pass such ordinances for the local government of the reserve as are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, the laws of the Territory of Alaska, or the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

At its recent session the Alaska Territorial Legislature passed two acts of vital importance to the Alaskan natives. The act to define and establish the political status of Alaskan natives, approved April 27, 1915, provides for the acquiring of citizenship by natives of Alaska. It empowers a United States judge to issue a certificate of citizenship to a native who has severed all tribal relations, adopted the habits of civilization, satisfied the teachers of a United States public school or a territorial or a municipal school of his qualifications for citizenship, and obtained the indorsement of his claim by five citizens. The act to provide for local self-government in native villages in Alaska, approved April 21, 1915, provides that a United States commissioner, after a proper hearing, may authorize the organization for self-government of any native village in Alaska having not less than 40 permanent inhabitants above the age of 21. The form of government provided for such villages is similar to that prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for Annette Islands Reserve.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, show a total of 70,243 reindeer, distributed among 76 herds. Of the 70,243 reindeer, 46,683, or 66 per cent, were owned by 1,140 natives; 3,408, or 5 per cent, were owned by the United States; 6,890, or 10 per cent, were owned by missions; and 13,262, or 19 per cent, were owned by Lapps and others. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year, exclusive of the meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was \$81,997. The total, 70,243, is a net increase of 21 per cent during the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 9,000 reindeer were killed for meat and skins during the year.

The reindeer enterprise in Alaska has successfully passed through two stages—the introduction of the reindeer to a new country and people, and the development of an administration which has established the industry in the coastal region from Point Barrow to the

Aleutian Peninsula. There remains the successful commercializing of the industry, the advancement of the enterprise from a branch of industrial education to one of the industries of the country.

Realizing that the establishment of an export trade in reindeer products is essential to the success of the enterprise, the bureau is encouraging the shipment of reindeer meat and hides from Alaska to the States. The last steamer to leave Nome before the closing of navigation by ice brought to Seattle in October, 1914, 25 carcasses of reindeer, which were placed on sale in Seattle, retailing at from 20 to 35 cents per pound. The chief of the Alaska Division also brought from Nome 3 carcasses to be distributed among the five continental railway lines running out of Seattle, in order that reindeer meat might be given a trial on dining cars, with a view to securing for the natives contracts for the delivery of reindeer meat each season.

During the winter of 1914-15 the bureau's superintendent, who is situated at Nome, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, distributed among the Eskimo herders in northwestern Alaska a proposal from a cold-storage company operating between Seattle and Nome to market in Seattle for the Eskimos on a commission basis the reindeer meat consigned to said company. This action will probably result in the shipment of a considerable quantity of reindeer meat from Nome during the summer. The responsibility of accepting or rejecting the proposal of the cold-storage company will rest with the native owners of reindeer, the superintendents acting in an advisory capacity and assisting in making the necessary arrangements.

Soon after the inception of the reindeer enterprise certain Lapps were brought from Lapland to Alaska and employed by the bureau as instructors of the Eskimos in the care and management of the reindeer, each Lapp receiving a certain number of reindeer in payment for his services. During the summer of 1914 a company, organized at Nome, purchased about 1,200 reindeer from one of these Lapps. This company intends to purchase other herds now owned by Lapps, and to engage in the exportation of reindeer meat and hides.

Under the supervision of the superintendent of the northwestern district a very successful convention, attended by about 200 of the Eskimos engaged in the reindeer industry on the Seward Peninsula, was held at Igloo from January 11 to 17. The main object of the convention was the exchange of experiences and opinions on matters connected with the raising and the utilizing of reindeer. The discussions included such subjects as the best way to slaughter a reindeer and prepare it for market, the most satisfactory forms of sleds

and harness, and the best methods of driving reindeer. There were also shooting matches, rope-throwing contests, wrestling bouts, and many kinds of races with reindeer. The exhibits included sets of harness, sleds, halters, and clothing made of reindeer skin, for which prizes were awarded. The success of this convention will probably result in the holding of similar conventions annually in various centers of the reindeer industry.

The reindeer industry is now extending from the mainland to the outlying islands. During August, 1914, upon the request of the Department of the Interior, the revenue cutter *Manning* conveyed a herd of 40 reindeer from Ugashik, on the Alaska Peninsula, to Atka, a remote island in the Aleutian chain, where it will be a valuable factor in alleviating the deplorable conditions which have hitherto prevailed upon that desolate island. The extension of the reindeer industry into southeast Alaska was begun during October by the shipment to Metlakatla, on Annette Island, of eight reindeer from the herd in the vicinity of Nome.

LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1914-15.

William T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska and chief of the Alaska Division, Alaska.

EMPLOYEES IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

William Hamilton, Alaskan assistant, Pennsylvania.
David E. Thomas, accountant, Massachusetts.
James O. Williams, junior clerk, Illinois.

EMPLOYEES IN THE SUPPLY AND DISBURSING OFFICE, SEATTLE.

Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent, Maryland.
Alexander H. Quarles, special disbursing agent, Georgia.
Chauncy C. Bestor, assistant supply agent, Washington.
Julius C. Helwig, clerk and stenographer, Indiana.

EMPLOYEES IN ALASKA.

District superintendents of schools.

Walter C. Shields, northwestern district, Nome.
Andrew N. Evans, western district, Unalakleet.
George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district, Tanana.
Henry O. Schaleben, southwestern district, Seward.
William G. Beattie, southeastern district, Juneau.

Special disbursing agent and assistant district superintendent of schools in the northwestern district of Alaska.

Walter H. Johnson, Nome.

Physicians.

Emil Krulish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.
 Henry O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward.
 Bruce H. Brown, M. D., Nulato, to September 15, 1914.
 Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Klawock and Sitka.
 Linus H. French, M. D., Nushagak.
 Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Nulato, from September 16, 1914.
 Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
 H. N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue.
 J. W. Reed, M. D., Bethel and Russian Mission.

Nurses and teachers of sanitation.

Mrs. Anna G. Barton, Kogiung.
 Mrs. Clara M. Brown, Nulato, to September 15, 1914.
 Miss Esther Gibson, southeastern district, to April 30, 1915.
 Mrs. Carrie W. Jordan, St. Michael and Unalakleet.
 Miss Harriet R. Kenly, Nome.
 Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Nulato, from September 16, 1914.
 Mrs. Louise M. Nichols, Kotzebue.
 Mrs. Emma B. Reed, Bethel and Russian Mission.
 Mrs. Marie Umgukh, Kakanak, from September 16 to December 31, 1914.

Teachers and school attendance, 1914-15.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT—ARCTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA REGIONS AS FAR SOUTH AS THE KOYUK RIVER, INCLUDING ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Barrow.....	Telbert L. Richardson.....	Washington.....	79	109	12
	Mrs. Carrie Richardson.....	do.....			
	Roy Ahmaogak.....	Alaska.....			
Buckland.....	Mrs. Belle C. Cram.....	Washington.....			
	Mrs. Iva K. Taber.....	Alaska.....	14	29	5½
Council.....	Mrs. Lulu J. Welch.....	do.....	18	41	6½
	Charles Replogle.....	Washington.....	39	51	12
Deering.....	Mrs. Clara Replogle.....	do.....			
	Chas. Menadlook.....	Alaska.....	13	19	7
Diomedes.....	John F. Coffin.....	California.....	48	78	12
	Mrs. Mary Coffin.....	do.....			
Gambell.....	Miss Anna Hagberg.....	Illinois.....	23	31	8½
	Miss Mary K. Westdahl.....	Alaska.....			
Igloo.....	H. D. Reese.....	Pennsylvania.....	37	52	12
	Edwin W. Hunnicutt.....	Wyoming.....			
Kivalina.....	Clinton S. Replogle.....	Washington.....	31	51	10
	Miss Cora B. Hawk.....	Pennsylvania.....	34	56	12
Kotzebue.....	Clarence Ausley.....	Oregon.....	33	45	10
	Mrs. Sue B. Ausley.....	do.....			
Nome.....	Miss Edna Cameron.....	Alaska.....	27	51	10
	Robert Samms.....	California.....	30	42	12
Shishmaref.....	Thomas W. Schultz.....	do.....	28	55	10
	Fred M. Sickler.....	Pennsylvania.....	30	74	12
Shungnak.....	Miss Grace A. Hill.....	Alaska.....	23	47	9
	Miss Dagny Brevig.....	Washington.....	20	28	8
Sinuk.....	Wm. B. Van Vatin.....	do.....	23	45	12
	James H. Maguire.....	Alaska.....	66	92	12
Teller.....	Miss Mattie A. Caldwell.....	Missouri.....			
	Arthur Nagozruk.....	Alaska.....			
Wainwright.....	Mrs. James H. Maguire.....	do.....			
	Wales.....				
Total.....			616	996	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

WESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION, BETWEEN KOYUK RIVER AND CAPE NEWENHAM.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Akiak.....	John H. Kilbuck.....	Alaska.....	39	59	12
	Joseph H. Kilbuck.....	do.....			7
Akulurak.....	Miss Mary Laurentia.....	do.....	50	57	
Bethel.....	Mrs. Bertha J. Boyd.....	Washington.....	47	62	12
Goodnews Bay.....	Claude M. Allison.....	do.....	11	14	12
Hamilton.....	H. Ray Fuller.....	do.....	18	22	10
Holy Cross.....	Miss Mary Bernadette.....	Alaska.....	111	121	9
	Miss Mary Thecla.....	do.....			
Hooper Bay.....	John S. Calkins.....	Montana.....	34	60	11
Kinak.....	W. D. McMillan.....	Washington.....	13	27	12
Mountain Village.....	Walter E. Cochran.....	West Virginia.....	20	37	12
	Mrs. Minnie Cochran.....	do.....			9
Nulato.....	Miss Mary Bailey.....	Alaska.....	38	64	9
Pilot Station.....	Elmer E. Harnden.....	Washington.....	25	33	10
Quinhagak.....	Miss Marie E. Stecker.....	Alaska.....	17	28	8
Russian Mission.....	Howard Reed.....	Louisiana.....	16	29	3
St. Michael.....	Floyd L. Allen.....	Michigan.....	18	55	12
	Mrs. Gladys M. Allen.....	do.....			
Shageluk.....	G. A. Danforth.....	Washington.....	14	22	11
	Mrs. Rena C. Danforth.....	do.....			9
Shaktolik.....	Misha Ivanoff.....	Alaska.....	23	35	9
Unalakleet.....	Elmer E. Van Ness.....	Tennessee.....	46	75	12
	Samuel Anaruk.....	Alaska.....			
	Miss Eva Rock.....	do.....			
Total.....			540	800	

UPPER YUKON DISTRICT—VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BETWEEN 141° AND 157°.

Circle.....	Mrs. Ella E. Eby.....	Alaska.....	19	32	10½
Eagle.....	Miss Lula Graves.....	do.....	11	28	9½
Louden.....	Miss Nora Dawson.....	Missouri.....	10	14	7
Tanana.....	Miss Margaret Harper.....	California.....	8	18	10
Yukon.....	Mrs. Veta McIntosh.....	Oregon.....	22	78	8
Total.....			70	170	

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION SOUTH OF CAPE NEWENHAM AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION WEST OF 141°.

Atka.....	Amoe B. Carr.....	Washington.....	17	36	10
	Mrs. Ella D. Carr.....	do.....			1½
Chignik.....	Mrs. Lura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	24	41	11
Chogitung.....	Mrs. Corinne Call.....	Washington.....	63	74	12
	Peter Nelson.....	Alaska.....			
Copper Center.....	Arthur H. Miller.....	Washington.....	6	24	10
Iliamna.....	Preston H. Nash.....	do.....	18	22	12
	Mrs. Preston H. Nash.....	do.....			
Kogiung.....	George A. Barton.....	do.....	14	22	12
Kulukak.....	James G. Cox.....	Alaska.....	22	33	12
Susitna.....	Mrs. May Cody.....	do.....	17	30	7
Tatitlek.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	Washington.....	37	46	12
	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....			
Togiak.....	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....	12	24	12
Tyonek.....	Chas. M. Robinson.....	Washington.....	34	40	8
Ugashik.....	John W. Fuller.....	do.....	12	20	12
Unalaska.....	Will A. Wilson.....	Alaska.....	54	82	9
	Alma Wilson.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Kathryn D. Sellar.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Mary Lavigne.....	do.....			
Total.....			330	494	

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION EAST OF 141°.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed.	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy L. Alexander	Alaska.....	12	50	7
Hoonah.....	Charles F. Richardson	Washington.....	39	101	10
Hydaburg.....	Chas. W. Hawkesworth	Alaska.....	80	116	12
	Chas. E. Hibbs	Washington.....			
	Miss Ruth Armstrong	California.....			
	Miss Deane Armstrong	do.....			
Juneau.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson	Idaho.....	12	41	8
Kake.....	Mrs. Louise K. Milnes	Alaska.....	25	79	7
	Mrs. Belle Newton	do.....			
Killisnoo.....	Raphael Goodheart	Washington.....	19	59	12
	Mrs. Leona R. Goodheart	do.....			
Klawock.....	Chas. E. Hibbs	do.....	38	85	9½
	G. Wayne Dick	do.....			
Klukwan.....	Fay E. Shaver	Alaska.....	25	57	11½
	Miss Frances M. Calkins	Washington.....			
Loring.....	Miss Margaret Hamilton	Alaska.....	11	15	6
Metliakahtla.....	Chas. D. Jones	Washington.....	86	203	11
	Harry F. Geil	Idaho.....			
	Miss Beatrice E. Bair	Washington.....			
	Mrs. Clara V. Jones	do.....			
Sitka.....	Mrs. Louisa K. Campbell	California.....	30	84	7
Wrangell.....	Miss Nellie M. Taylor	Nebraska.....	12	37	7½
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Axelson	Illinois.....	18	49	6
Total.....			407	976	

Summary of teachers and school attendance for the year 1914-15.

District.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Daily attendance per school.	Enrollment per school.
Northwestern district.....	19	27	998	32	52
Western district.....	17	24	800	32	47
Upper Yukon district.....	5	5	170	14	34
Southwestern district.....	13	19	494	25	38
Southeastern district.....	13	22	976	31	75
Total.....	67	97	3,436	29	51

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska, 1915."

Appropriation.....	\$200,000.00
Salaries in Alaska.....	\$94,358.01
Equipment and supplies.....	15,498.15
Fuel and light.....	19,363.38
Local expenses.....	1,889.33
Repairs and rent.....	4,155.37
Buildings.....	14,475.06
Medical relief.....	25,584.80
Destitution.....	1,465.00
Commissioner's office salaries.....	4,870.17
Seattle office salaries.....	8,042.50
Commissioner's office expenses.....	125.00
Seattle office expenses.....	675.00
Traveling expenses.....	9,071.65
Contingencies.....	426.58
Total.....	200,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1915."

Appropriation.....	\$5,000
Salaries of chief herders.....	\$500
Supplies.....	3,850
Establishing new herds.....	650
Total.....	5,000

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General statistics of the Alaska reindeer service, 1914-15.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Mission reindeer.	Lapps and others.		Holders.		Natives.						Income from sale of meat, freighting, etc.						
					Number.	Reindeer owned.	Number.	Reindeer.	Owners. ¹			Apprentices.									
									Number.	Reindeer.	Government.	Mission.	Lapps.	Herd-ers and own-ers.		Total natives.	Reindeer owned.	Trained.	Being trained.		
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.							
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.		Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.		Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.
1 Atka ²	1914	50	50																		
2 Barrow, No. 1.....	1898	1,543	39		8	613	72	650	2	71						9		\$4,432			
3 Barrow, No. 2.....	1909	841			4	601	130	130			8	170	10	90	1,504		3	\$4,432			
4 Bethel, No. 1 (Akoolakotak).....	1913	733			6	641	5	38			3	54	3	14	733		8	\$3,500			
5 Bethel, No. 2 (Kilohalin).....	1911	2,371			4	2,356					1	15			15			\$2,000			
6 Bethel, No. 3 (Kivigluk).....	1912	626			4	584					2	42	2	6	626			\$2,000			
7 Bethel, No. 4 (Nahtuk).....	1907	691			5	601	8	80			1	10	1	14	691			\$2,000			
8 Bethel, No. 5 (Taunkkak).....	1902	2,877			5	2,877					1	47	1	9	2,877			\$2,500			
9 Bethel, No. 6 (Oungogtuit).....	1913	549			2	456	6	46			1	11	11	8	549			\$2,500			
10 Bethel, No. 7 (Mission).....	1901	1,908		1,658	1	154					11	2	12	11	250		\$800	\$1,000			
11 Bethel, No. 8 (Kakak).....	1915	577	159								7				284		150	\$1,000			
12 Buckland, No. 1.....	1911	532	83		6	324	14	125	1					3	449			\$1,000			
13 Buckland, No. 2 (Sokweens).....	1914	711	4		5	677	5	21	1	8				11	706			\$1,000			
14 Cape Douglas, No. 1 (Okbaok) ³	1911	473			6	455	3	318						1	473			\$1,000			
15 Cape Douglas, No. 2 (Drunnak's) ⁴	1914	813			5	713	10	100						15	813			\$1,000			
16 Cape Espenberg.....	1913	240			5	235	5	235			1	5	1	6	240			\$1,000			
17 Chogtun ⁵	1910	813	247		8	460	1	6	4	100				13	566			\$1,000			
18 Council ⁶	1907	1,423			6	467	25	884			2	72	2	33	1,423			\$1,000			
19 Deering, No. 1 (Laine River) ⁷	1905	872			5	771	5	37			2	64	2	12	872			\$1,000			
20 Deering, No. 2 (Good Hope).....	1911	967	30	112	4	431	15	225			5	169	5	24	825			\$1,000			
21 Deering, No. 3 (Kugruk).....	1913	677			3	346	13	283			8	48	3	19	677			\$1,000			
22 Dutch Harbor ⁸	1913	17	17															\$1,000			
23 Egavik ⁹	1907	3,046			2	2,976					1	14			70			\$1,000			
24 Gambell.....	1900	1,468	40		9	1,378	3	43			1	7	1	13	1,428			\$1,000			

¹ By purchase or inheritance.

² Included in total.

³ No reports received, all figures estimated.

⁴ Estimated.

General statistics of the Alaska reindeer service, 1914-15—Continued.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Mission reindeer.	Lapps and others.		Herders.		Natives.						Income from sale of meat, freighting, etc.					
					Number.	Reindeer owned.	Owners. ¹		Apprentices.				Total natives.	Reindeer owned.	Trained.	Being trained.	Mission.	Lapps and other whites.	Natives.	Total.
							Number.	Reindeer.	Gov-ern-ment.	Mis-sion.	Lapps.	Herd-ers and own-ers.								
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.
Gobovin, No. 1 (Mission)².	1896	1,833	1,255	578	2	138	375	2	138	3125	3	10	638	15	4	1,200	500	1,700		
Gobovin, No. 2².	1908	420		8	420		8	420			3	8	420	10	5		800	800		
Gobovin, No. 1.	1907	1,081	4	3	208	9	208	9	810		2	55	1,071	5	2		3,000	3,000		
Gobovin, No. 2 (Pituktalik).	1914	673	63	3	249	7	320	7	320		2	41	610	5			1,800	1,800		
Goodnews Bay²	1909	1,075	624	5	468	7	3	83	2	23	33	8	551	37	1	600	900	800		
Holy Cross².	1911	851	727	5	101	6	153	3	75		2	70	324	10	2		150	650		
Hooper Bay.	1912	633	261	1	142	6	155	3	286		2	8	176	25			868	868		
Icy Cape.	1906	774	8	1	561	4	112	1	23		2	8	372	20			2,000	2,000		
Igloo, No. 1.	1907	739	6	5	447	15	286	1	23		2	8	738	30			1,200	1,200		
Igloo, No. 2.	1912	839	6	3	407	6	432	6	284		8	5	539	24			666	666		
Igloo, No. 3.	1914	370		1	36	3	284	3	284		6	3	370	6	4		1,600	1,600		
Igloo, No. 4.	1915	453		1	54	7	379	7	309		5	98	433	18	6		2,000	2,000		
Igloo, No. 1.	1910	1,821		2	975	6	109	6	263		1	34	1,494	12			2,400	2,400		
Igloo, No. 2 (Bonanza)².	1913	494		2	397	1	9	1	263		1	11	494	14			1,500	1,500		
Igloo, No. 1 (North).	1905	214		4	208	1	9	1	208		4	4	214	17			400	400		
Igloo, No. 2 (South).	1913	290		4	276	3	18	3	18		3	7	290	16			400	400		
Khanua No. 1.	1913	424	306	4	36	3	33	3	18		3	7	424	11			1,800	1,800		
Khanua No. 2 (South River).	1910	824	30	1	361	3	333	3	333		3	110	804	49			1,600	1,600		
Kivalus No. 1.	1905	157	30	4	94	13	120	13	120		3	39	157	28			2,200	2,200		
Kivalus No. 2 (North River).	1912	222		4	94	13	120	13	120		3	39	222	6			2,200	2,200		
Kivalus No. 3.	1912	205		4	118	8	46	8	46		3	41	205	5			400	400		
Kivalus No. 4.	1915	205		4	200	6	46	6	46		3	41	205	5			400	400		
Kotahing.	1909	200		4	200	6	46	6	46		3	41	200	7			400	400		
Kotahing No. 1.	1909	200		4	200	6	46	6	46		3	41	200	7			400	400		
Kotahing No. 2.	1909	200		4	200	6	46	6	46		3	41	200	7			400	400		
Kotahing No. 3.	1910	1,373	472	3	588	25	260	25	260		3	103	1,373	18		1,700	43,000	43,700		
Kotahing No. 4.	1910	1,158		3	310	6	785	6	785		4	91	1,158	3			1,500	1,500		
Kotahing No. 5 (Lapps and Loman Bros.)².	1915	3,264		4	270	1	54	1	17		1	54	3,264	35		3,000	50	3,050		
Kuluk.	1912	330	24	4	270	1	54	1	17		1	54	330	15			300	300		

GENERAL SUMMARY.

51	Metiakahla 1	1914	10	10	223	15	287	6	240	1	24	6	24	750	25	1,200						
52	Mountain Village 2	1908	4	4	353	37	596	2	12	8	3	5	42	973	50	343						
53	Nostak 3	1910	16	16	623	1	1	2	64	3	60	5	13	695	20	1,000						
54	Noms 4	1913	231	17	297	11	168	2	48	5	2	2	16	529	20	800						
55	Point Hope 5	1908	559	30	476	34	285	2	54	8	1	2	43	809	32	1,902						
56	Selawik 6	1909	909	100	1,038	22	624	3	19	7	3	3	33	1,716	30	5,233						
57	Shaktolik 7	1907	1,739	23	1,263	7	112	1	19	1	1	1	10	394	11	5,528						
58	Shishmaref No. 1 8	1905	439	45	533	1	29	1	24	2	1	1	5	580	10	4,500						
59	Shishmaref No. 2 9	1909	580	5	380	4	128	3	24	1	1	1	7	541	16	637						
60	Shishmaref No. 3 10	1910	541	5	368	3	123	3	24	2	33	1	7	541	17	711						
61	Shishmaref No. 4 11	1915	541	5	1,673	6	24	2	24	2	70	2	15	1,767	30	2,500						
62	Shishmaref No. 5 (Kook) 12	1915	1,767	55	1,288	22	248	2	24	2	2	2	22	289	16	500						
63	Shungnak 13	1907	615	5	1,688	18	82	2	39	3	3	3	12	437	15	1,843						
64	Sinuk 14	1907	635	207	233	9	204	1	3	109	3	53	958	422	459	1,384						
65	Spruce Creek 15	1912	437	3	313	42	536	1	52	2	36	2	8	510	20	800						
66	Teller 16	1892	1,523	3	64	3	108	31	52	3	2	7	224	14	7	250						
67	Toziak 17	1911	380	156	2	300	4	174	1	2	2	2	5	415	16	1,400						
68	Tubutulik 18	1910	702	287	4	613	15	250	1	2	50	2	21	913	20	1,208						
69	Uqsualik 19	1897	1,193	280	4	856	40	401	5	109	5	56	1,366	101	6	3,000						
70	Unalakleet No. 1 (North River) 20	1911	1,550	65	6	305	18	487	3	90	3	9	395	24	1,000	3,183						
71	Unalakleet No. 2 (South River) 21	1907	1,431	65	1,625	18	487	3	96	3	28	2	2,208	25	800	1,800						
72	Wainwright 22	1894	1,985	1,500	7	1,288	22	284	1	1	41	1	28	593	22	1,500						
73	Wales No. 1 (Mission) 23	1911	2,208	5	237	16	72	1	3	1	1	1	19	309	10	4,000						
74	Wales No. 2 (Ootennas) 24	1908	593	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4,600						
75	Wales No. 3 (Koznaks) 25	1908	593	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4,600						
76	Wales No. 4 (Cape York) 26	1914	312	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4,600						
Total		70,243	3,408	6,890	23	13,262	277	29,455	709	13,470	46	1,029	26	686	3	36,792,007	154,618	156	4,774	14,155	81,997	100,925

1 By purchase or inheritance.
2 No reports received; all figures estimated.
3 Included in total.
4 Estimated.

Increase in reindeer service from 1907 to 1915.

	1907		1915			1907		1915	
Total natives owning reindeer.....	114	1,140	Sled reindeer:						
Herders and owners.....	57	966	Trained.....		445	1,618			
			Partly trained.....		77	156			
Government apprentices.....	17	46	Income of natives from reindeer...		\$7,783	\$81,967			
Mission apprentices.....	28	26	Total income from reindeer.....		\$9,563	\$100,926			
Apprentices of Lapps and other whites.....	7	3	Percentage of reindeer owned by—						
Herders' and owners' apprentices.....	27	79	Government.....		23	5			
			Missions.....		22	10			
Total apprentices.....	79	154	Lapps and other whites.....		14	19			
			Natives.....		41	66			
Reindeer owned by natives.....	6,406	46,683							

Number of reindeer belonging to each class of owners in 1914-15.

Owners.	Number of reindeer.		Increase.		Per cent owned.	
	1914	1915	Number.	Per cent.	1914	1915
Government.....	4,113	3,408	705	17	7	5
Missions.....	5,924	6,890	966	16	10	10
Lapps and other whites.....	10,007	13,262	3,255	33	17	19
Natives.....	37,828	46,683	8,855	23	66	66
Total.....	57,872	70,243	12,371	21		

Annual increase and decrease of reindeer.

Years.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Imported from Siberia.	Killed for food and skins.	Total in herd June 30.	Per cent of annual increase.	
						By fawns.	Net (since importation ceased).
1892.....			171	28	143		
1893.....	143	79	124	23	323	55	
1894.....	323	145	120	96	492	45	
1895.....	492	276	123	148	743	56	
1896.....	743	357		100	1,000	48	
1897.....	1,000	466		1,334	1,132	46	
1898.....	1,132	625	161	185	1,733	55	
1899.....	1,733	638	322	299	2,394	37	
1900.....	2,394	756	29	487	2,662	32	
1901.....	2,662	1,110	200	538	3,464	41	
1902.....	3,464	1,654	30	353	4,795	48	
1903.....	4,795	1,877		390	6,282	39	31
1904.....	6,282	2,284		377	8,189	36	30
1905.....	8,189	2,978		926	10,241	36	25
1906.....	10,241	3,717		1,130	12,828	36	25
1907.....	12,828	4,519		1,508	15,839	35	23
1908 ¹	15,839	5,416		1,933	19,322	34	21
1909 ²	19,322	6,437		2,844	22,915	33	18
1910 ²	22,915	7,239		2,829	27,325	32	19
1911 ²	27,325	9,496		3,192	33,629	35	23
1912 ²	33,629	11,254		6,407	38,476	33	14
1913 ²	38,476	13,681		4,891	47,266	35	23
1914 ²	47,266	16,866		6,260	57,872	36	22
1915 ²	57,872	21,022		8,651	70,243	36	21
Total.....		112,892	1,280	43,929		* 40	* 23

¹ 246 killed in Barrow relief expedition.

² Some of the figures which make up these totals are estimated.

³ Average.



A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, METLAKATLA, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. ONE OF THE ROOMS IN THE METLAKATLA SCHOOL.



A. METLAKATLA.



B. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, HYDABURG, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, SHAGELUK, ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON RIVER.



B. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, WAINWRIGHT, ON THE SHORE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.



A. GAMES IN AN ESKIMO SCHOOL.



B. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, KIVALINA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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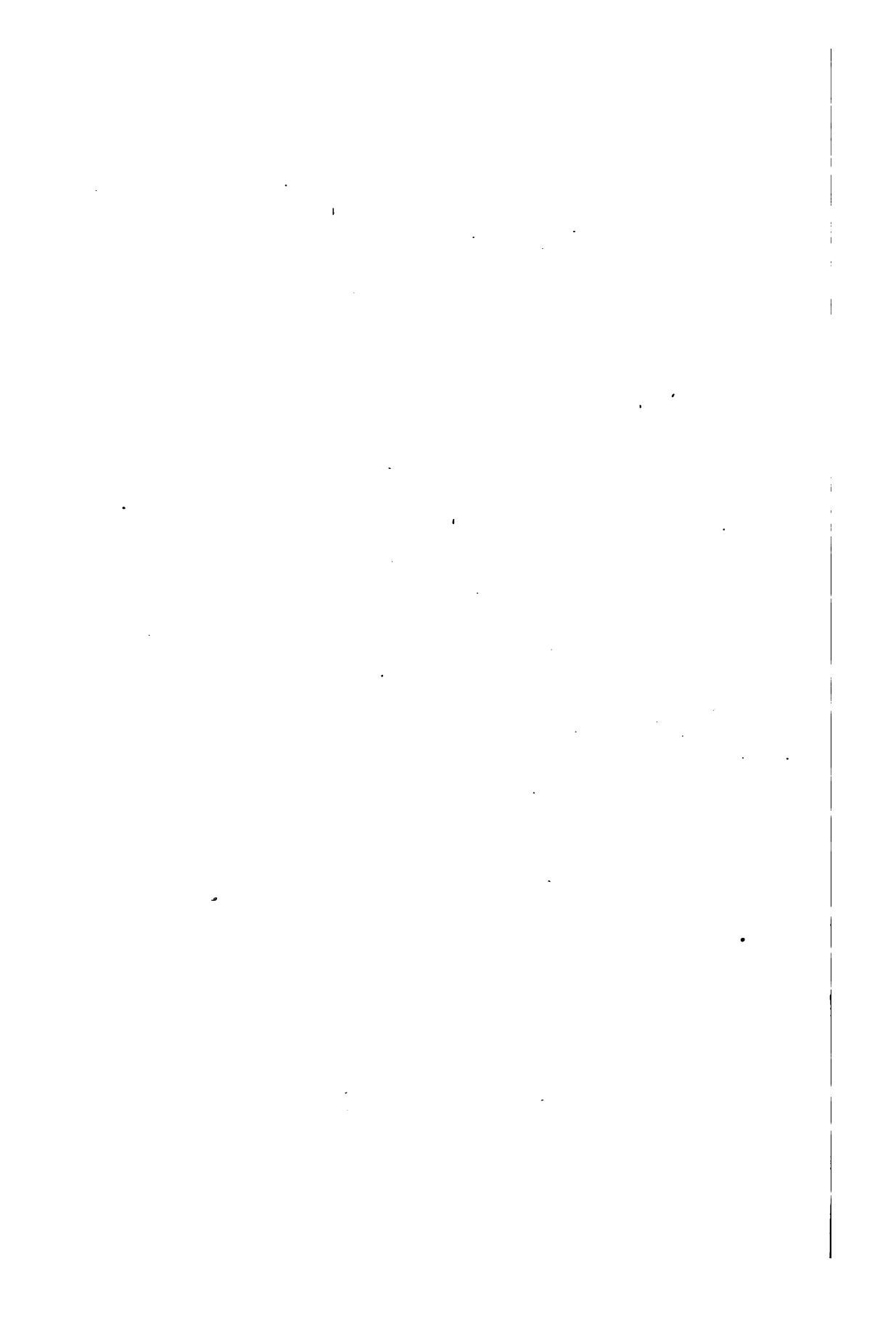
Amounts appropriated, growth, and results of introduction of reindeer into Alaska.

	First 10 years (1893-1902).	Next 5 years (1903-1907).	Last 8 years (1908-1915).	Total.
Appropriations.....	\$133,000	\$99,000	\$75,000	\$307,000
Number of herds established.....	9	7	60	76
Number of natives becoming owners of reindeer.....	68	56	1,016	1,140
Average cost to Government per owner.....	\$1,956	\$1,768	\$73	\$269
Number of reindeer passing into native ownership.....	2,841	3,565	40,277	46,683
Valuation of same.....	\$71,025	\$89,125	\$1,006,925	\$1,167,075
Income received by natives.....	\$4,500	\$15,500	\$359,407	\$379,407
Number of Government reindeer at end of period.....	2,247	4,684	3,408	3,408
Valuation of same.....	\$56,175	\$117,100	\$85,200	\$85,200

Wealth produced by introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

Valuation of 46,683 reindeer owned by natives in 1915, at \$25 each.....	\$1,167,075
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1915.....	379,407
Valuation of 23,560 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders and other whites, and Government, 1915.....	589,000
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1915.....	107,361
Total valuation and income.....	2,242,843
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1915.....	307,000
Gain (621 per cent).....	1,935,843

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PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

SECTION 1.—REPORTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

REPORT OF WALTER C. SHIELDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Inspection.—During the year I have traveled 4,080 miles while on tours of inspection in this district—2,605 by water and 1,475 by land.

The past winter was the mildest I have experienced in Alaska. The temperature on my trip was lower than 30° below zero only at one period, that being during the reindeer fair at Igloo. My deerskin clothes were worn only a few times, instead of most of the time as during other years. However, while the extreme cold was lacking, there was an unusual amount of snow over this part of the country. While I wore heavy furs but seldom, I had to wear snowshoes much more than during any previous winter. I used dogs for 175 miles. However, for 95 miles I was on the dog car which operates on the railroad, leaving only 80 miles during the winter for which I employed dogs. I believe this is the most consistent record of travel by reindeer that I have ever made. The trails were bad day after day. The snow was always deep and usually soft. The kind of trails I had this winter are the kind that inexperienced people claim are absolutely unfit for reindeer; however, we used reindeer and had no trouble.

Owing to the courtesy of Capt. C. S. Cochran, of the U. S. S. *Bear*, I was able to do more real work than I have ever been able to do on such trips in the past. Capt. Cochran has made the *Bear* of more real service to the work of the Government in this part of Alaska than she has been for years. I wish to put myself on record as being most grateful to him, personally as well as officially, for the numerous courtesies he has extended to me and to the work of this bureau.

General remarks.—With the exception of the reindeer fairs and the reservation at Noorvik, we have instituted no new work. However, the work has progressed, owing to the painstaking work of the teachers. As the natives add to their own store of knowledge they become more difficult to manage and to help. The fact that there are several departments of the Government which touch the natives through different representatives and in different ways makes it difficult for our teachers, who have to live right with the natives, and who can not take a certain course of action and then leave the village, as do the representatives of other departments. It is part of the duty of our teachers to interpret the general laws to the natives. This side of a teacher's work is difficult and often brings upon him the antagonism of the natives in his own village, who consider that the enforcement of a particular law is the teacher's doing. In addition to the regular school and village work, our teachers have had the great responsibility of the reindeer industry at their several stations. The importance and responsibility of this work can not be stated too strongly.

In addition to their regular work, some of the teachers in this district made winter trips, all of which were more or less difficult. It is part of a superintendent's duties to meet the risks and the discomforts of winter trips, and he is therefore expected to be more or less prepared for that work. Such is not the case with a teacher. Mr. Van Valin, teacher at Wainwright, went to Icy Cape to inspect the school building and other property there. Mr. Ansley, teacher at Noatak, walked from a point near Cape Kruzenstern to Noatak and back, and then to Kivalina and back. As a result of the trip he was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism and was seriously ill for several weeks. He and his wife had already traveled from Noatak to Kruzenstern with their people, to be with them during the seal hunt. Dr. Nichols traveled all through the Kotzebue Sound country, up to Shungnak, Selawik, and Noatak to inspect the villages. Mr. Charles Replogle, teacher at Deering, traveled 300 miles from Deering to Igloo and return, to attend the reindeer fair.

Conditions among the natives during the year.—The prices for furs dropped about 40 per cent as a result of the war, and to make matters worse, it was a bad year for furs, comparatively few being taken. The price of staple articles of food was also higher than before. As a result of this condition, the natives who depend largely upon their fur catch had an extremely hard winter. This was not marked at places like Igloo, Deering, and Wales, where the people have come to depend largely upon the sale of their surplus reindeer, but in the Kotzebue Sound region the situation was extremely difficult.

Our teachers are called upon continually for aid for destitute natives. In most cases aid should not be given, as it is our policy to give such aid only in cases of sickness, for infants, or in cases where there is no man in the family. It has been our policy in all cases where a native had native food to live on to give him no supplies unless he or his family was sick. One of the continual criticisms we have to meet is that we do not help the natives. It seems impossible to make some people understand that it is the pride of our service that we have never done anything to make our Alaskan natives dependents. I am convinced that this is the only right position to take for the proper development of our Alaskan natives, but I also realize that it is easy for me to state that policy, but difficult for the teachers in the villages to follow it. Day after day the natives may come into the school building and watch the teacher's family eat, while they themselves have no flour at home. It is hard for the teacher to stick to our policy under such circumstances.

Reservations.—The most important advance work done during the year was the securing of the reservation at Noorvik and the plans for moving the Deering Village to that place. This means that natives who lived on the coast where they had neither fuel nor building material are to be moved to a timbered country. It also means that we are beginning to reserve suitable sections for the use of the natives alone. We have also applied for a reservation on Norton Bay, and it is the plan to move the Golovin village to that place.

Medical work.—The natives are of considerable importance in developing the country. Except in the scattered mining sections, the natives are the only instruments that the Government can use to develop this part of Alaska. The natives are the only people that can make most of this country productive, either by fishing, trapping, or reindeer raising. Why then should we let the natives suffer from disease and thus impair their productivity? This does not touch on the more sentimental reason for saving the natives. Two doctors have been under regular appointment in this district: Dr. Nichols, at Kotzebue, and Dr. Neuman, at Nome. At least two more doctors should be under appoint-

ment in this district. One should be at Barrow, and one should be assigned to general duty and should travel over the country.

Enforcement of law and department regulations.—The native has learned that the Government is, after all, a rather complex institution. He knows that the Government gives him a school, a teacher, and the reindeer, and that a superintendent visits his village during the year. In addition there is a commissioner who sends the marshal after him when he breaks a law, and there is the big court and the big judge at Nome. Then in addition there are custom-house officials, and inspectors, and license collectors. Of all these different representatives of the big Government, he looks to the teachers and superintendent as his friends, and regards the others as rather dangerous persons. It is therefore the duty of the teachers and superintendent to explain to him that all of these different officials and the different laws that they enforce are all to be obeyed and regarded as friendly. This is extremely hard to do at times, and the failure to explain the reasons for the actions of these officials and their enforcement of the different laws means that the natives' regard for the Government will be lessened. Through our service the native has been taught that the Government's only relation with him is to help him.

The reindeer service.—In this district there are 38,841 deer, in 45 herds. Of this number, 31,396 belong to 834 natives, 801 belong to the Government, 3,005 to six mission stations, and 3,639 belong to Laplanders and the Lomen Co.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for us to maintain the proper supervision of the reindeer work and the general native work without increasing the number of our field workers, especially as the work along both lines is becoming greater each year.

During the winter my average day's travel, deducting five days when the distance was less than 10 miles on account of reaching destination, was 28 miles a day. The trails were unusually heavy, and much of the time our deer were in deep snow. I never had any trouble even when the snow was up to the shoulders of the deer. The trip from Kotzebue, to Selawik, Candle, and Council was all made through deep snow.

I believe that all of the men in our service in this district are now sled-deer enthusiasts, and none of them, with the exception of the Wainright teacher, owned dog teams last year. This is not by any means the case of the other men working for the uplift of the natives, viz, the missionaries, all of whom maintain dog teams for use in traveling. They do this in spite of the fact that by using reindeer they would save money for their missions, encourage the natives to use reindeer, thus enabling them to use as food for themselves the fish which they now give to their dogs.

There has been no special disease among the herds this year. However, there is no doubt that the deer are subject to several diseases. The "cysts" are often in evidence, but I have seldom seen enough of them to warrant condemning the meat if it was beef. Eleven cysts condemn a beef, I believe. The livers are almost always the only place infected. I believe that much of the trouble reported with the feet and hoofs is due to careless handling in willow corrals.

The matter of the proper number of bulls for each herd was thoroughly discussed at the last fair, and several of the herders decided to establish an experimental ratio for their own herds. Next year we shall have reports upon the results of these experiments.

The Eskimo herders have become more interested in making careful selection of their bulls for breeding purposes. As a result of considerable talk on this subject, I am pleased to report that Tautuk, chief herder of Nome herd, reports that this year's fawns are larger and longer legged than ever before, owing to the fact that a year ago he castrated all except the best bulls.

An attempt was made at Buckland to get wild caribou into the herd, and they almost succeeded, but the caribou fawns were a little old and ran away from the reindeer herd. Undoubtedly we shall have to fence in a part of the caribou range in southwest Alaska and attempt to capture caribou in large numbers. I hope that this will be done some time.

I recommend that, as the number of Government deer in this district is so small and the appropriation so small, it would be best for us to plan to give up the apprentice system in this district just as soon as proper plans can be made for using the Government deer for the establishment of an experimental herd. The number of deer left would furnish a fairly good working herd for that purpose.

The Lomen Co. still keeps its herd near Kotzebue Sound, and it is cared for by Lapps. This company has, I understand, taken over the deer purchased from the Golovin Mission by Mr. Lindeberg, which will increase their herd by about 900. The growth of this company by the absorption of this mission herd is the only development of interest that has occurred in the company's affairs during the year, to my knowledge.

I repeat my statement in last year's report, that I believe that the entrance of white men into the reindeer industry must result in harm to the native owners, for whom all the work of establishing the industry was done.

The first annual reindeer fair was held at Igloo in January. These fairs were planned by Mr. Lopp some years ago, but this is the first one that has been held in this district. It was a great success; greater by far than can be indicated in a report. Its influence has put the industry years ahead, I believe, and awakened all the native herders. It is the greatest influence for advancement that this bureau has instituted in this district within my experience, and it will work wonders among the reindeer owners as well as all the other natives. As the result of the fair the reindeer men are now more closely united and will from now on form a sort of brotherhood that will go far to weld the entire Eskimo population together. The natives have learned what splendid results can be accomplished by organized effort, and that they can accomplish such things themselves.

Each native who owns reindeer now holds his head a little higher because the man who has no deer is "all the same as nothing at the fair." The technique of the industry has been given a great boost by the awakening of interest in all things connected with it. For example, the natives know who won the first prize with the lasso, who could break a sled deer best, etc. And they all want to improve along those lines. Each herd had considered its own men proficient enough in all matters. They found at the fair that there were others who were better. The use of sled deer was given a great impetus. New methods of butchering, of breaking sled deer, of harnessing, and of making halters and sleds have been introduced. A "reindeer institute" has been established where all the best men meet and discuss matters of interest.

My circular letters in regard to the proposition of the Pacific Cold Storage Co. to ship meat out on a commission basis have been filed. The only reindeer that were received by this company in answer to this proposition were those from the Teller Mission herd and about 90 from the herd purchased at Golovin by Mr. Lindeberg. The Wales herders put off driving their deer in the winter and failed to cut out the steers in time to start in the summer. The Lómen herd at Kotzebue made two attempts to get across to Nome, one in winter and one in summer, and both failed. They are supposed to come this winter.

The time is almost at hand when the rights to grazing grounds will be of vast importance to the natives. I trust that the grounds marked off on my map may

be reserved for the natives or else that the department will state and file the record that the rights of the natives to those grounds are recognized.

I believe that to meet the situation the most important work must be done here on the ground. We must weld the native owners together closely as a race. If they appreciate the importance of the industry for themselves, they can be made to hold together for their own good. This work we will do mainly through the fairs. The other thing to be done should be done by the bureau. We must know where we stand in relation to the rights to use the public land for grazing. No mission, Lapp, or company should be allowed to file on any grazing grounds until the application is first referred to the Bureau of Education. The natives' herds should be given right to use the public land now in use by them for grazing purposes, or the department should have all the reindeer grounds set aside for that purpose by Executive order.

REPORT OF GEORGE E. BOULTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE UPPER YUKON DISTRICT.

The distance along the Yukon River between the two extremes of this district—that from Eagle to Loudon—is about 760 miles. All the schools have been visited by me at least once during the past year, certain schools having been visited several times.

In addition to the five villages in which schools were maintained by the Government, the missionaries conducted schools in six other villages, namely, those at Stevens Village, Allachaket, Nenana, Chena, Salchaket, and Tanana Crossing. Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, of there being 11 school centers in this district, there is a large number of natives who are not reached, owing to their living in small and isolated groups.

The villages of lesser importance where there are no schools but which contain many children are those at Tolovana, Minto, Old Station, Chandler, Christians Village (Black River), Ketchumstock, Tetlin, and Mansfield. At all these villages, however, the natives are very nomadic in their habits and but rarely occupy their respective villages more than from two to three months in each year. Under such conditions it would not be an easy matter to reach these people and to efficiently maintain schools on their behalf.

The natives of Ketchumstock, Mansfield, and Tetlin have frequently expressed their desire for a school. They have intimated their willingness to erect a log school building at their own expense, provided the Government would furnish windows, hardware, etc. These natives are situated in a region difficult of access. Probably the best route to these villages would be overland from Eagle. The greater part of two summers and one winter would be consumed in planning, freighting materials for, and erecting a school building. Were supplies to be shipped from Seattle to Eagle during the summer, the said supplies would have to be freighted about 120 miles over the trail during the following winter (it would not be possible to freight the supplies during the summer months except by pack horses at a prohibitive cost) and the building completed the following summer. Thus, were we to ship supplies from Seattle in sufficient time to reach Eagle during the open season of 1916, the school in the aforesaid region could be ready for occupancy by September, 1917. Should our funds permit, I would suggest that we maintain a school in this hitherto neglected region.

The natives in the interior have hitherto been careful not to live together in large settlements, as the big game and fur-bearing animals in the neighborhood

of any one such settlement are not sufficiently numerous to support other than a limited number of people. Many of them, therefore, prefer to settle in small groups, so that each group may be undisturbed by others in its hunting and trapping. There are, for instance, along the stretch of river between Tanana and Louden—a distance of about 165 miles—about 200 natives who are divided up into nine or ten different groups. The said groups consist of those at Old Station, Grant Creek, Mouse Point, Kokrines, Willow Point, Ruby (near), Lewis Landing, and several other places where there are but one or two families. The conditions in many other parts of this district are similar to those just described. There are approximately from 30 to 40 different groups of natives in this district, separated not only by long distances but by various dialects.

Attendance.—The school attendance, owing to the limited number of natives in the various communities, also to their migratory habits, has been somewhat small. The adults when on their hunting and trapping trips invariably take their children with them. It would often be a difficult matter for the parents to leave their children in the school villages on account of their usually having no one to look after them. It is pleasing to report that when the children are in the village there is seldom any difficulty in getting them to attend school. They are for the most part fond of school and rarely absent themselves unless they are given work to do by their parents, such as splitting wood, carrying water, etc. The attitude of the parents in the matter of their children attending school has somewhat improved. The parents formerly took little or no notice of the fact of their children occasionally playing truant. In cases where certain children have shown a tendency to play truant, the parents have occasionally visited the school during the daily session to see if their children were present.

Although the compulsory attendance law passed by the Territorial Legislature some years ago was afterwards found to be inoperative, yet the fear of the law impressed upon the natives at that time is still ever present with them. The problem of attendance is not so much getting the children in the village to school as it is the unsatisfactory long absences of the children from the village. It would be quite difficult therefore to frame a law that would, with justice, meet these conditions. The natives earn the greater part of their living away from the village, which more often than not is merely a place of headquarters for them and a place in which to do their trading. One can hardly blame the parents for taking their children on the hunting trips, as the children are more or less useful to them and it is necessary that they be taught to hunt at as early an age as possible. The children, moreover, enjoy the free life and, with the knowledge that later on they will have to earn their living by means of the hunt, are anxious to accompany their parents and frequently absent themselves from school for the purpose of doing so.

Many of the villages at certain seasons of the year are temporarily abandoned by the natives when they repair to their hunting and trapping grounds. At Tanana during the greater part of April and May the native village was entirely deserted. The natives had scattered and were camping at various places along the Yukon and elsewhere. The majority of them were camping at Fish Lake, 15 miles from Tanana. The teacher at Tanana suggested to me the advisability of her proceeding to Fish Lake for the purpose of holding school where she could be assured of at least a dozen pupils. I agreed that she should go inasmuch as there were no children remaining at Tanana. School was successfully held in a tent, and thus our average attendance did not materially suffer.

The problem of the discouraging attendance at our schools has not yet been solved and never will be until in some manner the scattered natives are brought

together into common settlements. Some means might then be devised whereby the children could remain at the villages in the care of guardians—possibly in a dormitory attached to the schoolhouse, while their parents were out in the hills.

Means of support of natives.—The natives derive their chief means of support from hunting, trapping, and fishing. This district is, on the whole, fairly well stocked with moose and caribou. The best hunting ground in the interior is that in the Ketchumstock region, where, at certain seasons of the year, it is not uncommon to see bands of caribou consisting of probably a hundred thousand making their way across the country. The Koyukuk region is not well stocked with big game, but in normal seasons there is enough to satisfy the needs of the limited number of natives in that part of the country.

In regard to the numerous statements that have been made that the big game of the interior is rapidly becoming exterminated, I would say that this is not so. The natives now have no more difficulty in procuring all the moose and caribou they need than they had 10 years ago. Fur-bearing animals also are as numerous as they formerly were. For two or three years previous to the outbreak of the European war many natives were realizing as much as \$2,000 a year from the sale of fur skins and live fur-bearing animals. From \$800 to \$1,000 has been paid the natives for a single live black fox and equally high prices for other live animals. Since the war has been in progress these prices have been reduced to less than one-third of what they formerly were. Should the war in Europe be prolonged for another year or so, the fur-bearing animals up here will still further be increased, as many trappers both white and native are not trapping to any appreciable extent, owing to the prevailing low state of the fur market. Thus will the fur-bearing animals increase and multiply, in consequence of which the trapping industry should later on be quite as good if not better than formerly.

The fishing along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers is invariably good, although there are certain seasons from inexplicable causes when the run is unsatisfactory. Salmon fishing is the chief occupation of both men and women during the summer months. These fish, when smoked and dried, are kept by the natives for use during the following winter, partly as dog feed, also as food for themselves. At the end of each fishing season the natives invariably sell a large quantity of fish to the stores for the purpose of paying their debts and in order to obtain some ready money. The said fish, however, such is the want of forethought on the part of the natives, is in nearly all instances bought again by them at a later date and at a price higher than that at which they previously sold it.

Many of the native men work on the steamboats during the summer months, which occupation affords them a means of acquiring several hundred dollars each. The native women make moccasins and do bead work, which usually finds a ready sale. The natives, therefore, have no difficulty in making a living, provided they are in good health and that the state of the market is a normal one.

Moral conditions.—The moral conditions among the natives are not good. The class of white people with whom the majority of the natives come into contact are those whose morals are of a low standard, and as a consequence, the natives, striving to emulate the white man in all that he does, easily and willingly fall into his vicious and immoral ways.

The natives consume much whisky and will go to extreme lengths to obtain it. There is not so much real drunkenness among them as there is steady drinking. Although there is a severe penalty for white men convicted of selling liquor to

the natives, yet there are large numbers of men engaged in this nefarious business for the sake of the huge profit attached to it. While there are several convictions each year, the ranks broken by those sent to prison are soon filled by other men who, until they are caught, profitably ply the same trade.

The custom of potlatching is a very harmful one, as the said custom is invariably attended by much drinking and always a deal of gambling. Probably the worst feature in connection with these festivals is the custom of giving presents. Men will often give what they can ill afford and will deny to their wives and children the necessaries of life for the purpose of contributing presents to commemorate persons long since dead. During the potlatch at Koskaket last winter, where several hundred natives were gathered together, it is estimated that presents to the value of from eight to nine thousand dollars were given by the natives to each other. The presents, which were purchased locally at the usual high prices, consisted of rifles, shotguns, blankets, phonographs, etc. Koskaket contains about 14 cabins and some tents into which at the time of the potlatch the three to four hundred natives congregated. It need hardly be said that, under such congested conditions, the hygienic state of the cabins was extremely bad. Two deaths occurred as a result of the potlatch. One case was that of a man who died as he was journeying to the potlatch; the other death was that of a young child who evidently caught a chill owing to the variation in temperature from an overheated cabin to that of the outside air.

There is a potlatch at least once a year in nearly every village of importance. At the end of each potlatch the natives, having given away practically all they possess, are more or less without means. It is then that they often obtain a grubstake from the stores to enable them to go trapping. The whole tribe then repair to the hills—men, women, and children—and as a consequence, the villages are deserted and our schools are temporarily without scholars.

Industrial and settlement work.—In consequence of all the teachers in this district being women, more time has been spent upon sewing than upon any other branch of industrial work. The specimens of sewing, together with other articles, which I have lately forwarded to the Seattle office for proposed exhibition at the San Francisco fair, would indicate the really good work that has been accomplished. The girls have been taught how to cut out and make simple dresses, aprons, etc., and at certain schools some of the articles thus made have been worn by the children during school hours. The boys also have been taught how to use the needle and have done some creditable work. The generous supply of calico, thread, and other material furnished by the bureau has enabled us to teach much sewing which otherwise could not have been taught. The children after leaving school make good use at home of what they have learned at school. Sewing machines are in every village; in certain villages there is a machine in every cabin.

We have maintained cooking classes at several of our schools. The classes, however, have been limited in their attendance, owing to their having been held in the teachers' living quarters. The girls are fond of kitchen work and succeed fairly well at it. Considerable instruction in cooking has been given by our teachers in the cabins of the natives, which is perhaps a more practical way of teaching, as the instruction thus given is based on conditions as they actually exist among the natives. Many of the native women can make good yeast bread and often do so when they do not consider the making of it too much trouble.

Carpentry, while it has not been taught extensively in the school room, has been given some attention in the villages. At several of our schools we have

a workbench, which the boys and men have been encouraged to use. Most of the men can build log cabins, birch-bark canoes, boats, and sleds. Certain natives show considerable skill in carpentry, notably that of sled making. They can at all times, should they be sufficiently painstaking, make a better sled than can white men. The sleds made by white men are usually heavy and rigid, while those of Indian make are light and have a tendency to spring. The boys at school have been taught how to use the various tools furnished by the bureau, such as the square, plane, level, etc., and the instruction thus given will doubtless benefit them later.

The school gardens, especially those at Eagle and Tanana, have been quite successful. At Eagle we have our school grounds well under cultivation, in which are being grown potatoes, turnips, radishes, cabbages, lettuce, etc. There are also six gardens in the village which the natives themselves have planted. With the constant aid and encouragement of the teacher, all the gardens are doing well. At the end of the season we will have from 500 to 600 cabbages and about 2½ tons of potatoes. The extent of ground under cultivation on behalf of the natives at Eagle amounts to approximately 2½ acres. The natives have taken unusual interest in the gardens, and it is wholly due to the thoroughness and enthusiasm of our teacher that at Eagle we have one of the best gardens along the river.

It has not always been easy to get the natives interested in garden work. They appreciate the garden produce at the end of each season, but are reluctant to take much active part in the preliminary work at the beginning of the season. It has to be admitted that the work is often quite hard, as much of the ground up here, even in the summer time, is frozen to within 1 foot or 18 inches from the surface. In villages where there are no schools there are few if any native gardens, as the natives at these places seldom have anyone to instruct them in garden matters.

The sanitary conditions at all the villages in our school centers are fairly good. Outside of these centers, however, they are far from what they should be, as the natives seldom have anyone to encourage them in the matter of cleaning up their villages, neither do they seem to understand the necessity for its being done. Nearly all the cabins in our school villages are washed and scrubbed once a week, but it is a difficult matter to keep them clean, as so many unsuitable things are brought into the cabins, such as dogfish and other objectionable matter. Many of the natives, moreover, allow some of their dogs to sleep in the cabins. We have tried to discourage this practice as much as possible, as we have every reason to believe that much infection is carried through the villages by means of diseased dogs. Nearly all the cabins are badly ventilated, as the windows are fixtures; that is to say, they do not open and were never intended to. The personal cleanliness of the younger generation of natives has much improved. In regard to the old natives, it is a hopeless task to try to get them to take any pride in their personal cleanliness. With the younger generation, however, it is different. For many years most of the children in our schools have been given a weekly bath, and the spirit of cleanliness thus instilled into them while at school has remained with them after they have grown up, which has resulted in their being neater and cleaner in their personal appearance than are certain other natives who have not had the advantages of school training. On the whole, village conditions in such places where we have schools are fairly good, considering the adverse conditions with which the teachers have to cope.

Health conditions.—At Eagle and Circle there has been much sickness during the past year. Tuberculosis, scrofula, and some skin trouble have given the

teachers at these places much anxiety and hard work. When certain diseases at Eagle have been beyond the knowledge and control of our teacher, medical assistance has been rendered by the sergeant of the Army Medical Corps, who is stationed 3 miles away. The mission doctor at Fort Yukon visited Circle during the past winter and rendered some assistance.

The bureau had no physician in this district during the past year. Until such a time as we can have a hospital of our own, I do not think we specially need a doctor. At Fort Yukon there is a mission doctor, and it is possible that one will be sent to Tanana in the near future. At both Fort Yukon and Tanana the mission people are building large hospitals which when completed will each have cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. In each hospital there is already a trained nurse in attendance.

The other villages in this district are hardly large enough to justify the bureau in sending a doctor to take up his headquarters in any one of them. As for a traveling physician, it is open to question whether the sick natives receive any material benefit from the necessarily rapid and unsatisfactory treatment given by such a doctor, since he is not with his patients long enough to determine the value of his work; neither is he in a position to know whether during his absence his instructions and method of cure are being carried out.

Recommendations.—In view of the large number of natives not being reached, owing to their migratory habits, and to the fact of their living in many small and isolated groups, it might be well to set aside some reservations in addition to the one located and staked last winter at Koskaket. It would be well to bear in mind, however, that the mere fact of setting aside a tract of land for the special use of the natives would not in itself be a means of inducing them to live upon it. The natives do not care to live wholly apart from white people unless they be given an incentive for so doing. At the present time they find a local market for their furs among the white people, who also are the means of furnishing the natives with their supplies. In setting aside reservations, therefore, the Government would have to be prepared to spend money upon them to the end that they be made sufficiently attractive for the natives to voluntarily settle thereon. Were schools and cooperative stores to be maintained, such advantages would be readily seen and appreciated by the natives, who would then have an incentive for building their homes upon the suggested reservations.

At one of the more central of the proposed reservations we should have a detention hospital, similar to the one in use for white people at Fairbanks. There are many natives suffering from infectious diseases who should be isolated, as by the nature of their diseases they are a source of danger to the community in which they live.

A "home" for distressed natives, upon one of the reservations, might well be considered by the Government. It would seem that some provision should be made on behalf of the natives in cases of helpless old age, poverty, blindness, and other afflictions. In view of there being a home for indigent white people at Sitka, it would indicate that those responsible are prepared to look after the distressed whites, but that little cognizance is taken of the wretched condition of the lame, blind, and aged sick natives.

REPORT OF DR. H. O. SCHALEBEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

In this district the natives are slowly adapting themselves to the changed conditions to which they have so suddenly been subjected. The influence of the Bureau of Education in helping them make this change is quite apparent.

To the casual observer the bureau's help in many sections of the country is inappreciable, but those who live close to the natives or have made a study of them see that the bureau's work is effective and far-reaching. Some of our staunchest supporters are old traders who have spent much of their lives in Alaska and realize the change that has been wrought since the Government has established schools and made it a business to look after the interests of the natives. Needless to say much remains to be done, and many and various are the schemes advanced by Alaskans for the betterment of the natives and the improvement of our service.

The natives of the southern coast have always been and still are dependent upon the salmon fisheries for a livelihood. Up to a very short time ago a condition of lawlessness existed at the canneries which beggars description. This condition has recently changed to a great extent by the appointment of competent men to the positions under the Department of Justice, and the consequent strict enforcement of law. However, law can not protect the amicable and tractable Eskimo of southwestern Alaska from the scum of San Francisco's Chinatown which the canneries ship up here. From this influx of orientals the natives are reaping their harvest of syphilis, diseased, sterile women, and premature death.

Reservations are needed for the Alaska natives, not to keep the natives in but to keep undesirables out. Nothing short of reservations can protect the natives from the evils of the canneries. The reservations at Tyonek and in the Prince William Sound sections are examples in this district of the good effects of this policy. At both places the canneries are supplying the natives with nets and buying their fish, because of the exclusive fishing rights which have been gained through the establishment of the reservations.

The work in the schools is progressing as usual. The attendance continues up to the usual standard, and the teachers without exception are rendering good service. I think I can without exaggeration say that the teachers in this district are of a high standard of efficiency and that all are devoted to their work. Considering the low salaries paid in this service, the standard of efficiency is indeed high.

Inasmuch as the advancement of the natives depends largely upon the solution of their economic problems, and the natives in this district are by geographical distribution and tribal differences divided into five groups living under different economic conditions, these groups are considered separately in the following statement: (1) The Eskimo of the Bristol Bay section, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island; (2) the Aleuts, from Sanak and Belkofski to Attu; (3) the Athabaskans of Cooks Inlet; (4) the Eskimo of Prince William Sound; (5) the Athabaskans of the Copper River Valley.

Eskimos of the Bristol Bay section, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island.—This is by far the largest group in this district, comprising about 33 villages, with populations ranging from 25 to 150 or more. Those on the northeastern shore of Bristol Bay, on Togiak River, and Kulukah Bay are extremely primitive, and depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their livelihood. They have decided nomadic tendencies and spend much of their time away from their main villages. For that reason the attendance is poor at the schools during the spring and fall months, at which times the hunting is good. These people have not yet acquired any degree of civilization, and therefore meager results are to be expected for some time from the bureau's recently established work among them. Fortunately, two of the reindeer herds are located in this section, which will greatly augment the work of the schools; the Eskimo in his most primitive state takes readily to the reindeer work.

Sanitary conditions among these primitive people are very bad, and tuberculosis is prevalent to an alarming extent. During the winter they live in overcrowded igloos with little or no ventilation. The houses are never cleaned, dirt floors are common, and spitting on the floor is the prevailing habit. Unfortunately the mode of living can not be speedily changed among these people, since there is no timber for new houses, the country being barren. They would build new houses if in some way they could be supplied with lumber.

The remainder of the Eskimos of this group, from Nushagak to Kodiak Island, are all well above the semicivilized stage, many of them enjoying comfortable homes and having an ample supply of imported as well as native foods. A majority of them earn their livelihood by working for the canneries. Those of the younger generation speak English well and are well advanced in school work. The schools of Chogiung, Kogiung, Ugashik, Chignik, and Akhiok are of inestimable value to these southern Eskimos, because they have advanced to that point where they can make good use of a common-school education in their commercial relations with the whites.

Health conditions have been extremely bad. Not only is there a large percentage of tuberculosis among them, but also much syphilis, which has wrought havoc with them for years and has undermined the health of entire communities. These conditions have perceptibly improved since the establishment of the Government schools and the hospital at Nushagak. However, it will require years of careful treatment and sanitary surveillance to eradicate the syphilis and counteract its evil effects.

These deplorable health conditions are largely due to mingling with the orientals at the canneries, who quite recently openly sold the worst whisky imaginable to the natives, debauching the native women at will. This condition has greatly improved in recent years, but in spite of the efforts of the officials of the Department of Justice and others interested it is still in existence.

More schools are needed in this section. Naknek, Port Moller, Perry, and Karluk should have schools. The reindeer industry should be extended down the peninsula, and to Kodiak Island, if sufficient pasturage can be found. The medical work should be extended to embrace the outlying villages tributary to Bristol Bay, and hospital facilities should be established for the south shore of the peninsula and Kodiak Island. The Department of Justice should employ more deputy marshals in this section during the summer.

The Aleuts.—The Aleuts are unfortunate in that their resources of valuable sea animals have been entirely exhausted. Their problem is primarily that of economic improvement. With the exception of the coaling of revenue cutters at Unalaska, there is no work to be had on the Aleutian Islands. Some of the natives of Unalaska have during the last two summers been employed by the cannery at Port Moller. This employment has lasted only six weeks, but at that it has been of great help to them.

The majority of the Aleuts are compelled to live off the meager remaining resources, which consist mainly of salmon and cod, and a few foxes. The sale of foxskins is the only source of income to the natives of the outlying villages. The income from this source is indeed small; especially when they are compelled to sell the skins to the traders, who for years bought the furs from the Aleuts at their own prices.

Since the establishment of the cooperative store at Atka and competitive stores at Attu and Unalaska, very much higher prices have been paid for the furs. The native cooperative store at Atka has compelled the independent trader to pay a high price for the furs during this last winter, in spite of the depression in the fur market; he also has to sell his goods at a very close

margin in order to compete with the cooperative store. This store has in this way been a very effective agent in increasing the income of the Atka natives.

One industry which could be easily managed by the natives is the raising of blue foxes on islands. Unfortunately the best islands for this purpose have already been taken up by white men. There may be other islands suitable for the fox business, but those taken by the white men are the best, because they are low-lying and have long sloping beaches covered with extensive beds of shellfish, which are always available, since these beaches are never covered with ice. About the only care a fox island like that needs is watching; it is not necessary to feed the foxes, as they live on the shellfish.

The work of the schools at Atka and Unalaska can not be praised too highly; these schools have been a great help in breaking up a form of peonage to which the natives were long subjected.

Health conditions on these islands will not greatly improve until the living conditions improve. These people want better houses, and they will have them as soon as they can afford to buy lumber. More and a better variety of food is needed for a better resistance against disease. Tuberculosis is the main scourge, and should be eradicated by isolation.

The Athabaskans of Cooks Inlet.—This group comprises the natives of the villages of Seldovia, Kenai, Tyonek, Susitna, Knik, and Matanuska. The villages of Iliamna and Noondalting also belong to this group. These people have long lived in close contact with white men and have therefore adopted much of the white man's mode of living. A majority of them depend largely upon work in the fisheries for a living. Although they were originally an inland people, they have long lived on the shores of the inlet and have depended much upon the sea for their livelihood. Through close contact with the whites and the orientals at the canneries, they have contracted diseases and acquired their vices and have consequently degenerated physically and also morally. In fact, these people are suffering from a too-close contact with the whites, and the problem of improving them lies in protecting them from unprincipled white men and orientals, commercially as well as morally.

We have so far failed to protect the natives from this element in this section; it seems that adequate protection can not be given them without the establishment of reservations for them, from which undesirables can be excluded. It is to be hoped that the present experiment of a reserve at Tyonek will prove a success. From the fisheries of this reservation an income sufficient to support its present population can be expected; however, if the population is to be increased it will be necessary to extend the reservation to include more fishing rights. This matter will be taken up after the fishing season, when the present income of the reservation can better be estimated.

Tyonek should have a sawmill; the reservation is well timbered, and lumber could be cut for commercial purposes as well as for new houses which they need very much.

The Eskimos of Prince William Sound.—These natives live in five villages on the borders of Prince William Sound, as follows: Chenega, on the island of the same name lying between Knight Island and Kenai Peninsula; Kiniklik, near Port Wells; Tatitlek, near Ellamar; Hawkins Island Village, on the island by the same name; and Nuchek, on Hinchinbrook Island, both at the eastern entrance to the sound.

Tatitlek is the largest and most central village of this group, to which the people of the other villages come to visit quite often. It would be an easy matter to concentrate them all at this village.

These natives have been getting contracts to furnish logs for the sawmill at Valdez, on which they have realized good wages. Perhaps a sawmill of their

own would be of considerable help to them, provided that the lumber could be marketed. A large amount would be needed for new houses of which they are in need.

The sanitary and also the health conditions of this village are improving. The problem of keeping the village clean is very difficult because the houses are crowded together so closely. During the last year I have made an effort to rid the village of syphilis. The method pursued has been the intravenous administration of neosalvarsan by the concentrated method repeated in a week, together with a careful administration of mercurials in the form of inunctions and protiodide in the interim. Twelve cases have been treated, of which seven were of congenital origin. Of the seven congenital cases, five have completely recovered from all symptoms, and have gained rapidly in weight and growth. All the cases treated were chronic and neglected, and the results are therefore most encouraging. I report these results because this is possibly the first time that neosalvarsan has been given intravenously on so extensive a scale in an Alaskan schoolroom; in all 22 injections were given, with no untoward results except a slight infection in 2 cases caused possibly by scratching the point of injection to relieve itching. The method is practicable where the patient can be kept under the mercurial treatment between the injections.

The village of Tatitlek shows marked improvement in every way and our results there are good.

The Athabaskans of the Copper River Valley.—These natives live in small widely-scattered camps and villages. They live almost wholly on fish and game; their income being from furs, and at times from a little work secured as guides, and in doing odd jobs for the whites.

Their standard of living is low, and the sanitary and health conditions among them are bad. They live a lazy, nomadic life, spending much of their time in their tents at the various hunting and fishing camps. The depleted condition of the game and fur resources of the valley necessitates that they scatter widely in order to make a living. Under these conditions it is difficult for the teacher at Copper Center to keep in touch with them, and the attendance at the school is small and irregular. The school has, however, been a means of keeping in touch with them, and from it urgent cases of destitution have been relieved, diseases treated, and medicines issued, and in these respects the school has rendered invaluable service. It is to be hoped that these natives can by some means be grouped in the near future.

I take this opportunity to again touch on the problem of medical relief in this district. In providing medical relief it is of the greatest importance to consider the fact that hundreds of miles of water difficult to navigate separate the different sections of the district. One hospital can not serve the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Cooks Inlet, Prince William Sound, and the Copper River Valley, not to speak of the Aleutian Islands, with any degree of practicability and success. Only the most urgent cases reach the hospital—that is distant a long steamboat journey—yet we can not hope to have separate hospital facilities for each one of the above-enumerated sections. It would be much better to have several small hospitals than one large central institution.

In conclusion, I want again to call your attention to the alarming fact that the greatest health problem of the Alaska natives is the eradication of tuberculosis. It is of the greatest importance that means be speedily provided for the isolation of this dread disease. In dealing with the health problem it should have first consideration; little can be done toward its eradication through education alone.



A. SECTION OF COOKING CLASS, KOTZEBUE SCHOOL, ARCTIC ALASKA.



B. SECTION OF SEWING CLASS, KOTZEBUE SCHOOL.



A. SECTION OF CLASS IN WOODWORK. METLAKATLA SCHOOL, SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA.



B. THE CABBAGE PATCH. SCHOOL GARDEN, KLUKWAN, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



A. UNITED STATES HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, JUNEAU.



B. SUMMER CAMP, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

This outdoor life is very beneficial to natives suffering from tuberculosis.



A. ESKIMO IGLOO, ARCTIC ALASKA, EXTERIOR.



B. ESKIMO IGLOO, INTERIOR.

**REPORT OF WILLIAM G. BEATTIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.**

Thirteen schools have been in operation during the year in the southeastern district of Alaska. Twenty teachers, two nurses or teachers of sanitation, and one physician have been employed.

The whole corps of workers has been loyal and faithful in the year's service.

In the schoolroom probably greater progress than in any previous year has been made in teaching the native children English. Yet the progress has been exceedingly small in this direction and leaves much to be desired. It is impossible in the few hours in the schoolroom to teach enough English and to get it used enough to make it the medium of speech for the children and young people; the language used in the home, the store, on the street, and throughout the community is chiefly Tsimpsean, Hydah, or Thlinget. However, we are endeavoring each year to place increasing emphasis on the necessity of English in the community as well as in the schoolroom, and while growth in the use of the language is slow, we are encouraged because we can note progress. This progress is due in no small degree to the wider use of the dramatization of stories in our primary grades. After the Indian child becomes interested in one story and gets such a clear conception of the words that, while repeating them, he can demonstrate their meaning by actions, he becomes enthusiastic in grasping and demonstrating other stories in the same way. Thus by pronunciation and action he makes the words his own and is thereafter not afraid to use them. Last October I visited one school where the teacher was endeavoring to have her first and second grades dramatize a simple story. The pupils were bashful and slow to respond. I encouraged them as much as possible, and upon leaving told them that I would expect to hear this again later in the winter. In January I visited them again. When the teacher called for volunteers to dramatize not only one but three stories, every pupil was enthusiastically anxious to participate in the dramatization, and those selected surely performed their parts with credit both to themselves and their teacher.

In general progress Hydaburg has been able to make the best showing. The attendance there has been much more regular than in other schools, and the older people have been led to show more positive inclination for growth. In addition to the good work of our teachers there, the growth is due to a great extent to the absence of quarrels and clan troubles among the natives over land and houses; when these people left their lands and houses in the former villages and came to the new location, the bureau of education, with the aid of the Forestry Service, laid off the land so that each head of a family knows exactly what is his. Property rights are now administered in accordance with the laws of the United States rather than by the old customs of the natives. This has eliminated from Hydaburg property troubles that in almost every other village cause divisions and factions among the people.

In Klukwan the industrial class of boys, though small, has accomplished much. By exchanging vegetables from the school garden and by the sale of articles produced by the manual training class, the boys, under the guidance of the teacher, have purchased tools enough to have a very respectable community shop for work in wood and sheet iron. During the year a number of Yukon dog sleds have been built in the shop, and all have found ready sale. The sheet-iron, air-tight wood stove is the most satisfactory stove in use in Klukwan, and nearly all new stoves used in the village this year have been made in the shop. The gardens of this village again demonstrated that if the natives can

be led to devote their time to vegetable growing a vegetable cannery can be made a profitable investment.

In Haines special mention should be made of the sewing-class work and cooking. Both of these were successfully carried on for a part of the year, there being not only a class from the schoolroom, but also from the mothers of the village. In Hoonah, in addition to making a number of small articles in wood, the manual-training class built a flat-bottomed skiff for the use of the school.

The general school work at Metliakahtla has shown by both attendance and progress that the Government met a vital need of that community when it established the school there. The new school building, a part of which is completed, will be occupied next autumn and will surely be greatly appreciated by both pupils and teachers after two winters spent in rooms in old store buildings and halls.

The immoral white man continues to be a menace to the native of this district. In such towns as Haines, Douglas, Juneau, Petersburg, and Ketchikan Indian women and girls are ready prey of white men, Japanese, Mexicans, Filipinos, and various Europeans, who entice their victims with money or, more often, with intoxicating liquors. Nothing but total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska will reduce to a minimum the debauchery now caused among the natives by the manufacture of native intoxicants or the traffic among these people of the white man's intoxicating liquors.

The Federal law states that the Indians are not to be disturbed in the possession of their lands. Yet in all parts of this district where the white population is on the increase Indians are being crowded from lands which they have held for generations. It is frequently the case that an Indian family has had three or four cabins in various locations where they would go to plant a small garden, to trap, or to dry fish at the various seasons of the year. During the passing of many years the natives have cleared small plats of ground. Within the past few years white homesteaders have located on many of these plats, making them each a part of a homestead. The result is that when the native goes to his camping place, or garden, he finds that it has been appropriated by a white man. During the past year an Indian brought action in the court against a white man for taking up the Indian's land and after spending more than \$300 in attorneys' fees and other expenses of the case had it decided against him. He had claimed the land for a period of 40 years and more; had actually lived upon it during a certain season every year for many years until some 8 years ago, and his right to that land had always been recognized by both white and Indian until a white man came along, took up a homestead, and built a cabin near the Indian's land. Before he did this the white man had stopped with the Indian in the latter's cabin on several occasions. When the white man took up his homestead and had it recorded he included the Indian's land in the homestead and it was not until two years or more afterwards that the Indian knew that the homestead claim covered his land. There are a number of cases in this district similar in principle to this one.

I believe that every Indian village in this district should be made a reserve, as are Hyaburg, Klawock, and Klukwan, in order to keep the white men from encroaching upon their village lands.

As I said in my report of last year, there is so much jealousy existing between villages, and the customs and events of the distant past have created so much enmity between certain communities, that it is practically impossible to get two villages on the present site of either one of them. If a new location can be found where there are no clan houses, which hold many traditions, villages may be persuaded to unite, provided they can make the move at no financial loss.

If a reimbursable fund could be secured by the bureau and we could furnish from that fund the necessary machinery for sawmill, cannery, or other industrial plant at some new location, it might then be possible to get some more villages to unite at such location. They would in a few years be able to pay back the money into the fund and own their own plant, as has been done at Hydaburg.

The Alaska Legislature at their second session the past spring passed two laws that will enable both individual natives and villages to make progress toward our Government and civilization if they so desire. These laws are (1) a law to enable an Alaskan Indian to determine his citizenship before the courts, and (2) a law to enable Indian villages to organize for self-government. I believe that the last law is the most important piece of legislation that has ever been made for the Alaska natives. It will enable them to establish councils of their own and to learn to govern themselves. They can pass any ordinance for their own village that is not in conflict with Federal or Territorial laws.

There is still much demand for the establishment of a good trades school in Alaska for the Indians. Probably 300 Alaska Indians are this year enrolled in the boarding schools in the States under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There is scarcely a month goes by in which I am not besought by Indians to do all I can to get a trades school established in Alaska in which their older children could learn the work that it is impossible to teach in our village schools. Would it not be an excellent plan to establish such a school and permit to enter there only those pupils who had completed, say, five grades in the village schools? I believe this would be a help to our village schools also.

It is to be hoped that a hospital will be speedily built in this district, now that a medical relief appropriation has been made. The cost to the natives in the local hospitals of Juneau and Douglas is prohibitive when they have also to pay a doctor for his services. In Ketchikan a native will not be received into the hospital at any price. Some haven for natives needing hospital attention is surely much needed.

The law permits natives to take up allotments of not to exceed 160 acres. A number of natives have availed themselves of this privilege. They have staked out their claim and made application to the land office. In course of time a surveyor is sent to survey the allotment. When he arrives he finds that the native has not run his lines according to the true meridian. The surveyor's rules—those under which he works—are inexorable. He must change the lines to conform with the rules. The Indian can not understand these rules and is angered. When he finds that he can not have the land he wants, and especially when part of his shore line or water line is cut out, he doesn't want that allotment. Under the Indian customs, the Indians owned water, streams and bays, as well as land. Some of them take up their land now with a view to controlling certain water. This they find they can not do, and they do not want the land they have chosen.

SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS AND NURSES.

REPORT OF DR. L. H. FRENCH, KANAKANAK.

During this year we accommodated more hospital patients and cared for a greater number of out-patients than during the preceding year. Only the more severe cases, which could not be well cared for at home, were admitted. During

the fiscal year 44 cases were treated in the hospital, requiring 1,232 days of hospital treatment.

The Kananak building, having been designed for use as a schoolhouse, is very poorly adapted for hospital purposes, and not having the proper sanitary arrangements, the work is often carried on with the greatest difficulty. Cases of all kinds, both male and female, must necessarily be kept in one room which was formerly the schoolroom, the only means of separating patients and sexes being some homemade screens. However, the present building has served its purpose admirably by way of conducting an experiment as to the utility and the necessity of a hospital at this point.

I would not deem it wise to attempt any improvement to the present building, but rather to erect a building especially designed and equipped as a hospital. The building should contain a male and a female ward and two private rooms for the necessary isolation of certain cases, also a dispensary room for the treatment of out-patients and as a receiving ward, with bath arrangements so that patients can be bathed before entering the ward. The hospital should contain two toilet rooms and baths for male and female patients. The building should also contain proper living quarters and a bath for nurses and attendants. The present building could be used as a residence for the attending physician. Proper accommodations and provision should be made in the building for maintaining and training native girls as nurses.

As physician in the Alaska medical service and acting assistant district school superintendent, I have visited all the schools, reindeer camps, and villages between Togiak on the west, Iliamna on the east, and Ugasik on the south. At Togiak the educational and sanitary work has been very difficult, very largely due to the poor dwellings of the natives. No timber being available for fuel or building purposes, the natives are compelled to live in partly underground barabaras, shelter being provided by covering a light framework of stick with straw and sod. In such a habitation cleanliness is impossible, and on account of the almost complete absence of fuel the houses are continually cold, damp, and moldy, and almost all food is eaten raw. Under such conditions the physical as well as the mental development of children is necessarily dwarfed. The schoolhouse is situated in the village at the mouth of the Togiak River. On up the river, at intervals of about 10 miles, are six other villages, the natives of which all exist in a very low state of civilization. The natural resources of Togiak Bay and River provide a bountiful supply of seals, fish, and fur-bearing animals, making this region a desirable habitat for native population. It is hardly possible that the education of the natives of Togiak will show much progress until their homes can be improved. I would recommend that a few suitable houses be built for them in such a manner that they will not be more difficult to heat than their present huts. Their barabaras, being covered with turf and being practically air-tight, require a small amount of fuel; if houses were built for them which were colder they would probably prefer the hut.

The village of Kulukak, on the west shore of Kulukak Bay, occupies a commanding and slightly position, with its waters abounding in seal, fish, and clams, while the adjacent country is well stocked with fur and game animals. But like Togiak, Kulukak is also without timber, and the people necessarily live in underground dugouts. During the spring of 1915 I was detained at Kulukak on account of an early ice break-up, and I saw what occurred every spring in their huts. Water began to ooze in from floor and sides, producing a filthy mud which rendered the huts uninhabitable, and the prevailing rains at this season made life in a tent just as bad. Stone and gravel are plentiful at Kulukak, and the best solution of this trouble that I can suggest is that a supply of

cement and lumber for forms be sent to Kulukak for the construction of about 15 small concrete houses. These would be durable, sanitary, economically heated, easily constructed, and cheaply shipped. Each house should be about 12 by 16 feet, with a built-on vestibule and entrance end. The walls should be double, with air space, which would make them easily heated and dry. If drawings and directions for erection are sent, the houses could be built by the natives themselves under the supervision of the teacher and myself. Therefore there would be no expense for labor. The advantages and resources of Kulukak as an abode for natives are so many that there need be no fear as to the permanence of this village.

As a region for the establishment of a reservation for the natives, I know of none better adapted, or with more prospects of benefit than the one embracing Togiak and Kulukak. On the coast between Togiak and Kulukak, and on Hagemeister Island, are deposits of lignite coal, which could be utilized for fuel in this timberless country. This reservation should embrace all the territory drained by the rivers flowing into Kulukak and Togiak Bays, together with the adjacent islands. At present this territory contains no white population, nor is it commercially used in any way, and if set apart and kept from the encroachment of others than natives would provide an excellent location to deal with the native problem by the reservation method.

On account of increase in population at Kulukak, due to natural growth and development, and the location of new families from other villages, the school is now quite overcrowded. This should be overcome as soon as possible by the building of an addition, which would lengthen the schoolroom about 12 or 15 feet. The present heating arrangement would be ample for such an addition.

The school at Chogiung is making much progress, and at present the pupils use the English language exclusively while in the school or on the playground. To hear them in their recitations and to see their wonderful plays and dances is indeed an inspiration. This school has an attendance of 72, somewhat more than half being native and the rest children of mixed blood. This school also serves Kakanak, 4 miles distant; the 10 children of that village are brought to school each morning with dog team, and after school returned in the same way. Hot lunches are served these children at noon. If accommodations for boarding school children at Chogiung school were provided, this school would become a more useful institution. Children from the villages which are out of reach of the school, as well as orphans, could then be cared for and educated. A comparison of results in education between regular day pupils and pupils who are boarded and kept from the regular native environment proves that the latter method is vastly superior. One of the teachers in this district took two native girls, aged 5 and 6, and kept them with her in her home. Neither spoke English when taken. Now, at the end of two years, they speak English as well as the average American child of the same age, and at no time do they use the native tongue. The custom of the natives of this section of making slaves of orphan children should be a sufficient reason for the establishment of boarding schools.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. REED, RUSSIAN MISSION.

Two winter trips have been made to the Kuskokwim as far south as Bethel, one trip to Hamilton on the Yukon, and on these trips all villages and fishing camps, except one on the Yukon, have been visited. While on my trip down the Yukon River, accompanied by Mr. Cochran, we visited the Akulurak mission, returned again to Mountain Village and went about 60 miles out on the tundra

to a place where we were told no other Government official had ever been. Two summer trips have been made to Pimute, and one this June to Holy Cross, with a thorough inspection of the Catholic mission at that place, as well as treatment of inmates needing medical care.

This year I have visited 32 different villages and 6 fishing camps, traveled 1,900 miles, visited approximately 1,400 people, and treated over 620 patients, the little cuts and bruises not being counted, as well as many repeats. One major operation for approximation of the ends of an old fracture of the lower leg and an amputation of the upper third of the thigh for a severe gunshot wound have been performed, as well as an operation for drainage in a wound in the upper arm due to a rifle wound. I also made an attempt to stop a tubercular process of the hip joint of a reindeer herder, and I now have him under observation, but as yet can not tell as to permanent results. The operations were performed in the schoolroom. I was compelled to use an old workbench, of ancient and hoary appearance, for the operating table; it served quite a valuable purpose as an operating table, being the exact height and required length, and when covered with a clean sheet it did not look bad.

I have lost only three cases in my practice this year, one of Pott's disease that I saw when dying and gave it an opiate to relieve pain; another a case of chronic bronchitis, which was improving when I went down the river this spring, but must have a week later developed a broncho-pneumonia and died before I returned. The third case was that of a child in the village, who was dying on my arrival back home with tubercular meningitis; this case, as well as the first, was beyond a physician's control.

The general health in the villages along the river has been unusually good this year, which is due not so much to the physician as to climatic conditions, and the low price of furs, which has made most of the natives get out in the fresh air and do a little hustling for a living.

On my visits to the two missions of the Roman Catholic Church, situated at Akulurak and Holy Cross, I was treated with the kindest consideration and cooperation and was given every opportunity to make a thorough investigation of each institution. I am glad to report that I found the general health of the inmates better than the average, and the sanitary conditions at both places such as to meet the approval of any reasonable medical inspection. Especially was I impressed with the fact that all of the children spoke good English even on the playgrounds. They were all clean, cheerful, and had the appearance of being well fed and well cared for.

On the tundra, at Chowaktallgamute, I found a trader who has taken quite an interest in having good, clean houses in the village. We found him very much interested in having the physician make regular visits, as well as having a school placed at his village. When we wished to pay him for his team that we had been using, he cut the price in half, remarking, that we were there for the good of his people, and he wanted to help that much. This action being the reverse of all other treatment that I have received along that line, has quite a pleasant place in my remembrances of the visit.

At Kagatmute, 20 miles farther on the tundra, we found 19 inhabitants, comprising 7 families, and 18 cases of tuberculosis; one of the children was apparently free of it and was the only inhabitant of the village not tubercular. Another child, only 5 or 6 years old, will be laid away in only a few years at the best. Around the village we counted over 20 graves that have been made in recent years, and many of them seem to be those of children. These people lived in igloos, and there are only one or two stoves in the village; their houses were damp and filthy to the extreme. When we made comment to the natives who

were with us about the filth, we were informed that this village was in excellent condition compared to those on the tundra nearer the coast. The only comment that I care to make on this condition is that I regret that I saw what I did, and I hope that it will never be my lot to see such conditions again, unless I am armed with the means of relieving them.

Mrs. Reed, in all of my operations, as well as in the village work while I was away, has been compelled to take the place of a second physician rather than that of a nurse.

I would respectfully suggest the following as a permanent policy for this section of the country: A small hospital well equipped to accommodate not more than 15 patients or less than 8, with office, laboratory, drug room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, nurses' room, operating room, sun room, several closets, and a cellar. Several well-built cabins with glass on two sides, with plain furniture and with inside finishing so that a hot solution of any antiseptic could be sprayed all over the room. These cabins should be large enough to accommodate one and some of them two patients who are tubercular. A physician's home should be built near to the hospital and cabins, and it should be large enough, as well as comfortable, so that a family could feel a little of home life. A trained nurse should be permanently stationed at the hospital and in the tubercular camp, subject to the physician in charge; an interpreter, who could also act as dog musher and handy man when at the village, should be on salary all of the year round. The physician should have a small launch for summer travel and at least two good dog teams during the winter, kept in good trim for travel, so that he would not have to depend upon half-starved native dogs for traveling. The interpreter and the first-stage tubercular cases could put up enough fish in the summer to feed the dogs during the entire winter, as well as supply the hospital and tubercular patients with dried fish for their own use. In addition to nursing the patients, the nurse should have authority to make the inmates of the cabins keep them in good order. The physician should be on the trail in winter and on the river during the summer at least half of the time and should only make short quick trips and be at call by a fresh dog team in case of emergency. The physician should also have a good lantern, so as to give lectures on sanitation in each of the villages visited. He should also have authorization for travel to enable him to cover the territory well, and he should know what amount he can spend not later than the 1st of August of each year, so as to be able to make all plans and arrangements for the winter to the best advantage.

This hospital and camp should be placed upon a reservation along the Yukon River and should be at least 10 miles square and be situated in the spruce timber. Near this camp should be established another village of nontubercular cases for the families of those in the tubercular camp and also for the young men and women who are anxious to lead a civilized life. At first the Government should furnish windows, flooring, and roofing for houses built according to a certain plan, and a contract should be drawn up with each individual head of a family to the effect that only a certain number of people should live in the house and that it should be kept clean and sanitary; that he would give at least five days each year to the village for general work; that he would make a garden and set aside each fall a certain number of fish for each of the family and a certain number of dog fish for each dog kept, and these not to be sold under any pretext. This contract should also read that continued neglect of any of these requirements would forfeit the work he has done in building the house and also his right to live on the reservation, and that the house will revert back to the local government for sale to a new family.

On the reservation there should be a sawmill, cannery for fish, a cooperative store, a plant for preparing dried fish and salmon bellies for the local trade, an experiment station, and a small farm. The products from all of these could be sold here in the country to whites if they had the assurance of a responsible man that the food was put up under sanitary conditions. A wood yard on the reservation would net quite a revenue. When the village and plants are well established the profits should most of them go to permanent and general improvements of the village.

Over this village should be placed a man who is well qualified to make good, and he should be assured that he could retain his position as long as his service is satisfactory. He should have power to enforce the rules and law of a local town council or veto the same. If possible, the physician and teacher should be men of congenial temperament and men whose friendship has been of long standing.

The general conditions here, or better yet, 10 miles from here, are such that the above plan could be carried out well on an authorization of \$7,000 for the first year, \$5,000 for the second, \$3,000 for the third; from then on I am convinced that \$2,000 per year, not including the salaries of the workers, would keep the institution in good working condition and would give the people a chance to live better and not be subject to the whims and fancies of irresponsible traders. There is a place above here which, if staked, would contain not less than 500,000 feet of merchantable lumber, and most of it accessible to a small, portable sawmill.

I have had the opportunity to note the good work done by the schools and missions in this region. I have also seen natives, after leaving the schools and missions, go back to the old way and become worse than those around them. These young men and women are not to blame; neither are the methods of training at fault. In this country and among these native people public opinion is a great factor, so much so that a single couple either has to abide by the decisions of the village council or leave the village. Again, the inability of the native to earn a good living makes it impossible, regardless of his strength of character, to live as he would desire.

I am convinced, after a very careful study this year and a personal visit to the above-mentioned place, that if the above plans were carried out it would conserve the good work of the schools and missions in this section of the country.

The drop in furs, the high cost of food, and the fact just accomplished of one man controlling the whole supply of food for miles around, as well as his actions at present, make me shudder for these people this winter, as I am able now to see the handwriting on the wall, and I shall be powerless to prevent it, for no one can say to a man at what price he shall sell his goods or what he shall pay for goods bought.

In conclusion I wish to state that the manner of living from hand to mouth of these people would make it impossible for them to be of much assistance, except by giving labor, in carrying out this scheme. Still, I am convinced that they would cooperate very enthusiastically as soon as they were in a position to do so. This was demonstrated this spring when I asked everyone to help me clean up the village. All save one family and a white trader responded, and in a few days the whole village was cleaner than it has ever been, and the people took so much pride in it that they have, without my suggestion, kept it as clean as could be during the fishing season.

REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, NULATO.

On the day after my arrival in Nulato, September 22, 1914, I made a canvass of all the natives' homes, examined and made a diagnosis of all patients, and requested those that were able to come to the hospital for further observation and treatment. From the first I met with friendliness and willingness to follow my directions. For a while I was under the impression that the "medicine man" was advising the natives not to take the medicine prescribed. After careful watching, however, I found that he did not do this, but on the contrary advised the people to call me on several occasions. There have been two native women who did not take the medicine prescribed, but I am inclined to believe that they themselves were discouraged because immediate relief was not obtained. Both of these cases died, one from tuberculosis and the other from metritis following confinement.

The present site of the village is as good as can be obtained, on account of its protection from winds, but it is too crowded. The military reservation on one side and the mission on the other make it impossible for the natives to rebuild, and the consequence is that the homes are too close together and too many are living in one cabin.

The natives have agreed to provide barrels outside of their cabins in which to throw refuse and to empty them at a distance from the village. Heretofore refuse has been dumped near the doors. This spring the village was thoroughly cleaned, the water front raked, dead dogs buried, tin cans placed on the ice to go out with the break-up, chloride of lime sprinkled around cabins, refuse burned, and many of the cabins and the council hall fumigated. Old drains were cleaned and redug and several new ones dug. Upon returning from their fish camps the natives have agreed to build toilets at both ends of the village.

I have given talks to the natives in regard to stamping out tuberculosis and the care of tubercular cases, care of their homes and selves, and the feeding of infants. I have taken all babies from tubercular mothers and am having them fed from bottles. I have induced the natives to be careful about spitting on floors of homes and to use small receptacles containing an antiseptic. It is my intention, upon the return of the Indians from camp, to have one of their number appointed as health officer by the council, to be under my supervision to enforce sanitary conditions. The natives are very much enthused on this subject.

The natives have had a rather hard winter, on account of the low price of furs and wood, and most of them have been in straitened circumstances, although at potlatch they will give the last thing they have to some one that has helped them in a recent bereavement. Whenever possible, I have given work to different natives.

The water question in summer has been a difficult one, which has been solved by inducing the natives to obtain water from the Nulato River and from a spring located 4 miles up the Yukon and which has been piped to the foot of the hill. Heretofore the natives used the Yukon River water, which receives the drainage from the burying ground and the villages above.

During the winter of 1914-15 I made the following trips to treat natives: One each to Unalakleet and Dishkaket, 3 each to Loudon and Kaltag, and 12 to Koyukuk. While in these places I inspected the villages, visited all native homes, gave talks on sanitation, and made recommendations. The natives of Kokrines wanted me to make a canvass of the village and treat the afflicted, but there were no funds to make the trip.

Sergt. Yeatman, Hospital Corps, United States Army, has been of great help in giving anesthetics and assisting at operations as well as looking after cases

during my absence on official trips. On one occasion he made a trip to Koyukuk with station dogs while I was in Louden with Mr. Evans.

During the year I have performed two laparotomies, two uterine curettements, five operations for perineorrhaphy and trachelorrhaphy, and a great number of incisions of abscesses. In several cases of children I have advised to parents the removal of adenoids, and they now want them removed as soon as the fishing season is over. I am of the opinion that a great many of the enlarged glands in children are due to tonsils and adenoids, and the slight prolonged fevers in children are due to nasopharyngitis, as the result of adenoids and enlarged tonsils. One case in particular came here from Louden with glands of neck enlarged. The case would not respond to hot applications or internal treatment, but after six applications of weak iodine solution and antiseptic spray to throat the glands returned to normal.

I would recommend that the Bureau of Education ship in about 25 barrels of lime and brushes for whitewashing interior of cabins and for use around village.

In order to stamp out tuberculosis, I would recommend the segregating of all advanced tubercular cases by having a large hospital erected at some central point. If this can not be done, a building in each village should be rented where possible and all advanced cases could be placed under the supervision of bureau teacher or nurse and they to receive instructions from local physician. There should be proper ventilation of cabins. Each family should have its own cabin in order to do away with overcrowding.

REPORT OF DR. H. N. T. NICHOLS, KOTZEBUE.

During the year I have traveled a total of about 1,575 miles; 415 miles were in gasoline boats, 775 miles were by dog team, and 385 miles by reindeer. This amount of travel has enabled me to visit or pass through the Kotzebue Friends' mission reindeer camp four times, the Oksek mission five times, Noorvik Reservation once, Kiana three times, Shungnak once, Selawik once, the Kotzebue reindeer camp in the Noatak Hills once, Noatak Village twice, Noatak reindeer camp once, the Kivalina River reindeer camp once, and Kivalina once. Also, I went up the Noatak River about 40 miles from Kotzebue once during the winter to make a single call. I have treated 601 cases. Of these, 231 were of a major character, while the balance, 370 cases, were of a minor sort that could have been handled by a nurse or by a teacher experienced in the treatment of the sick and in the dispensing of medicines. Hospital treatment was received by 14 individuals for a total of 179 days.

The medical record of 419 natives has been entered on filing cards during the year. The residence of these individuals is geographically distributed as follows: Kotzebue, 189; Selawik, 56; Shungnak, 26; Kiana, 15; Oksek, 22; Noatak, 32; Kivalina, 31; and other localities, 48.

All of the teachers in the employ of the Bureau of Education from Barrow to Deering, with the single exception of Buckland, have during the year exhausted their supply of certain medicines and sent to Kotzebue for more. Such requests have, in the main, been filled, and where it depleted my supply more has been asked for and received through the office in Nome. A small supply of a few of the simpler remedies has been left with the United States marshal at Kiana for use among the natives residing in that village. The Oksek mission, on the Kobuk River, has received a few medicines also.

During the year I have given talks to the natives 30 times; at Kotzebue 10 times, at Oksek 6 times, at Shungnak 4 times, at Selawik 5 times, at Noatak 3 times, and at Kivalina twice. In these talks an attempt was made to show the native why he needs to be more cleanly in his habits and how greater cleanliness would lessen sickness among them. Tuberculosis in its three forms, granular, osseous, and pulmonary, has been discussed at length in several villages. Emphasis was placed on the prevention of the spread of this disease through a proper care of the cases in their homes.

The great prevalence of tuberculosis was shown by a recent inspection of the Kotzebue school children. In this inspection 42 pupils were examined. Of this number, 11 were tubercular, either active or latent in their lungs. Is it an exaggeration to say that tuberculosis is epidemic among the natives of the Kotzebue Sound region?

There is danger that tuberculosis will be prevalent in the new village Noorvik, on the Kobuk River Eskimo Reservation. If the village is to be for the native what we all hope it will be, there must be provision made for the segregation of all actively tubercular individuals. This means the removal of every tuberculosis case from the family in which it occurs. A tuberculosis sanitarium adapted for cases in different stages of the disease and constructed with only such slight modifications as this northern climate demands to make it practicable would be a blessing to the new village. It would mean the prolonging of many lives through rendering the tubercular process latent for a time. It would be the saving of the lives of many incipient cases.

During the year the Friends' mission has put in improvements in their hospital, which now make the building quite usable. All but two of the windows have been made full size, and the ward has been partitioned into two rooms. This hospital, which the Government physician uses at his discretion, is a one-story frame house. A coal shed adjoins the building in the rear, and a storm entrance protects the door in front. There are four rooms within the building, but no hallway. All rooms have a 9-foot, 4-inch ceiling. With this plant as a hospital nucleus, much good has been done the natives.

REPORT OF DR. D. S. NEUMAN, NOME.

The sanitary condition of the Eskimo village on the Nome sandspit has greatly improved since the storm of 1913, as the majority of the old dwellings were totally destroyed at that time, and the natives built new residences farther up on the hillside, where the incline allows good drainage. The new houses are much larger and better ventilated.

For years Nome has been a medical center for the surrounding villages, within a radius of 200 or 300 miles, and I believe more and more firmly in the necessity of establishing a hospital for our Eskimos, as the present arrangement leaves much to be desired.

For the past two years Miss Kenly, nurse for this district, did splendid work in sanitation both in the village and in the school, and was a great help in the dispensary and hospital.

The general health of the natives for the last year has been very good which was, in part, due to the steady cold weather, without thaws or spring rains, which are fertile causes of inflammatory rheumatism and severe attacks of bronchitis amongst them.

No new cases of tuberculosis have developed this year, as the infected cases were segregated in a comfortable cottage bought for that purpose by

Mr. Johnson, assistant superintendent, or in the Holy Cross Hospital. It would be advisable to procure some more cottages, as the cost of maintaining consumptive patients in this way is less than one-quarter of the hospital charge.

REPORT OF MISS HARRIET B. KENLY, NOME.

In going over my monthly reports I find that since July 1, 1914, I have made 1,871 visits to homes, 1,305 visits to patients, and treated 1,228 patients. I have also given anæsthetics that were necessary when operations were performed by Dr. Neuman. The above is exclusive of my work during the trip which I made with Supt. Shields in January and February, 1915, when I visited 10 native settlements, with over 900 natives.

Besides the patients from the near-by settlements, such as Penny River and Cape Nome, we have treated in our dispensary patients from Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Igloo, Sinuk, Solomon, and Safety, and sent medicines to most of these places from our supply in Nome.

During the summer months Nome is the rendezvous for many of the natives from the villages in this region. The summer of 1914 was a very busy and interesting one. From July 1 until October 1 we had between six and seven hundred natives most of the time, and, of course, among them there were always many who needed my care. Most of my patients were children. During those three months I made about 900 calls. Records were made of all births of children under 1 year from Wales, King Island, St. Lawrence Island, and Diomedé. I spent a great deal of time with mothers of young babies trying to teach them the importance of keeping the children and their bottles clean; also of taking care of the eyes. I had at least 700 patients, and gave about 500 treatments.

Though we had so many natives, the sanitary conditions were fairly good, as they lived in tents. We had fine weather, very little rain, and every one could be out a great deal in the bright sun, which was so good for our tubercular cases.

By the 1st of October we had settled down to about 300 natives, and I began my class work in the school, teaching anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. I had three classes with very good attendance. All of the children, both large and small, were always interested. Many talks have been given to mothers and fathers in their homes on the prevention of diseases by attention to cleanliness and ventilation. With the older school children to interpret, they always listen attentively, but I do not feel that they always understand, for we have many cases of eczema among the children because of uncleanness.

How to care for our tubercular patients continues to be our most serious problem. Most of our hospital cases suffer from this disease. Certainly our deaths are nearly all from this cause.

We have succeeded in getting most of the tubercular patients to use sputum cups; we have hung one of the prevention of tuberculosis cards on the wall in each cabin, and we do everything possible to encourage ventilation.

Sanitary conditions are better just now than at any time since I came to Nome. We have had very fine weather during the past spring, and many families have cleaned up their homes and will keep their windows and doors open some of the time.

REPORT OF MRS. LOUISE M. NICHOLS, KOTZEBUE.

During the past winter in our village, as in all villages where trapping and the sale of skins has been any considerable part of the native income, the natives have been very poor. Our natives caught very few skins and were not paid very much for them. While the winter was a very hard one, I believe it has not been without its value to the Eskimos. An analysis of the native character reveals that lack of thrift and forethought is responsible for many of the ills which overtake them. The old-time custom of community ownership and sharing is partly responsible. The younger generation have partly outgrown that. The development of thrift, combined with a greater parental responsibility, seems to me one of the greatest needs of our people. If the lesson of parental responsibility can be taught and replace the outgrown one of community sharing, the Eskimos of our village will be much better off. The habit of looking ahead from summer to winter and providing the family with wood and food, and the subsequent disgrace when the lazy father had not done his part must supersede the present plan. The hard-working father now sees his stores diminished and his children hungry before spring because his sister's lazy husband brought his family in to demand the kinship share of the brother-in-law's toll. Some of the most progressive young men spend the winter up the rivers, away from school privileges for the children, because they do not want to remain in Kotzebue sharing flour and sugar and other "white man's grub" with the other villagers who have been too lazy to try to get those things for themselves. The old custom is not far enough behind so that the ones who no longer recognize its force can quite ignore it in a time of poverty when they have sufficient only for the needs of their own family. This lack of forethought and thrift is Kotzebue's greatest bar to progress.

For years the natives have been reminded each summer that wood is best procured by boat or raft while the rivers are open. Firewood and logs for the construction of houses can be thus secured with much less difficulty than by dog sled in winter. In winter they have the excuse that logs for a house can not be brought, and the amount of firewood which is brought is much too small to admit of the establishment of higher standards of cleanliness; water can then be obtained only by melting ice.

On St. Lawrence Island, where there is no fuel, the people are not to blame if they are not very clean; but Kotzebue people might have abundance of wood if they would go for it. Dr. Nichols has spoken often to the men of the health value of a good-sized woodpile, and I have urged the women to see that the men secured it, but our efforts in that direction have not met with great success.

In our women's club we have followed the same plan as that of last year. The topics discussed were about the same; and in some cases we can see that the lessons have been understood and applied.

The lessons in first aid were this year given as occasion required. I am positive that such teachings are gradually leading the people away from their old-time confidence in their own methods of cure, and are establishing a confidence in the Government workers who are trying to do medical work among them. It is constantly emphasized that this is a fact by our experiences with the transient natives who spend all or a portion of the summer near Kotzebue. Our ministrations to them are not accepted in the same spirit at all as they are by our own natives. Unless these summer natives swallow the medicine we are never sure it is used. Some of these nonresident natives have not sought aid even when very ill, and when they do seek it, they certainly lack confidence in its value.

The boys' club work was organized in October, and weekly meetings were held all winter. We changed secretaries every month in order to give all the boys an opportunity to serve in that capacity. The formation of a girls' club was attempted, but it was not continued. The girls understood so little English that it seemed better to wait until they were a year older.

After December I had the schoolroom opened and warmed evenings for the children from 7 until 9.

It is a delight for me to spend some time with them in the evening and to have them in our home. My pleasure in them is doubled by the fact that I am *not* associated with them in the daytime. Miss Hawk did excellent work with them during school time, and it was greater than it would have been if she had had to have the children in the evenings. I feel very strongly that some of our teachers lessen their schoolroom efficiency by feeling it a duty to have the children in the evenings.

The teacher can not, in justice to herself or to her work, remain on duty with the children both daytime and evenings.

I have assisted Dr. Nichols in his medical work and have handled that work alone when he was out of town. Perhaps the preparation of meals for his patients has been as important a part of the work as any. I know that he feels that it has been so. The native diet is not such as can be relied upon to aid convalescence. I regret greatly that the poverty of the past winter has eliminated from the diet of the natives a few of the valuable articles of "white man's grub" which they had learned to use. We had several cases of illness in which the chief cause seemed to be the inability of the native children to adapt themselves exclusively to the native diet, which is so largely proteid. The lack of sugar, cereals, and milk have worked a hardship on some of the Eskimos. In illness they recuperate rapidly if they can have a mixed diet.

To my mind one of the great steps forward in the work of hygiene and sanitation among the natives has been the supplying of the paper napkins and the paper toweling for the use of the children in school. Previous to the use of these two articles many of the children were constantly in a filthy, unsightly, and unhealthy condition, due to the many colds.

In connection with the bathing the hearty response of the mothers to the request for clean clothing must be mentioned. At first none of the children had a change of clothing, but at the last it was unusual for the children not to bring clean clothes to be donned after the bath.

We have tried very hard to rid the village of vermin, but not successfully. We have less I believe than some of the other villages, according to Dr. Nichols' report of the places in which he has made an inspection. The nomadic life of the natives tends to increase this evil. The older people have no pride in the matter and no prejudice against vermin.

Interchange of thoughts, ideas, and methods seems impossible in a country where travel is so difficult. Teachers' rallies, conventions, and national associations would not be held so generally if those engaged in the teaching profession did not find them helpful and of value.

In times past I have frequently expressed myself as feeling that the teachers in the Alaska school service also need such conferences. The isolation and lack of intercourse with educated persons have, it seems to me, one of two effects upon most—not all—of the workers in the Alaska school service: Either one becomes absolutely discouraged and feels the futility of all efforts, fails to get the proper perspective upon the work, spends valuable time and energy looking for results in the immediate present, or else becomes self-satisfied and smug and imbued with the idea that his or her work is absolutely unimprovable. Would not

some sort of a conference for which the teachers must prepare and to which they could bring their problems for discussion be of value to the native work and workers? Personally I should place the Alaska school service second to no social work I have ever attempted, if one could have some of the inspiration and practical aids which we used to find in our weekly and monthly conferences of social workers. If such a rally of the Government workers of this district could be held next summer, I should bring to it some of the following problems which I believe are of interest to us all, and which perhaps together we might hope to solve as we can not individually: 1. How best can we develop in the natives an inherent moral sense which will result in a higher sexual purity? 2. By what means can the native best be aroused to a greater care of his property and to develop thrift and economy? And so on, through a long list of matters which perplex me; matters to which I have given some thought and upon which I should like to have the benefit of the experience and thought of others, equally interested with me in the welfare of the natives.

SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WALES, ON BERING STRAIT.

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

Our enthusiasm for the service has not abated after three years of continuous work with the Eskimos. While we believe the advancement will naturally come through the efforts of the younger people, nevertheless heredity is decidedly manifest, and in no case can we locate an inferior child from superior parents. There are among the older people at Wales, as well as elsewhere in the district, some magnificent types of men and women, who are as sincere and honorable as people of communities claiming greater degrees of civilization. Wales people are not as migratory as those of some other settlements, but there is more or less movement all the time, and while our maximum population has reached as high as 325 we can by including those attached to our five reindeer herds lay claim to approximately 420 natives as belonging to Wales.

School attendance.—In no case was attendance compulsory, the school equipment being taxed to its capacity. No truancy was reported, and there was very little tardiness; on the contrary, some of the children often presented themselves as early as 6 o'clock winter mornings.

School work.—In general school work, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, and composition, Wales children compare favorably with other native school children. The one main drawback to a more satisfactory advancement is the aversion to the use of the English language. It is a most serious handicap to small children to hear nothing but their native tongue used at all times by their parents; many of the parents have had school advantages and should know how difficult it was in their own case to grasp the elements of English. We endeavor to have the parents assist their little ones in their homes, and we believe that such assistance will be of great benefit to teachers as well as to the native children.

Domestic science.—This branch of school work was under the supervision of Mrs. Maguire, who had been engaged for two years in the same kind of work at Kivallina. Instruction was given in sanitation, cooking, baking, housekeeping, sewing, and knitting; 325 loaves of white bread and 197 dozen rolls were baked; rice, cereals, and other food was cooked; 12 aprons, 18 shirts, 15 dresses,

35 artigas, 24 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, 24 pairs of mittens, 12 petticoats, and 12 baby bibs were sewed in class hours. Each new baby was furnished with two complete outfits of clothing in duplicate. The girls are very apt, and they have unlimited patience and ambition.

Shop work.—In the school shop much work was accomplished. Benches for the schoolroom and for the church were constructed, 11 new sleds were made, and numerous repairs were attended to. A large number of cooking stoves were constructed; canoes, oomiaks, and a very fine skiff were built. It is planned to put the shop in such condition that it will be used much more extensively in future.

Health.—The general health conditions have caused a very great amount of work. While there have been no contagious diseases, we have had a vast amount of blood infection, snow blindness, frostbites, colds, sore throats, rheumatism, eye affections, and three cases of syphilis. The latter responded well to the prescribed treatment. There are two cases of tuberculosis of long standing. There were 4 deaths and 12 births. The causes of death were: 1 adult, accidental gunshot wound; 1 child, 12 months old, constitutional weakness; 2 children, 15 and 18 months, pneumonia. Medical attendance was given 2,389 times, and 1,773 visits were made to homes.

Agriculture.—Nothing in the nature of agriculture has been attempted, but indications point to favorable conditions. The natural vegetation is typically Alaskan, sturdy, and of great variety, and we have seen some very fine turnips which have grown here.

Town council.—Seven representative natives were elected by the people to constitute the first town council of Wales. While there was more or less timidity on the part of the candidates and some indifference on the part of the electorate, we believe a council has proved to be an essential element for the welfare of these people. The deliberations of the council have been earnest and their adjustments fair; they take pride in regulating irregularities, and if the enforcement of the 10 o'clock curfew ordinance had been their only act, that alone would have justified their existence. But this council has regulated native dancing to reasonable proportions, effected a most thorough spring clean-up, protected the domestic water supply, ordered the chaining and proper feeding of dogs, and passed a labor ordinance whereby all male adults must contribute two days' work annually to village improvement or pay \$2, or its value, to the village treasury.

Reindeer.—Five herds of reindeer center at this place, and here we have some of the largest holders of deer in Alaska. Meetings of owners and herders are frequently held, when ways and means of improvement of stock, herding, and marketing are discussed. A very large delegation was prepared to attend the annual reindeer fair at Igloo, but severe weather conditions made traveling impossible, a fact universally regretted.

Native support.—Seal and walrus hunting constitutes the principal means of support of the people of this village. Approximately 3,000 seals were taken during the year; 112 walrus and 2 small polar bears, 28 white foxes, 18 red foxes, and 10 mink were reported. Fishing is an all-year industry. Tomcod and flounders are taken through the ice in winter, and salmon, greyling, herring, trout, and smelt are seined during the summer, when the condition of the surf permits. Eider ducks and other waterfowl are taken in spring and fall, but ptarmigan have been very scarce during the year. There is considerable ivory carving, and some Wales natives are exceptional and original workers. The revenue derived from ivory carving is a considerable item of native support. The town council is taking the first steps toward the establishing of a coopera-



A. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT TRAVELING IN WINTER.



B. ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION ARRIVING AT AN ESKIMO VILLAGE.



A. HERD OF REINDEER NEAR NOME.



B. REINDEER CARCASSES FOR SHIPMENT FROM NOME TO SEATTLE.



A. IGLOO FAIR. SOME OF THE DELEGATES WITH THEIR FAVORITE REINDEER AND SLEDS.



B. IGLOO FAIR. THE START OF ONE OF THE RACES.



A. IGLOO FAIR. SHOOTING CONTEST.



B. IGLOO FAIR. MEN WHO ENTERED THE FUR CLOTHING CONTEST.

tive store by gathering all walrus skins at a central depot, with a view to selling in bulk rather than by individual trading; each native places one skin in the first lot to be sold, another in the second, and so on. This is the councilmen's own idea of fairness, and it is hoped that the tendency of the aggressive native to corral the market will be regulated.

Mission work.—In the absence of a regular missionary, the mission work has devolved upon the teachers. Two Sunday services and a Wednesday evening service have been conducted, and have been well attended throughout the winter; in fact, the seating capacity of the church has frequently been inadequate. A church committee of seven was elected to care for the cleanliness and warmth of the building, and they have done their work very well, indeed. A very strong and well-balanced choir of 40 voices leads the musical part of the services; two interpreters are used each Sunday, and others are in training. A young people's society of 98 members is a branch of the religious work, and we are confident these people are sincere in their profession of Christianity.

Destitution.—Although Wales has numerous reindeer men, and the majority of the natives are prosperous and thrifty, there are also some very poor people; while there is very little, if any, suffering from actual want, the poor and improvident do not hesitate to borrow or beg from those whose good management and thrift have enabled them to make provision for their own families.

In a few extreme cases among the very old, aid in the form of food and clothing is absolutely necessary to prevent suffering. It is a most difficult task to segregate the worthy needy from the lazy and unworthy beggars. If teachers with experience would classify the absolute needy to the exclusion of the professional grafter, whose cache is probably rich in skins and ivory, much better results could be secured and imposition prevented. We have found from personal experience a disposition on the part of certain teachers to let new teachers profit by experience as they themselves had to do. Probably such experience is not so very bad for the new teacher, but it is certainly not the best thing for the begging type of natives, who consider new teachers to be their legitimate prey. Fortunately this type of Eskimo is rapidly becoming extinct, but not any too fast for the welfare of the younger people.

Advancement.—We take pleasure in reporting a most creditable and exceptional improvement in the manner of living, as exemplified in numerous native homes, prominently noticeable being the homes of Nagozruk, Ootenna, Keok, Adloot, Okvayok, Engeedlook, Ibeyanna, and Puzruk. Cleanliness predominates. Food is prepared and served in appetizing form. Tub baths are taken weekly, and much of the keen native ingenuity is shown in hidden lockers for storage, various labor-saving devices, and unique cooking utensils. The pronounced benefits of schools and teaching are probably more evident at this station than elsewhere in the district, for the very good reason that right here in striking contrast to the above fine young men, some of the most backward, indifferent, and superstitious natives are also found.

Notes.—Several parties of Siberian natives have visited Wales, and they all seem curiously interested in what our Government is doing for the American Eskimo. They report that materials for Russian schools have been landed at East Cape and Serdze, but they are a little skeptical about the actual establishment of schools, as they have been promised schools all their lives.

There was only one case of intoxication reported during the fiscal year, that unfortunate being placed on probation by the district superintendent for the term of one year. He is apparently endeavoring to make good.

District Supt. Walter C. Shields and Miss Margaret Harriet Kenly, traveling nurse, visited Wales in January and were very active in inspecting school work,

homes, and general conditions in this community. The deer camps were visited and much good resulted from those visits.

A most instructive and interesting part of Mr. Shields's visit was the manner in which he explained the object, incidents, and results of the annual reindeer fair held at Igloo, working up much enthusiasm among Wales reindeer people for the next fair, where our people will undoubtedly be well represented.

Weather.—Weather conditions were far from tempting at Cape Prince of Wales. During the entire month of December the wind blew with much force from the south, bringing a great deal of rain. After January 1, the wind blew from the north for 110 days, with an unusual amount of snow. The shore ice moved out June 5, and the first boat of the 1915 season appeared June 21, but could not make a landing on account of great quantities of drift ice. On Sunday, June 27, the same boat returned and the first mail of the summer season was received at this post office. Weather conditions at Wales do not compare favorably with conditions along the Arctic coast or anywhere else to our knowledge. Throughout the winter there was continuous open water in the Bering Strait; therefore, no communication was had between this station and the Diomed Islands or the Siberian coast.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT DEERING,
ON KOTZEBUE SOUND, ARCTIC OCEAN.**

By CHARLES REPLOGLE, Teacher.

The committee appointed by the village to investigate and decide upon a suitable location for our new village attended to its work very promptly; the entire committee left Deering early in July of 1914 and examined sites on both the Noatak and the Kobuk Rivers as far as 100 miles from the ocean. They finally selected a site on each river, with a preference for the Noatak, but left the decision to Mr. Shields, our district superintendent, who decided in favor of the Kobuk site, as the Noatak River was already provided with a school. Request was then sent to Washington for a reservation for the natives of a tract 15 miles square, which was granted. A village was laid out within the reservation, about 60 miles inland, in the midst of a beautiful belt of timber. At a vote taken in Deering this place was named Noorvik, which means "transplanted."

On returning from a visit to the site of the new village we began the delayed work on the Deering cold-storage plant, which has been completed at a cost of \$500. The entire construction was done with native labor. This fully occupied the month of September, and we did not attempt to begin the school sessions until that was accomplished.

The children made more rapid progress in their studies than last year, as we understood them better and used methods more adapted to their understanding. We taught English, sanitation, hygiene, mathematics, history, and writing. Their minds can only take a limited amount of teaching at a time; they must have frequent rest.

On Christmas eve the native children had a beautiful Christmas tree and rendered an attractive program. All the white people in the village were present. The children showed much improvement over last year, both in ability and rendition. The class of gifts on the tree also had a characteristic revision. No store goods were bought, but the presents were things which it took time and labor to produce—useful things of every sort. Many presents came

from the white people to the natives in token of the friendliness between them. The tree was furnished by Henry Coffin, a white miner, and then it was used by the white people for their entertainment, which followed on Christmas night. The natives were all present at the white people's program, which consisted of a drama, "The Christmas Box," prepared by the white people themselves. Five of the native children assisted in the Christmas night program. Many of the miners from upriver points came into town to attend the programs, but the native program was better attended by white men than the other.

Carpentry.—Not having room for shopwork at the school, Mr. D. W. Wentworth, an experienced carpenter, gave us room in his building for our carpenter's bench and blacksmith work. The space donated was 14 by 26 in the carpentry room and 16 by 16 for the blacksmith room. The natives bought some needed roofing paper from their village funds. They also bought lumber and made the needed workbenches and working outfits. This space was often taxed to its limit, as so many wished to work at the same time. The boys made 47 sleds for their own use and 8 for sale, all of which were bought by white men at \$35 and \$40 each. Mr. Wentworth gave constant instruction to the boys at work there, and we feel greatly indebted to him for his cooperation. In addition to the sleds a folding bed was built, also five cupboards; numerous small articles and repairs were made of which no record was kept.

Blacksmith work.—The small forge, hammer, and tongs sent have been of great use; 12 knives and 54 sled break irons were forged this year. The press drill has made 1,286 holes in sled irons and other drilling. It has been the most used tool of any.

Cooking.—It has been a problem to find the most practical method of teaching cooking. Our experience has shown that girls who learn to cook in the school have very little initiative in their home life, and soon drop into the regular Eskimo habits after leaving school. So we have taken the married women and given them the instruction, and have required them to practice it at home; the result is that the mothers now teach the girls, and boys as well, until a real demand is now coming from the men of the village to whom we have given lessons in bread making and pastry baking.

Sewing.—Twelve girls have been under instruction and have produced 20 dresses, 10 aprons, 6 underskirts with waists, 8 jackets for babies, and many pairs of mittens knit outside of school hours. Other outside work done under instruction have been 4 reindeer harness, 7 boys' khaki suits, 2 quilts pieced and finished, and 9 needle books.

This year the girls have made many baskets and trays from the native grasses, for the first time departing from the Eskimo patterns and choosing more modern designs obtained from magazines.

Many patterns have been cut and fur coats made, instead of the old-fashioned parka. Much work and many lessons were given outside of school hours.

Laundry.—The laundry work of the village was a vexing problem. The same old story—no wood; and in winter water sufficient only for drinking purposes. Even soap is at a premium. Some ironing was done. A few families own an iron in common, which is passed around among them. Some well-made shirts are appearing, and a necktie is occasionally worn, so that ironing is needed. We need a public laundry and need it badly. The school has furnished fuel and soap to 14 families for laundry purposes during the year.

Gardening.—The schoolhouse garden last year produced excellent lettuce, saved from the cold winds, the mice, and the birds; some heads measured 10 inches across, weighed 2 pounds, and were sweet to the last leaf. Onions and kale did

well, but turnips, potatoes, and cabbage did very poorly, as the temperature is too low, so near the Arctic Ocean.

Mining.—Much mining is being done in this vicinity, and 14 Eskimo men from this village have been engaged in it for wages; 6 others have done freighting for white miners. So far no native of this village is directly interested in any mining proposition.

Personal cleanliness.—Marked improvement is everywhere manifest this year. Our commissioner of sanitation reports that bathing is much more indulged in than ever before. The washing of underclothes has become a practice with almost all of the people who wear underclothes. Their houses are much cleaner than before. Inspection by the health officer has stirred up many a woman who was careless in her housekeeping. All houses were fumigated twice this year and ventilators were installed where needed. The health officer has also attended to the matter of the insanitary dog, and that nuisance is minimized. All garbage is hauled far out on the ice, and the spring breaking up of the ice disposes of it without our further work.

General sanitation.—Teaching on this subject has been given daily in the school. Many of the people in the village have attended that class only, and much more care is exercised than ever before in the selection of foods and of their drinking water. No decayed salmon was used for food this year.

Means of support.—The reindeer is the natives' stand-by. Yet the future of this greatest of blessings continues to be a problem; ways and means must be provided by which the native of this region can market his surplus deer and secure such supplies as his new life demands. Local demand for reindeer meat is not great enough to be of much benefit, and the problem of satisfactorily curing the meat is not solved. Our cold-storage cellar has solved some difficulties; meat kept in an open house through the winter and placed in the cold-storage cellar while yet frozen hard will keep through the summer. We corned some meat and will see how long it will keep. The storage plan has helped to do away with the trouble of one native supplying the entire market, to the exclusion of other men in his own herd. Fish is an important item in their support. With a large number of dogs to be fed, the fish supply is a very important factor. Seal are plentiful at certain seasons, particularly in the early spring and in the fall; but the people travel 60 to 80 miles for them. The seal furnishes the fat they require and the skins are used in making footwear.

Freighting.—This year seven men have received \$384 for freighting and carrying passengers; the amount received about paid for the food required by the dog teams used for the purpose during the winter months. The average cost of feeding one dog for one year is \$21. The sled deer is coming more into use, and as soon as we can introduce a light-wheeled vehicle that can be drawn by reindeer in the summer time the dog will slowly be supplanted.

Hunting.—This year there has been an abundance of rabbits. Wild fowl have been scarce, with a poor market for them, the Emperor goose selling at 50 cents and the sand-hill crane at from 75 cents to \$1. Less than 75 fox skins were taken this season by the entire village; the average price realized has been \$4 for white and \$3.50 for red fox skins. Dried fish sells at 4 and 5 cents per pound. With fox skins so scarce and sugar selling at 12 cents and other things on the same scale, the Eskimos have had to practice economy. However, there was less suffering than during the preceding year.

Medical department.—This has been a most important department of our work. There have been four deaths. The general health of the village is receiving much more attention from the people themselves than before and more attention is paid to the care of the children. Bad water this spring

caused much bowel trouble. I find that liquid medicines produce the desired results in most cases more readily than the tablets and with smaller doses.

Law enforcement.—The commission form of government as adopted by the village has met with deserved success and it is very enthusiastically sustained. There have been but two cases of lawbreaking, and these were remanded to the village judge, his decision was accepted, and the offenders gracefully submitted to their fines. Considerable drunkenness has occurred among the white men and the native women who have married white men. The commissioners have had complete control of all the affairs in the village and their work is commendable. They give their services without compensation. Moral conditions are good and more modesty is noticeable.

The reindeer fair at Igloo.—It was not until the fair that the people began to comprehend the greatness of the possibilities of the reindeer business. Until then enough reindeer to feed and clothe a man and his family was the limit of his hopes; beyond that he could not see, but now he begins to see the future value of the herd.

The most noticeable thing about the fair was the fraternal spirit. It was in the air even when the thermometer registered 46° below zero; it was in the faces and the voices of everyone. Men who, when at home, had felt a slight superiority came up against men from other places who were quite their equals. Cordiality was abundant and the general tone of fairness was plainly visible. There were more new ideas afloat than were to be expected among a people hampered by hundreds of years of life in the old-time ruts. The men came to get something and were not disappointed. Our men carried home valuable information on proper methods of slaughtering. No more deer are slaughtered in the old way. We have adopted the method shown at the fair. Ideas of harness, of types of sleds, proper care of deer, and relative number of males and females, ideas of the strength and endurance of certain types of sled deer—all called out the keenest investigation and are new lines of experiment for the men.

But the greatest result was the federation of the whole reindeer business so as to conserve the reindeer for the greatest good to the most people. The fair has been talked over very often, and we are sending a delegate to visit all the reindeer men north of us, inviting them to meet us in Noorvik in March, 1916, to further the interests of the business. Our men have discovered that they are not the most efficient men in the business, nor even the equals of others in some parts of the work; nevertheless they were able to carry home some of the many prizes from the Igloo Fair and they are justly proud of them.

Suggestions.—A tannery in which the skins taken from the beef deer could be made into leather and manufactured into articles of commerce would be a valuable addition to the enterprise. Skins taken at slaughtering time are useless except for heavy sleeping bags, and for them the market is very limited indeed. The hair is then too long for any other use, but if tanned the skins could be made into mittens, gloves, and coats.

Steps should be taken to establish a Government agricultural experiment station at Noorvik, as the location is central and is adapted for the purpose.

The Government should put a public laundry and a number of baths in the Noorvik school building and let the village meet the cost of maintenance; this would be of untold educational value.

There should be a special course of studies given in this school that would prepare the ambitious native boy or girl for teaching in the Alaska schools.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SHUNGNAK,
ON THE KOBUK RIVER, WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.**

By FRED M. SICKLER, Teacher.

During the month of July, 1914, I was at Shungnak, engaged in gardening, giving the natives advice on all their affairs, preparing the annual reindeer reports, visiting the reindeer camp, dispensing medicine, and conducting various weekly meetings for the benefit of the natives. On July 24 I left for Kotzebue to confer with Supt. Shields, to attend to the disembarking and forwarding of the Shungnak goods, and incidentally to find a dentist, as I suffered from time to time from severe toothache. I arrived in Kotzebue within a week, and was welcomed by a number of our natives, who were engaged in trading, and also by the Point Hope and Kivalina natives who were glad to see their former teacher. Mr. Shields arrived early in August, and the freight was discharged about the same time, but it was several weeks before a suitable boat was ready to leave for Shungnak.

The month of September was spent in rendering the residence habitable. The repairs consisted of calking the building with moss, gunny sacks, and clay, of relaying the floor, of papering the walls, and of repairs to the windows, doors, chimneys, stairs, and storm sheds. The building was not completed for the lack of building materials, but proved quite comfortable during the winter.

The repairs to the cabin were watched by the natives, and now nearly all the houses are plastered with clay from the clay beds that I discovered. The native cabins were so cold in winter that it was customary for several families to move into one cabin in order to use less fuel. Some cabins had been plastered with lake mud, and others with mixtures of ashes, salt, and silt, but these plasters soon fell off. I asked concerning clay deposits, but the natives knew of none less than 30 miles distant. I began to look for a deposit nearer the school, and was fortunate in finding clay beds, covering several acres, about 1 mile from the village. I have tested this clay and found it well suited for the manufacture of bricks. White men have hauled this clay several miles to their homes, and say that their cabins have been rendered much warmer this winter. The United States commissioner took a quantity of this clay to Kiana to plaster his house, and the Midnight Sun Packing Co. shipped a quantity to Kotzebue to line the oil furnaces of the cannery. That so many people have benefited by my discovery causes me no little satisfaction.

School work.—At the opening of school, I found a large number of pupils to be young men who would soon be called upon to assist in trapping, and of young girls who would be shortly called upon to gather wood, and to help in hauling fish, looking after snares, and the other duties that fall on the older girls when the trapping season opens and the village is practically deserted by the men and youths. Then the women must do all the housework, mind the young children and babies, do the chores, and provide the home with wood and small game. I devoted the most of my attention the first two months to these older pupils. After the older pupils left, I was able to devote nearly the whole of my time to the young children, of whom there were a number who could not read or write. The older children came from time to time, when they were not occupied, but they were treated more as visitors than regular pupils. The young people were seldom absent from singing lessons as they greatly enjoyed music. I confined the studies in the fall to the most practical kinds, and reserved the more attractive work for the spring, when the children become tired of work that requires considerable concentration of attention. The youngest children were taught largely by monitors, a system that they enjoy and which proves as

instructive to the monitors as to the pupils. The large children were taught reading and interpreting the lesson into Eskimo, very simple and practical arithmetic, writing diaries, penmanship, and drawing. An hour and a half were devoted to industrial work, which consisted in sewing and making of baskets and fish nets. After the close of school the children were encouraged to make gardens, and were given informal instructions in the planting and caring for food plants. The work in sewing consisted of a progressive series of lessons as outlined in Kirkman's Sewing Practice, after which each child was allowed to make a garment for himself, and one or more for the younger children.

Agriculture.—Little attempt was made to teach agriculture as class work in the schoolroom. I have enlarged the school garden from year to year until it now covers nearly all the school premises. I plant a large variety of vegetables and am constantly experimenting with new seeds which I obtain from the Department of Agriculture and at my own expense from seed houses. I endeavor to grow enough turnip seed and seed potatoes to supply the natives. This year I received requests for seeds from Kiana, Oxik, and Kotzebue, places over 100 miles distant. While I have made a number of shipments to these places, I have not been able to fill all the orders, but hope to be able to grow seed for all who may ask for it next season. I read carefully the Alaska Experimental Station bulletins and am a subscriber to the Farmers Bulletins and other papers on gardening that are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. This spring I made a south room serve for a hothouse in the following manner: I made a rack 5 by 9 feet in front of a double window. I bored holes in a number of shallow boxes, filled them with earth, and placed them upon the frame. I began planting the 12th of April. By the 12th of May my boxes were overcrowded with young plants; so I made a cold frame on the roof of a south storm shed and transferred my surplus plants to the frame. In this manner I was able to supply myself and some of the natives with fine cabbage and other plants. The cabbages at the present writing are forming fine heads and still have two months to grow in. I have hopes of persuading the natives to build a hothouse to be used in starting all their plants. I started my potatoes indoors this year and the plants bloomed earlier than ever before. As the amount of land in the village is limited and hard to clear, I have several experimental gardens about 1 mile from the school in order to show the natives that there is abundant room for gardens outside the village. This year I have conducted a number of experiments with high-grade commercial fertilizers in order to determine if these may be used profitably in this region. That the natives can supply themselves with vegetables without a great deal of labor is apparent from the yield of the school garden last fall: 1,000 pounds of turnips, rutabagas, kohlrabies, beets, and carrots, 400 pounds of potatoes, besides cabbage, radishes, lettuce, kale, and other plants. The potatoes and turnips were kept in an ordinary cellar and required only the heat from a small lamp to keep them from freezing. All roots keep without much trouble from sorting and 95 per cent are in good condition at the time of planting the next spring. The natives are apt to regard a small school garden as child's play or as the means of obtaining an occasional relish or as an attempt to force civilization upon them, but they need no argument when they see the teacher working a garden for himself and in this way supplying himself with a regular article of food. Nor can the natives be expected to weed and care for his garden if he perceives that the teacher is content to praise gardening and the value of plants as foodstuffs and yet takes no further interest in the matter beyond planting a model plot which is soon grown up in weeds while the teacher is spending his time elsewhere in other occupations. We have a number of natives who have large, well-kept gardens and raise all

the turnips and potatoes they need. The example of these progressive natives is sure to be followed by the others who have small gardens, but are learning the value of them.

Cleanliness.—In order to encourage cleanliness, we daily appointed pupils to act as inspectors, and these examined the ears, necks, hands, arms, and faces of all the school children. We also asked for a report once a week from each pupil concerning his weekly bath. By these means we were able to keep the children fairly clean, but it was a much harder task to secure the wearing of clean and neat clothes, as these depend on the parents' prosperity and mode of living, while to keep the children free from the ever-present louse is the most difficult problem of all. The use of so many articles of skin clothing, the raising of puppies in the house, and the indifference of the older natives make the house independent of our efforts. All the native families, with one exception, live in cabins which are larger than those found in neighboring villages. They are well supplied with stoves, heaters, beds, trunks, and sewing machines, and some have tables and chairs. The standards of housekeeping range from very clean to very dirty. Those natives who remain in the village all summer rake up their yards and burn the trash, but they refuse to clean up the premises of those who spend their summers elsewhere.

Industry.—In an industrial way the natives have shown great improvement in the building of sleds and boats. At present the building of a seagoing schooner is contemplated. One large cabin was built this winter and another one is under construction. Three native companies are successfully operating placer mines. Native trading is confined to the bartering of cross fox and reindeer skins for seal oil and like native wares. The natives who formerly held regular trading posts are helplessly in debt. They are unable to do any considerable amount of business without supervision. Pride, hospitality, extravagance, and the inability to understand market fluctuations, interest, and contracts place them at the mercy of their white competitors. In their collection of debts the natives are far less successful than white traders, and this disadvantage is in itself a serious one. However, I am in favor of native cooperative stores, under the supervision of officers of the Bureau of Education.

Game and fur.—The low price of fur on account of the European war and the loss of wages due to the abandonment of local placer mines have greatly disheartened the natives. The fall catch of whitefish, due to high water and a late freeze-up, was very light. Before fish traps and long seines were used at Kotzebue the natives often had on hand dried salmon that was three years old. For the past two years there has not been a year's supply on hand at any time. The ptarmigan and grouse, which have been very plentiful for a number of years, migrated to other regions and only returned in small numbers. Rabbits were plentiful at a distance of about 30 miles from the school, but in the neighborhood of the village they were extremely scarce. The natives killed a number of black bear, sheep, and caribou, and were fairly well supplied with meat and skins for clothing. A large number of young men and several families did not attempt to trap, but left for the Koyukuk to work for the white miners and to sell native wares.

Health.—During this year, quite a few deaths have occurred among the children, due in part to the sudden change from a diet largely of imported (white man's) food to a pure native diet of tainted meat, fish, and berries, and in part to the infections brought by other children from the lower Yukon. The sick children complain of those symptoms which indicate rickets, infantile paralysis, anemia, and incipient tuberculosis. I am confident that the greater part of the cases, if not all, could have resulted in recoveries to health had the children been supplied with proper nursing and food.

Honesty.—As a whole these people are quite honest, but occasionally I have thefts reported to me. Various people have missed articles from their caches, and there have been articles taken from the barter goods of the school by persons who have been permitted to enter the store loft to examine the goods or to leave some of their personal effects or on similar pretense. There are a number of young boys in the village who are crazy for tobacco, and the natives seem to agree that these boys will steal to get articles that can be traded for tobacco. I have never had stolen any of my personal belongings, but I have found children stealing from the sewing supplies. I punished the culprits so severely that I believe this practice has been discontinued. Since that time a number of articles have returned in a mysterious manner. The natives are becoming less prompt in the payment of debts, and verbal agreements are not kept as well as in the past. However, these natives will still compare favorably with any that I have met.

Reindeer.—The reindeer industry was very successful in the marketing of 42 reindeer at a single sale, besides a number of smaller transactions. The butchering of an occasional deer in case of the owner's illness has been greatly appreciated on several occasions. However, there have been drawbacks. The herd was raided by wolves once in the fall and once in the spring. The wolves killed principally female deer, and slaughtered these as much out of pure lust for killing as for any other motive. I visited the camp on the occasion of one of these raids, and standing on a hill I counted the carcasses of a dozen deer which had been killed at regular intervals as if shot down by a rifle.

There is a great demand for meat in the Koyukuk, several dozen heads of cattle and large shipments of salt, canned and smoked meat being shipped in each year. While the sale of game is expressly forbidden by law, a large number of sheep, moose, and caribou are killed by pothunters and sold in the open market without regard to the open and closed season. It is very probable that the authorities would take steps to suppress this illegal traffic if assured that the reindeer service could supply them with a regular supply of fresh, healthy meat. It is equally true that less beef would be shipped in if the dealers knew that they would have to compete with reindeer each year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SINUK, NEAR
NOME.

By MISS GRACE A. HILL, Teacher.

Attendance.—I had no trouble in securing regularity of attendance. All the children who were in the village came all the time unless they were ill. I more often had to send a sick child home than to rebuke a well one for staying away.

Reading and spelling.—I was pleased with the progress made in these subjects. At the beginning of the year I graded the pupils by the course of study for southeastern Alaska. They had not become "grade conscious" and were willing to be moved about at my discretion. Before the year was out I found this grading a great help, and quite an incentive to better work. I tried to make their blackboard lessons treat of the things they were at the time most interested in, and found the method very good. Their vocabulary grew rapidly.

Spelling also had an important place in our school day. At the beginning of the year we put a checkered spelling honor roll on the board, with the children's names. Each day stars were filled in for perfect work. We made the stars in the rainbow colors, five stars of each color, so that we completed the rainbow

about every six weeks, whereupon we cleaned it off and started again. There was great rivalry to see who would finish the rainbow first. The novelty of this did not wear off all through the year. This honor-roll system also proved to be an incentive to attendance. On very stormy days little children sometimes told me they came because they wanted a star.

Arithmetic.—It was a long time before I felt much satisfaction in our progress in arithmetic. During the last three or four months, however, arithmetic became as good a game as football. This was partly due to a multiplication drill we stumbled upon. One day I sent a child to the board to be quizzed by the rest of the class in two times "mixed up." This was entered into with great enthusiasm. The other classes watching the process asked for it when their arithmetic recitations came. After that every day each class for a while "played" this "game." They made rulings themselves. When a new table was introduced they asked it "straight" the first day, and after that "mixed up." One child kept tally at the board. A wrong answer, or having to be told, was marked as a mistake. When the whole class got 100 the same day a new table was taken. The tables were quickly mastered and then reviewed many times. After this we took "one-half of," "one-third of," etc., and "divided by." At first interest flagged a little on these, but when they became accustomed to thinking of the tables in this way the variety was welcomed. Children who had taken little interest in arithmetic before, and seemed really stupid in the subject, responded amazingly. We also used the "primary arithmetic test" games and had frequent mental arithmetic drill. With these methods no part of the day's work brought more hearty enjoyment than the arithmetic.

Nature study.—Children naturally love everything pertaining to nature and the outdoors, and I think this love can be turned to great advantage in the school work. It was surprisingly hard to do this at first. This was largely because they did not know the English names for familiar objects, such as birds, insects, and flowers. During the winter we took much pleasure, as well as profit, in this study. I had spent much time the previous summer studying the flowers and fauna of the tundra, and I made the best use possible of this. In many instances the children were able to add to my information.

Before spring we became much interested in the birds. I was pleased to find that the Government is sending us such useful and attractive bird books. They drop into our school at the psychological moment. The next thing I wish the Government would do along this line is to get out some pamphlets for organizing among the Eskimo schools a society for the prevention of cruelty both to birds and dogs. I think it would be popular with the children and would do much toward preventing unnecessary slaughter of the birds.

Gardening.—I think we may really be said to have done a little in gardening. As this is a bleak, sandy spot, no teacher has ever considered it worth while to introduce the subject. I am not altogether without faith. I think if the sand and tundra soil could be mixed, garden beds might be made that would grow enough turnips and potatoes for the village. We did not try anything along that line this year, however. We confined ourselves to window boxes. In these we planted radish, lettuce, beans, nasturtiums, pansies, and some wild-flower seeds we had gathered in the fall. We watched the growth of the bean each day, and told its story in drawings.

Language.—At first the language work was so slow that I almost despaired of results. Written work was a great toll, but we let no day go by without its language periods, and in time it came to be quite a pleasure. Memory work was always inspiring, and we memorized quite extensively. The school learned to say in concert, among other selections, 64 lines from Hiawatha's

Childhood. When I first tried to introduce story-telling, however, it was a flat failure. Feeling that much was to be gained from story-telling, I approached it from another angle. I showed much interest in their games and adventures, and the interesting happenings of the village and reindeer camp. We came to spend the first five minutes or so of school "just talking," and soon they were telling me stories. When I saw the enthusiasm with which the children turned to their other work after this I often thought of these little chats as connecting links which carried their outside world over into the schoolroom. The year was well advanced before I again asked for stories. This time at the word "stories" there was a stir of attention. "What kind of stories?" I was asked; "Eskimo stories?" So we came to have quite a story-telling craze. When the supply of Eskimo stories ran out the readers and "village library" were ransacked for new ones.

Geography and history.—Our story-telling led to all sorts of beautiful possibilities. It worked wonders in history. We did not have recitations on Washington, Lincoln, and Columbus, but told stories about them. Toward the last of the year a very nice plan developed from this. Stories of the early life of Sinuk sprang up, so we began making a local history which we were illustrating with imaginary sketches. We did not have time to complete it, however. A geography was to follow the history.

In geography we found a sand table indispensable. With its aid the children quickly became familiar with all the common land and water forms.

Temperance and hygiene.—We taught these subjects regularly. I believe the children here are exceptionally clean. Except for sending one home now and then for a good scrubbing, we had very little trouble along that line. We talked much about fresh air, until the children seemed to feel that it was of vital importance, often asking during school hours for better ventilation; at recess they took great pleasure in opening the doors and windows wide for a good airing. I noticed, however, that they were not so enthusiastic in their homes, and I attribute this to the stubborn habits of the old people. The third and fourth grade children were much interested in the study of the human body.

Manual training.—We did nothing very pretentious in manual training. The periods in the earlier part of the year were spent for the most part in making much-needed repairs. Afterwards we made neat shelves for the village library, a sand table, window boxes, and other little conveniences for the schoolroom. For themselves the boys made boats and sleds. I find the Eskimo boys take very aptly to carpenter work. The sloyd room was also in constant demand by the older men. Every family had a new dog sled. One man made three, two of which he sold in Nome. Two new native houses went up this year, one of which is a two-story building. Some of the young men are very mechanically inclined. It will be a splendid thing for them when there is an industrial school in this part of Alaska.

Sewing.—All the girls in school learned the simpler stitches. The little ones hemmed towels and made handkerchiefs and holders. The larger girls learned to hemstitch and did some really beautiful work. They also made white caps, sleeve protectors, and aprons for the cooking class. All the older girls learned the use of the sewing machine. The sewing machine was very popular with the women also. Many parkas and dresses were made on it. I find the women as apt in dressmaking as the men are in carpenter work.

Cooking.—The first feature in our cooking class was the making of attractive and durable books for notes. An artistic conventional design of our own leaves and edible berries was worked out for the cover and colored in water colors. The girls took great pride in these books and, as it was a new feature, much

delight in all the cooking work. This made it possible to conduct the class happily after school hours and on Saturdays. Our time was so full that I did not feel justified in dismissing the rest of the school for the cooking class. We studied cleanliness in cooking, measurements, and how and what to buy. Then we considered the value of the various native foods. For the most part the course was a development of my experience in doctoring in the village. I found that, while they are well and exercising out of doors, the hearty Eskimo food is very good; but when they are sick—at least, as they prepare it—it will not do. They feel this themselves, and then turn to white man's food in the shape of strong tea and coffee, and seem to feel it affords them nourishment. We devoted two of our booking periods to beverages. We made tea and coffee and also cocoa and postum, considering the comparative costs and the reasons why the two latter are safer drinks, especially for children and invalids. We then cooked breakfast cereals, rice, and beans, also dried apples and prunes. We made inexpensive candy in an endeavor to break the cheap-candy habit. The class also learned to make good biscuit. Really only a beginning in cooking was made this year. For the last month we planned to fry doughnuts in fresh seal oil and to make bread, but that, like many other of our plans for May, had to be given up because of the drop in attendance.

The school republic.—We organized for the first time the school republic in this school. There was so much to learn and so much to be taught that we had to develop it slowly. The children enjoyed it, and it was no little help to me; not that it lightened my labors; it did what was better, though, it made some of my almost despaired of reformations seem possible. I had talked care of property, especially of the books, until the subject seemed worn out, and yet fresh pencil marks would appear now and then, and, as some of the books were old and already pretty well marked, it was impossible to tell the new from the old. There is nothing malicious in this little destructiveness, but valuable perishable property is new to the race, and it is very difficult to work up a fine feeling for its preservation. The making of the laws of the republic were left to the council, and, to my pleasure, the first one made was for the protection of the books. This they began to enforce with great vigilance; whereupon we went over the books, or at least nearly 300 of them, laboriously sometimes, cleaning them page by page and mending where it was necessary. I heartily approve of the school republic, and think there is no quicker or more efficient way of fitting the Eskimos for citizenship.

Housekeeping.—The houses are not dirty. Clean floors and a certain amount of order usually prevail. Most of the houses are reasonably well ventilated and sanitary. In my visiting I frequently made suggestions regarding ventilation or cleanliness, which were, I think, all carried out. On the whole I felt that quite perceptible progress was made in housekeeping. Some of the younger women have expressed the regret that they can not keep their homes differently. The prejudices of the old people are still more or less of a stumblingblock.

Medical work.—For the first few months, before the steady cold weather set in, there was much sickness. After that there was very little. The people of the small neighboring villages get their medicine from here, and so do the reindeer boys. I find the people are very quick to come and tell of their symptoms and to want medicine, but they are not so conscientious about taking it. If I felt it of grave importance that a medicine be taken, I went to the house three times a day or oftener and gave it myself.

Means of support.—These natives handle very little money. They live largely upon fish, seal, and game. They also pick berries, which keep very well in seal-skin bags. They trade curios, mats, baskets, dolls, and other articles, including

a little ivory work, in Nome for food and other materials. The reindeer herd is, of course, a source of income for those who have deer. Occasionally a dog-team or oomiak trip is made, or a sled is built, or other work done for white men. Tastes are widening, however, and civilization has its requirements, even if they be only such things as brooms, washtubs, and soap. Some of the native foods are growing less plentiful, too, including the valuable walrus. It would add to the comfort and happiness of the village if some industry could be developed in addition to the reindeer. But owing to the physical conditions of the village such an industry is quite a problem. I have thought much of this and venture three suggestions which more experienced heads may repudiate at sight: (1) White men mine the beach here successfully. I have thought the natives might be helped to do this. (2) Among the hills behind the village are beautiful valleys and some small hot springs; would not such spots be favorable to fur farming? (3) Blueberries grow very abundantly in this vicinity. In season there are schools of salmon in the river. In the spring the finest crabs are brought from Sledge Island. A little cannery could surely be made to pay. Because the natives must sooner or later come to some such industries, it seems small beginnings now would at least be educative.

General conditions.—The low price of furs made the year comparatively a hard one. Nature, however, was exceptionally good. An abundance of driftwood was left on the beach. Great quantities of fish were taken from the river in the fall, even after the river was frozen over. There was no scarcity of game. Seal also were quite plentiful. Through the loss of the little mission schooner, the *New Jersey*, three families were left almost destitute. Aside from this there was no destitution, and the year was, on the whole, quite a comfortable one.

Summary.—I tried to study the needs and aptitudes of the pupils and to develop originality of thought. In this way the growth was within the children rather than an unfolding of my plans and ambitions for them. On the whole, the year's work was gratifying, and I do not wonder that teachers come to love the service.

In this year's work I have appreciated my nearness to the Nome office, to which I turned continually for help and advice, and from which I always received at least sympathy. And in the darker moments, which come especially in the medical work, when one struggles alone against overwhelming odds, even sympathy is much.

Recommendations.—In review I again submit the following recommendations:

(1) A hospital in this vicinity. I had a small child die of rickets that I think might have been saved in a hospital. We had two cases of acute rheumatism to fight. Just now a bright little girl is being taken with tuberculosis, when proper treatment might have warded it off.

(2) An industrial school for the Eskimos. The men are mechanical and apt, and they need practical instruction. For instance, they need to be taught how to make the best possible houses out of the material they have. And the women—nobody can guess but those who have lived among them how much they need to learn something of the care of their sick.

(3) An adapted health reader. More than we need primers and first readers, and we need health readers badly, we need an interesting, fully illustrated text adapted to the needs of these people.

(4) For Sinuk I recommend an industrial room for the women, where they can bake bread and learn to cook their foods. In the past years they have learned much of cleanliness, but I feel they have not made equal progress in cooking. Very little expense will fit a room that is here for this purpose.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT AKIAK, ON
THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, IN WESTERN ALASKA.**

By JOHN H. KILBUCK, Teacher.

The work of the school.—School opened September 8 and was carried on until April 7. The school consisted of two rooms—the primary and the advanced. The primary department was under the care of Joseph H. Kilbuck and was made up of little children 4 years old and older children who were not ready to go into the first grade. In the advanced room the course outlined in the "tentative course" for the first and second grade was, in the main, carried out in reading, arithmetic, writing, and English. In manual training particular effort was made to have both boys and girls familiarize themselves with the work in which their parents are daily engaged. The parents were urged to cooperate in this by calling upon their children to help in the household work, and the fathers to teach the boys how to set traps for fish and fur-bearing animals.

As part of the school work the boys were taken into the woods, where, under the direction of one of the old men, they dug out spruce roots, which are used in tying fish traps and sewing the seams of birch-bark canoes. Each boy worked for himself, and some gathered a larger bundle of roots than others. The roots are prepared for use by stripping the bark off, and then they are split into threads, the length and fineness of the threads depending on the skill of the worker. The next step was to find a log of spruce wood that could be split into splints for use in making fish traps. Here, again, the experienced eye of one of the men of the village was requisitioned to pick out from a pile of logs the one that is called trap wood. The piece selected was measured for a black-fish trap, was cut and split into halves, quarters, and eighths. The boys each took a piece, which they split up into splints. The splints are about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, the edges being smoothed down with a knife. Before starting for home there was target practice with a small rifle.

At another time the boys and girls were taken to a treeless meadow that had been the bottom of a lake, where grows a moss that is fine and closely matted together, so that it can be rolled up like a blanket. This moss they gathered for use in calking the seams of the cabins. The girls also gathered dried grass for use in winter as insoles for fur boots; also the grass used in weaving mats, baskets, and socks.

The boys made serviceable black-fish traps, some setting them in neighboring streams. With the knife the boys also made, besides playthings, shuttles and mesh boards for net making, match safes for hanging on the wall. They also had lessons and some practice in tying nets. Several boys had steel traps out for rabbits nearly all winter, which they looked after out of school hours.

The girls learned to weave grass mats and socks and socks woven from the thread of gunny sacks. They were also taught knitting and crocheting, making stockings and mittens for their own use.

The attendance throughout the year was exceptionally good, and the application was better than in former years. The scholars gave three public entertainments, at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and during the deer fair. There were songs by the entire school—duets and recitations. The public appreciated these gatherings, although the older natives could not understand all the English.

The entire school, except the smallest children, a few days before Christmas was taken out into the woods to get Christmas trees and greens for decorating the homes and the church. How the woods rang out with joyous shouts whenever a suitable Christmas tree was located. The procession home, with a dozen

or more sleds loaded with trees and greens, and the brownielike little Eskimos, tugging and pulling, made a sight one was glad to see.

In January, after the deer fair, the older scholars, boys and girls, were called upon to clean and scrub the schoolrooms. When this was done, the assistant teacher and the boys went out into the woods and held a midwinter picnic. A huge fire was made and beside it the picnickers ate their lunch of tea, sugar, pilot bread, and dried fish. The girls had a picnic too, but it was in the house with Mrs. Kilbuck. They too had lunch, and afterwards they looked at pictures and photos of other lands and people.

Gardening.—The benefit of this industry was brought out very clearly this year by the hard conditions prevailing in obtaining the imported necessities of life, such as tea, flour, and sugar, on account of the lack of work for wages, and the small price of furs. The gardeners who successfully raised potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and beets not only had these vegetables to add to their diet of fish and meat, but realized not a little cash by sale. The cash sales for potatoes alone were over \$100. This refers to sales in bulk, by the crate, and does not take into account smaller sales, when a few pounds would be taken to the store across the river and given in exchange for tea or sugar. The oldest man in the village must have sold \$40 worth of potatoes. He raised the best and heaviest crop. This year much new ground was broken, and about 1,000 pounds of potatoes were planted. The people realize that potatoes are not only good sellers, but are also an important article of food. A number of housewives have successfully canned beets, berries, and pie plant. Mr. Schmidt, the trader, carried a good supply of Mason jars, which he sold at very reasonable prices, to encourage the natives in canning berries and vegetables.

From the beginning of July until the heavy frosts of fall all the people have all they want of radishes, turnips, lettuce, and greens. Even the dogs get greens cooked with their fish, and they seem to relish it. The families, who have gardens need very little help and urging in planting their gardens. They are now well on the way to self-dependence and learn as much from actual experience as from instruction. The children are taking part in this work, and in some families it is the children who make the gardens a success. In order to encourage the people still more in striving to do good work in tilling the soil, we propose to hold a village fair next September, when the products of the gardens will be exhibited. The fair will be somewhat after the order of a county fair in the States, except that it will be just for the village. The large tent sent to us this year makes an ideal pavilion in which to place the displays. In time the fair might be open to near-by villagers who wish to exhibit. Gardening is still new in other villages, as Tulksak, Akiakshoak, and Bethel, but in time there is no reason why these places can not raise as big and as fine vegetables as Akiak.

The village.—Although the price of the necessities of life remained about normal, the wherewithal to obtain these supplies was sometimes lacking. Owing to the European war the price of furs dropped from 50 to 75 per cent below that of last year, and the catch was much less than the previous season. Then there was the unfavorable summer, with frost every month, which cut down the garden crops, especially the potato yield, to one-half of a normal one. Under these conditions our people have been put to a severe test. They had to do without such things as new clothing and soap, and in some cases flour, tea, and sugar were scarce.

Since the last report four new cabins have been built and a room added to another cabin. Three of the new cabins belong to reindeer herders of this village, whose families will occupy them during the school term so that their children may attend school. The houses of Akiak are arranged in three rows,

with ample space around each cabin. The houses are in good repair and are kept clean, and the premises show that the owners are interested in keeping them in good shape. In the houses where there are no children, or only one or two, the order and cleanliness are all that can be desired, while in those which are full of children the housekeepers plainly get discouraged and are inclined to give up trying to keep a neat and tidy home. Every cabin has good facilities for ventilation, and although these are well made use of in ordinary weather many of them are closed up during very cold windstorms.

Soap was a scarce article with us this year, and from the complaints we heard over this lack we realize that the people count soap as a necessity.

The disturbing element in the village life was the presence of a man mentally deranged, who accused various ones of having caused the death of his brother.

We often gathered in the church, which is the only place we have sufficiently large to accommodate all the people. Talks were given on sanitation, general information, news of the war, and seasonable suggestions about work. The Rev. Drebert, of Bethel, loaned us his Ballopticon lantern, and we gave two lantern exhibitions. The Thanksgiving dinner has become a fixed feature, which is altogether a village affair. A handsome collection for the destitute was taken up at this time, which was distributed to the needy at home and to individuals in other villages, besides giving \$5 each to the two janitors of the church. Earlier in the fall a special collection was raised toward the purchase of an organ for the church and the sum of \$32.50 was realized. The demented man's family, the family of the drowned man, and another family, who through sickness last summer got short on fish, were helped out with dried fish given by a number of families.

A new feature introduced this year was the ringing of the curfew at 8 o'clock in the evening. The parents were thankful for this, since they themselves seemed unable to get their children home at reasonable hours.

The reindeer.—Akiak is now the headquarters of 9 different herds of reindeer, under the care of 38 men. The distance from Akiak to these camps ranges from about 30 to 75 miles, and in direction they are east, south, west, and north. The deer in the various herds, from the latest reports, have passed through the winter in fine shape, and there is a very low death rate among the fawns. The herds of the Lapps, Spein and Sara, have become so unwieldy that there is considerable trouble to keep them intact. The Oungagtuli herd has been the most poorly managed, while the Nukluk camp is the best of all the independent camps.

With such a large school on hand, coupled with the responsibility of caring for an insane man, it was not possible for us to visit the herds even once, except the Kinak herd. This herd was brought up from the Kanektok River to within a few miles of Bethel. Here under our supervision the deer for the Kalkak herd were cut out.

Three independent herders had houses built in Akiak village, one at a cost of four deer—two females and two males; another at a cost of three female deer; and the third paid two male deer and the rest in cash. These deer were earned by two natives of Akiak and one of Bethel.

During January, February, and March Peter Williams, one of the young men of this village, was employed as a teacher to travel among the deer camps. He taught reading, arithmetic, and writing, also the keeping of accounts. From his journal we learn that there was good attendance at his night schools at the various reindeer camps, all the boys manifested great eagerness to learn, and their application was good.

The deer fair was again held, but as regards events, it fell below that of other years in attraction. The open winter prevented the attendance of four



A. IGLOO FAIR. A DELEGATE SHOWING HIS NEW STYLE OF HARNESS.



B. IGLOO FAIR. THE WINNERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES FOR HARNESS.



A. HOONAH, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. UNALASKA, ON ONE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

camps. There was only one speed race over a measured course of 6 miles. The track was in very poor condition for 3½ miles on the river, there being only a light blanket of snow over slippery ice. Three Lapps were among the 12 racers. The contest really was between the Lapps and the native deer men. Wassill, a native, finished first in 29 minutes, and Julius, a native, was a close second, being about a half of a minute behind. Only one Lapp was able to reach the post, and he was beaten in the last mile, coming in fourth. Ten dog-team sleds brought natives from up the river and 14 from down the river to witness the race. A large delegation of Bethel school children under Mrs. Boyd, with a banner on which was the name "Bethel," was among the visitors. A new feature of this gathering was a collection raised for the relief fund of widows and orphans made so by the European war. The white men present contributed most liberally, and the sum of \$62 was the result. Matters pertaining to the deer, camps, and locations of summer pasturage were discussed in the meetings of the deer men.

The majority of the boys who have successfully served their apprenticeship and those who are now giving the best satisfaction are those who have been in school. The supply of young men who had attended schools has been exhausted some time ago, for the rapid increase of the deer has outstripped the supply of dependable apprentices.

The Kuskokwim district is large and thickly populated with natives who urgently need the benefits of the reindeer industry, and, from an economic standpoint, there is no other industry to which these natives could turn to save themselves as a people. The step from the present habit of each individual doing what he pleases and just as he pleases to the requirements of the reindeer industry is a long one and only an exceptional native can successfully make it. The school is the natural stepping-stone between these two modes of living and makes it possible to extend the reindeer industry to a greater number of individuals. This section of Alaska, especially on the coast, is so isolated and barren of resources that attract pioneer white men that the inhabitants are more primitive than those of other parts of Alaska. Would that more schools could be established in this district; then there would be less friction in the management of the deer service, and those in charge would not have to exercise so much exhaustive patience and forbearance.

It seems most desirable that there should be a local superintendent of reindeer in this district, whose principal duties should be confined to the active oversight of the industry. In this way a close instead of a long range supervision would greatly improve the reindeer service. It would keep a man busy to visit all the camps quarterly or even three times, and such visits are necessary.

Health.—Akiak has been the center from which medical aid was extended up and down the river. The supply of medicines of last year was exhausted early, but we got new supplies from Dr. Reed, of the Russian mission, and Supt. Evans sent us medicine from Goodnews Bay and Kinak. We divided our supply with Bethel and still have a good supply on hand. The cases treated in the village were pleurisy, tonsillitis, quinsy, rheumatism, heart trouble, eye and ear troubles, tuberculosis of the lungs, bowel complaints, asthma, and itch. Although the general health of the people has been good we have had to give up two children, who died in convulsions.

During the winter we were visited twice by Dr. J. Wilson Reed, of the Russian mission, Yukon River. The last time he came especially to attend a case of quinsy.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT EAGLE, ON
THE YUKON RIVER.**

By Miss LULA GRAVES, Teacher.

When I returned to the work in September I found that the Indians had scattered and many of them were out camping in the hills to get their supply of meat for winter use. I opened school with only five pupils. I also opened night school for the adults and worked with them as well as the children. The Indians gradually drifted back until we had about our usual population.

I have continued to emphasize the reading lessons and have tried to give them a knowledge of the English language which would enable them to understand ordinary conversation and simple reading.

The Indians here use their native speech when talking to each other and in their homes. I am constantly surprised at how little of our language the men who have associated with white men know; their women know much less. The children used the blackboard a great deal for original free-hand drawing, a favorite theme this year being soldiers and armies. They got their ideas from illustrations in the papers and magazines and from hearing so much war talk, the war having interfered with the sale of their furs.

They learn to spell very quickly. I made some use of the spelling book, but drilled them most on words they found in the reading lessons and on those in common use. I tried to have them know how to spell the names of the common objects around them. I find they get the meaning of the English words they spell sooner than the ones they use orally. They like to write letters and I have encouraged this.

I taught the schoolgirls and some of the women in the village to knit and some of them to crochet. They would do more of this work if they could find a market for it. The women all use the sewing machine and can cut and make their clothing.

The moral condition of the village is good. The women are all married and living virtuous lives. The natives are generally law-abiding, their most marked disobedience to the dictates of the law being their inclination to kill fur-bearing animals out of season and to kill young moose. However, there is no great amount of lawbreaking along this line. The Indians on the whole are as law-abiding as the whites.

The Indians here are free from drunkenness. There has been no case of drunkenness since I returned in September and only two reported cases while nobody was in charge of the village during the summer. They undoubtedly obtained liquor from drifters on the river.

The sanitary condition of the village is somewhat improved. I do not see so much spitting around the houses. Some even of the dirtier Indians are making an effort to keep their cabins clean and to wash their clothes oftener. The children clamor for their Friday afternoon bath. I was able to get all the cabins whitewashed where there are young children or young people.

The general health conditions at present are better, but when I got home in the autumn I was kept quite busy caring for the sick. The Indians living at Forty Mile, Yukon Territory, formerly belonged here, so when they get sick they come here to die and be buried with their people. They sometimes come here in the last stages of tuberculosis. A boy about 20 was brought here to die. One woman persisted in taking her children with her when she went to help care for him, and she lost two of her children from tuberculosis last fall. I have used that as an illustration and impressed it on them at every opportunity—that her two children would doubtless be alive had she kept them out of the sick room.

Most of the cooking lessons I have given them this year have been individual lessons. The leaders among them now know how to make nice bread, pies, and cakes. I have given especial attention to teaching them how to prepare vegetables in a palatable way.

The governor of Alaska visited Eagle during the summer. I have him to thank for making the natives proud of having whitewashed their cabins and having made nice gardens.

It was a great satisfaction to me to be able to show the governor and his friends some of the things that the Bureau of Education is trying to do for the natives of Alaska. The village had been nicely raked up, the cabins were reasonably clean, and the school property in good condition. The interior of the school building has had a new coat of paint and was clean and comfortable looking, even if somewhat bare. I have no rugs or carpets because of the health conditions of the village.

All the Indians who were in the village during the planting season have gardens, some for the first time. Two men would only plant potatoes; all the others have planted regular truck gardens. I did not attempt a great variety, having learned from previous years about what vegetables I could induce them to eat after they were grown. I confined most of their gardens to turnips, rutabagas, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, and potatoes. I had very little difficulty in getting them to plant this spring, but the cultivation comes harder. It requires all the resources at one's command and taxes patience to the utmost.

These Indians will protect their gardens when once they have learned to value them. As yet they plant to please the teacher when they are urged to do so. I believe the vegetable food has had much to do with their improvement in health.

While the gardening has taxed my strength and patience to the utmost, it is with pride and satisfaction that I view the result. They are great for copying, and this leads me to hope that the example of my spring house cleaning and well-tilled garden will strike home eventually.

They can not be driven. We have to find means to make them want to do a thing in order to get any lasting advancement.

The natives in this village have had no means of earning money for the past year save hunting, trapping and fishing. Their dried fish brought the usual price, but they realized very little from trapping, as furs and live foxes were slow to sell and brought very low prices.

Long-continued sitting over bead embroidery does not promote the health of their women; we see many more men than women in their villages.

There is a marked decrease in the fish runs. They had no dog salmon last season and less than the usual amount of king salmon.

Many of the whites think the oil the boats are using on the Yukon accounts for the scarcity of salmon.

The Indians are no longer needed to cut the wood for the boats, and white men have taken their place as deck hands.

It has been hard for them since all their usual means of income ceased the same year, but undoubtedly the failure of the steamboats to employ them will result in good to them; they have trapped and lived in the open more and have depended on themselves for things they usually buy. They produced a whip-saw that I did not know they had and sawed nice lumber, with which they made a poling boat this spring. The boat is well made and answers all purposes. If the money had been at hand or credit could have been secured, they would undoubtedly have bought the boat ready-made.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLUKWAN,
IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.**

By FAY R. SHAVER, Teacher.

The work in the school and shop began the first of October. The school work was carried on by Miss Calkins. The average daily attendance was 27.28, with an enrollment of 57. The work was conducted on very much the same plan as a well-organized rural school. Language work was emphasized. More time was spent with the smaller pupils, as their future work depends much upon their first two years in school. Phonics and object lessons play a most important part in their instruction. With the older pupils grammar and arithmetic were emphasized.

In the industrial work for the girls the sewing classes made 15 holders, 13 silver cases, 13 aprons, both simple and elaborate, 5 dresses, and 5 crocheted caps. In cooking they made hot biscuits, corn bread, plain cake, cup cake, doughnuts, rice pudding, custard pudding, potato soup, pea soup, vegetable soup, creamed potatoes, and cooked meats and vegetables in several ways. Chocolate fudge, taffy, and peanut candy were also made.

The industrial work for the boys and young men was carried on on much the same plan as last year. All the work done was of a most practical kind. Fourteen Yukon sleds were made, of which seven were sold in Haines. The Hanson Hardware Co. bought all of the sleds from us, which shows the good class of work we are turning out. The value of the sleds was \$95. Besides the sleds, two kitchen cabinets and many smaller things were made. One of the cabinets sold for \$20.

In the sheet-metal work 10 stoves were made—5 air-tights, 2 cook stoves, and 3 camp stoves—besides 100 joints of stovepipe. About \$25 worth of repair work was done on stoves that would otherwise have been thrown away. These jobs were given to the older boys, and they were allowed the profit on same. There are two young men working in the shop, each of whom can make a stove a day, which sells for \$7, the profit on each stove being about \$5. The stoves and pipe are made out of two gauges heavier iron than is generally used, and the work done is as good as is turned out of any average shop. The younger boys were allowed to assist in much of the work, thereby getting a practical idea of the use of the tools employed.

By July 1 the gardens were all in good condition, the natives of the village having taken a greater interest in the work than during any year previous. They paid closer attention to the work carried on in the school garden, and while not putting into practice all that they saw, there was a great deal of improvement in nearly every case. I have encouraged the raising of potatoes, as the root maggot has to be combated in the turnip, rutabaga, radish, and cabbage. Cabbage will overcome the attack if properly taken care of and will form good, solid heads. Onions grow finely from seed and sets. Carrots and parsnips grow to their best here. The asparagus set out last year grew well this spring; so we have added another vegetable to our list. The natives raised from 150 to 200 sacks of vegetables, which was nearly enough to carry them through the winter, although they would have used many more if they had had them. Some people sold several sacks of potatoes, and most that had gardens saved enough for seed. About a third more ground is in cultivation this year than last, and with the extra care it is getting, there should be between 300 and 400 sacks of vegetables. Gardening being a comparatively new industry with them, they have to be encouraged a great deal. They are proud of the number of sacks of vegetables they raise.

The orchard set out last year is doing finely, although the mice ate the bark off some of the trees. I will protect them with wire cloth during the coming winter.

Alfalfa has lived through two winters and is as fine as I ever saw. It is ready to cut now, just when the weather is best for curing it. Alfalfa hay costs \$45 a ton at Klukwan when imported from the States.

One young man cleared nearly half an acre of land several hundred feet from the end of the village.

The canner proved a valuable addition to our equipment. Nearly a thousand cans of fish, meat, and vegetables were put up. We canned 4 cases of wild goat meat and 2 cases of brown bear meat; also about 600 cans of salmon. The rest was made up of peas, spinach, and swiss chard. We hoped to have a larger cannery here this year, but the natives say they have no money. The fact is they have a reserve laid aside for a big potlatch when they die. They will not touch this reserve, but add to it from time to time, even though there are many things they need. If this year's fishing is good, I have every reason to believe that a cooperative cannery will be built.

Mrs. Shaver attended to most of the medical work. There was about as much sickness in the village as usual. Medical assistance was rendered 1,216 times. There were two births and three deaths in the village during the year. Dr. Lambie, from the Army post at Haines, made a visit to the village and besides assisting in the medical work, gave a talk to the natives on sanitation. Several mothers' meetings were held.

A civic improvement meeting was held this spring, the results of which were very gratifying.

Entertainments were given by the school, to which all were invited. The parents take a great pride in the ability of their children to speak in public, although they may not understand a word spoken. We have pieces interpreted for them at times.

The Forward Club met once a week. There were some very interesting meetings from which I came to more fully understand the natives' viewpoint. The logs are out and on the grounds to build the clubhouse. The boys will start work on it as soon as the fishing season is over.

The cooperative store paid a dividend of nearly 20 per cent. Supt. W. G. Beattie came in December and audited the books and helped us in a great many ways.

We surely appreciate a superintendent who has the comfort of the teachers and the welfare of the natives so thoroughly at heart.

We received 2,287 visits and made 503 visits to native homes.

The work of lifting the people of an Indian village out of their old customs is slow and very discouraging at times, but every year sees some advancement which no one, who thoroughly understands conditions can say is not well worth the effort and money spent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT HYDABURG, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By CHARLES W. HAWKESWORTH, Teacher.

At the opening of school we made up our minds that, if possible, we would make a record in three things—attendance, scholarship, and athletics. During the first week of school we numbered, with the price-marking outfit, each of the folding chairs sent us. These we fastened together in rows in

the Social Hall. Each pupil was given a number corresponding to a seat in a row. It was understood that the first bell would ring at 8.30, Sitka time, and the second bell at 8.55. At 9 o'clock each boy and girl was supposed to be in his or her chair. As the year went on there were surprisingly few mornings when any one was absent; and on those few occasions the absent member either sent a note or a message by another pupil accounting for the absence.

We took the "Course of Study for the Common Schools of Illinois" as a guide for our year's work. Naturally we could not follow it in everything, and there were many things we did not want to follow it in. Our aim was to educate the pupil for life, to be a useful member of his own community and to show that usefulness just as soon as possible.

The English language is noticeably lacking in towns where all the people understand a tribal tongue. Since all of our people are anxious for citizenship, and since the English language is supposed to be the language used by citizens in their homes and in their conversations with each other, we endeavored to overcome the Hydah tongue by adopting the slogan, "Hydaburg an English-speaking town in five years." Several of the young men took it up, and we talked it up in every sort of a gathering, from the school chapel exercises to town-council meetings and church services.

In all of the lower grades we decided to dramatize every story read, experimenting on the intensive rather than the extensive method of education. The experiment was successful. To-day those first-grade children can talk and use English intelligently. They have mastered more English this year than they have in all the years they have been in school.

In the work of the upper grades we ever kept in mind that most of our pupils would in all probability spend their lives in Alaska, among their own people. In reading we tried to make the selections as clear to the eye as to the mind. That is why we carried the dramatization into these higher grades. Early in the fall we presented "The Story of Capt. John Smith," and for the Christmas celebration we gave "Dickens's Christmas Carol." Notwithstanding all the emphasis we put upon the use of English, we were not able to get the school children in their own conversations to adopt it.

In our English composition we early started writing letters to other schools, and when the answers came back each letter was corrected, as well as possible, by the one who received it. This exchange of letters between schools is a good working proposition. Scholars, like teachers, are anxious to see the kind of work done in other schools, and when they make a language lesson of the letters received, rewriting them in corrected forms, as best they can, they get an impression that is not easily lost.

In geography we used the European War to good purposes. As soldiers were sent from just across the line, in Canada, to fight in this war, it has become real to the Alaskan children. The food supplies and the clothing required by the armies became a potent stimulus to the imagination of the class, and as Current Events came weekly there was always most excellent material for interesting and definite instruction as to places and people in the world.

We had hoped for a rhetorical contest with Metlakatla during the year, but since they were all very busy erecting their new building that idea had to be given up. We did, however, hold a local prize speaking contest at the end of our school year. It was the first of its kind ever held, as far as we know, in the native schools, but owing to the excitement incident to a local campaign by the "Church army" from British Columbia it did not get the absorbed interest of the school during the weeks of preparation that it deserved.

However, the meetings ended about 10 days before school closed, and then we got down to business. The contest was very creditable. Elsie Peel won the gold prize with "The Drowning Singer," and Gideon Duncan the silver prize with "John Maynard."

For athletics we are fortunately located. In fact the flat, hard, sand bar in front of the town, that is always dry at half tide, makes an excellent baseball ground, and was one of the reasons why the young men wanted this location for their town site.

Last year we started a town hall, but all we did on it was to put up the frame, get the roof on and the floor laid. Soon after school opened, I thought it would be well for the boys to get the game of basket ball started, and it might help work up some enthusiasm for completing the town hall. Basket ball captured the town. Some of the older boys, who had been to Chemawa, made the baskets and all the men started in to finish the hall, each man giving his time to the work. Within three weeks the whole job was finished, even to making galleries and putting ceiling on the whole interior.

Word reached Klawock of the work we were doing. They ordered a basket ball and started in to practice. Our school team and the town team (made up of returned Chemawa boys) sent challenges to Klawock for games in their town on November 20. The challenge was accepted and we went and played and won both games. When the notice of the game was published in the Wrangell paper it seemed to set all the towns along the coast into action. All organized basket-ball games, and for the first time in southeast Alaska the towns got together in the field of sport. In connection with athletics I wish to say that since it is the athletic spirit that binds together the student bodies in the schools of the States, we must introduce an athletic spirit into our Alaskan schools.

You will recall that in my report a year ago I stated that our people have two sources of revenue. One is the king-salmon fishing at Forester Island, and the other is fishing for the canneries. The Forester Island fishing last spring was a failure.

The cannery season on this west coast of Prince of Wales Island was also a failure. The stream that runs through the center of our town, which in an ordinary season is full of salmon, was empty all last summer. I never was able to see one salmon swimming up the stream.

The old people tell me that in former years there would sometimes come a season when there would be no fish, but there has never, within the memory of the younger generation, been a season like the one we have just passed through. It meant that practically every family in town had to begin the winter without money, unless they were fortunate enough to have had some laid by from a previous season, and there was no way of getting more money until another season came around.

However, the store and lumber business has been more of a success this year than we expected. With the money so scarce and the credit sales so big, we feared that there would be almost no dividends at all in comparison with the returns of a year ago. But when Mr. Helwig came in January and closed the books he found that the consolidated business had made exactly \$8,114 since the books were closed the year before. Of this amount \$3,721.94 was paid out in cash dividends and \$2,392.06 put into the reserve.

It is impossible to overestimate the value this cooperative business is to our community. So far we have declared three annual dividends, and \$12,727.53 has been returned to the people in the town who use the store. I can conceive of no greater blessing that could come to the native towns of Alaska than to get cooperative stores operating in them all. Then, in the course of years, the supplies for all could be purchased in such large quantities, through one office,

that the reduction in the cost of living would be as noticeable and as beneficial to the Alaskans as it was to the pioneers in cooperation at Rochdale, England.

The general health of the town during the year has been excellent. We have had the average number of deaths and some little sickness, but there has been no long-continued sickness such as we had during the two previous years.

In looking to the future good of the work in Hydaburg, as well as for all Alaska, I wish to make the following recommendations:

That a course of study suited to the textbooks in use be adopted. Then we will know that when one speaks of the fifth-grade work in Klawock, or in Metlakatla, or in any of the other native schools, that a definite amount of work has been covered. In connection with this course of study test questions, at stated times, should be sent to all of the teachers by the superintendent, in order to establish a standard for the district. We should furnish grade certificates of promotion. It means a great deal to a young man or woman to have something in what looks like legal form to show for his years spent in study.

I also recommend that a printing press be purchased by the bureau and used in editing the school news for the whole district, and that each school have an editor for the local school work and one to give the gist of the world's news.

A third recommendation is that this coming school year the three schools—Metlakatla, Klawock, and Hydaburg—meet at one of the above-named towns for a live convocation. At this convocation we should have a rhetorical contest, possibly a debate, an exhibition of school work, a drama, and basket-ball games.

I further recommend that the Bureau of Education follow the lead of progressive school boards on the Atlantic coast and establish a school ship for the Alaskan natives. I have in mind the old *Enterprise* and *St. Mary*, which were school ships and nothing else. Ours should be all that they were, and freighters as well. On them all the freight sent by the bureau to Alaska could be shipped and all the teachers traveling to and from Alaska once a year could take passage. Who in the whole world are better natural pilots and navigators than these Indians of southeastern Alaska? For generations these people have sailed their canoes from Puget Sound to Sitka, and they know every bay and inlet and channel on the coast. These people are as much at home on the water as Eskimos are on snowshoes. At the present time in Hydaburg alone there are 22 fishing boats equipped with engines. The natives go anywhere, but as yet they have no technical knowledge of navigation.

This ship would be of great influence in cementing the tribes of Alaska into one solid working body. The most promising young men from the whole Territory would be picked for the positions on board. This open-air life would conquer tuberculosis.

My last recommendation is that a fund be created to encourage industries among the people of Alaska. A cannery is absolutely necessary to the future of Hydaburg. Without it this town will be nothing more than old Howkan and Klnquan—a winter camping ground. The whole town is most anxious for a cannery, but we lack the capital. The cannery was foremost in the minds of the people when they moved here. Every year it has been discussed and every year it has been dropped because there were no funds.

From what we hear from the Canadian side it seems that the Canadian Government has already established a fund to encourage industries among the native people. We must get help to those who, like these Hydahs, are willing to help themselves but have not the capital. We must have a future. Without business there is no future. Without a fund there can be no business.

SECTION 4.—REPORT OF THE FIRST REINDEER FAIR.

By WALTER H. JOHNSON, Assistant Superintendent, Northwestern District.

During Mr. Lopp's visit to Nome, in the autumn of 1914, plans were discussed for the holding of a reindeer fair or conference on Seward Peninsula during the coming winter. After careful consideration it was decided that Igloo would be the best place for the fair, being centrally located and having in its vicinity good moss pasture for the reindeer and a plentiful supply of timber for use in the camp stoves of the delegates. It was decided to hold the fair during the second week in January, although the days would then be short, the sun going down soon after 2 p. m. Later in the season it would be difficult for Supt. Shields to make his tour of inspection, as the mild weather would make the trails impassable. Instructions were sent to all of the local superintendents, Government teachers, and reindeer men; plans were made for supplying food to the visiting delegates; Mr. Hunnicutt, local superintendent at Igloo, was instructed to choose the site for the fair grounds, also to stake race trails, get tents and set them up, cut wood and have stoves and other paraphernalia necessary for a camp in extremely cold weather.

On January 7, at 11 a. m., Supt. Shields, Asst. Supt. Walter H. Johnson, Miss Harriet Kenly, teacher of sanitation, Carl J. Lomen, representing Lomen & Co., who have a large herd of deer in the Buckland district, Tautuk, chief herder of Nome Government herd, and Amuktoolik, his brother, as delegates, left Nome for Igloo, via Sinuk and Mosquito Pass, driving eight deer and leading a fast racing deer, and reached Sinuk at 8 p. m. that evening. At 9 a. m. on the following morning, with the mercury registering 20° below zero and a sharp wind blowing in our faces, we left Sinuk for Mosquito Pass in the Sawtooth Range. The weather was excellent for traveling with reindeer, and we made very good progress up the Sinuk River. As darkness set in, we reached a vacant cabin near the head of Sinuk River and at the foot of the pass leading through the mountains. The cabin was found to be very comfortable, and we spent a pleasant night. The deer were staked about a quarter of a mile away, where the moss was good, though the deep snow made it difficult for them to feed.

The next morning, January 9, facing a northerly wind, with the mercury registering 30° below, we left the cabin and started through Mosquito Pass, arriving at the summit at about 2 p. m., where a short stop was made, the deer feeding while we had lunch. The strong wind blowing through the pass had cut channels in the snow, making travel difficult, but after leaving the summit and starting down on the northerly side of the Sawtooth Range, the wind died down, and we found several feet of loose snow, which necessitated the use of snowshoes or skis. The deer traveled steadily through this for about three hours, when we again struck the wind-swept portion of the pass. As darkness set in, it became impossible to see the channels in the hard snow, consequently upsets were frequent, but even though driving at a fast gait down hill and over a rough trail, because of the heavy furs that were worn by all and the agility of the members of the party no one was injured by these falls. Our faces were frozen several times, but rubbing soon remedied that. Reaching the level ground near the mouth of the Cobblestone River at 6 p. m., we made camp where there was an abundance of moss, using nothing but our sleds for setting up the tent. The weather had moderated, being only 5° below.

The following morning we cut across country direct for Igloo, which we reached at 1.30 p. m., being the first of the visitors to arrive. All the people were out to greet us, and they gave us a royal welcome. A few minutes later Mr. Replogle, with the Deering delegation, arrived. Their outfit consisted of

15 sleds and 25 deer, and when they appeared with their fine outfits, made especially for the fair, each man driving two deer and leading one with a trailer sled, their sleds bedecked with colors, they presented a very fine appearance. The party consisted of Mr. Replogle and seven natives. They had come direct over the mountains from Deering and were seven days on the road. So close upon them that they appeared to be of the same party came the Shishmaref delegation. The Shishmaref deer men were represented by John Sinnok and Allakeok, who brought five deer with them. On account of stormy weather they had been unable to start when planned, so that it had been necessary for them to make some very long drives to reach Igloo in time, sometimes making over 50 miles in one day. Their outfits, like the others, made an excellent showing. Half an hour later Miss Brevig, of Teller, arrived. Mr. Maguire and the rest of the Wales delegation were unable to come, the storms being so bad that it was impossible even to start. They had made great preparations and would have made a fine showing; their sled deer are famous for their speed. After the arrival of the Teller people, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt entertained the Government officials at a turkey dinner, which was greatly appreciated. General discussions were held on matters relative to the coming fair. Deer men were introduced to each other, and many new friendships were formed; from the enthusiasm shown, it was evident that the fair would be a success. Before we knew it midnight was at hand, and the Eskimos left for the places where they were to stay. The Igloo natives gave every native visitor a comfortable place to stay. The white visitors were accommodated at the schoolhouse, the men sleeping on the schoolroom floor, while the ladies were taken care of in the residence part of the building, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt doing all in their power to make us comfortable.

On Monday, January 11, with the mercury at 10° below zero and snow in the air, we left Igloo for the place chosen by Mr. Hunnicutt as the site for the fair grounds, about 6 miles from Igloo and 1 mile from the famous hot springs. At the grounds we found several large tents and great piles of wood; large quantities of pork and beans cooked and frozen, bread, and other food supplies had been stored in a commissary tent. When it became too dark for outside work the officials went over to the hot springs and had a fine steam bath. The usual cold plunge bath was out of order, but running in the open air and rolling in the snow, with the thermometer registering 30° below zero, rendered us immune from taking cold after our hot bath.

At 6 p. m. the delegates met in the large assembly tent, and committees were chosen to take charge of the various events. Whenever possible a committee man was chosen from each herd or community. The work was outlined, and every delegate was given some special task. The meeting adjourned at 8.30 p. m., and the committees met at the various camps or tents, where rules, regulations, time, place, and manner of events were arranged for. Though the hour was late when we retired for the night, here and there discussions could be heard. It is safe to say that at no time during the first night was the camp in complete silence. The wind died down, and the mercury dropped to 35° below zero. All slept on the snow in tents, without fire, but even the ladies were warm and comfortable in their reindeer-skin sleeping bags.

Tuesday, January 12, early in the morning one of the Igloo herds which had been stationed about 2 miles from camp was driven up, and as soon as it became light enough three steers were lassoed. These deer were butchered by the different methods used by the natives, and then the meat was distributed among the delegates for use during the fair. The steers were brought to the flat near the river in front of the camp. The people gathered around the deer, and talks and discussions were had as to the best way of judging a mar-

ketable deer as to age, health, weight, fatness, etc. While this discussion was being carried on, the Council delegation arrived (three men driving five deer), and Simon Mukpeadeluk, of Council, was chosen to represent that district in their method of sticking a deer; Luke Loogloeena, of Igloo, represented their district in this event, and Tautuk represented Nome and the Government method. Luke and Simon showed extraordinary skill and drove the knife to the exact spot with one blow. Both of these deer were stuck back of the front legs and the opening closed by the hand, so that the blood was retained. Tautuk, as he took his position, was subjected to a great deal of good-natured chaff from the other Eskimos; they were skeptical, and they knew that Tautuk had never seen the method demonstrated and explained by Dr. Joss, of the Department of Agriculture, during his visit to Alaska, for Tautuk was back in the hills at the time of the doctor's visit; but Supt. Shields had carefully explained the doctor's method. Grasping the gullet and windpipe in his left hand, Tautuk pulled them downward and away from the neck; then, turning the edge of the knife toward the neck bone, he made a small incision back of the jaw, severing the jugular vein at the first stroke. The blood flowed freely and could have been easily saved, for it flowed in a steady stream from the small incision. The deer were then weighed, then dressed and weighed again, the weights being as follows:

Weight of deer.

	Gross weight.	Tare.	Net.
Simon's deer.....	276	128	148
Luke's deer.....	293	133	160
Tautuk's deer.....	266	118	148

Forty-five per cent loss in dressing.

When the deer were dressed and hung up for inspection talks and discussions were had as to the general appearance of the carcasses and it was plain that the deer killed by the method suggested by Dr. Joss, of the Department of Agriculture, was in far better marketable shape than the other two. Even though no water was used, there was not a blood stain upon the meat and no discolorations from the blood remaining in the large blood vessels as was the case in the other carcasses. One delegation claimed that they were amply repaid for their time and expense in coming to the fair by this one demonstration alone, for they had been looking for just such a method of butchering. Simon then stepped into the ring and demonstrated the quartering of a carcass; he did this neatly and in a businesslike manner, showing great familiarity with the anatomy of a deer. Using only his hunting knife he quartered it in four and one-half minutes.

Rifle shooting, 50 yards, January 12, at 11.15 a. m. Free arm, standing, five shots at a 3¼-inch target. Twenty-four entries. Open to all Eskimos. Okok Thomas, Deering, first prize; Nook, Teller, second prize. Although the boys were using their high-power guns, which were sighted for a much longer distance, some very good scores were made.

Rifle shooting, 100 yards, January 12, 13, and 14. Any position, five shots at 8-inch bull's-eye. Thirty-two entries. Open to all Eskimos. Jack Kowmok, Igloo, first prize; Jimmy Eyuk, Igloo, second prize; John Anakartuk, Teller, third prize.

It was decided that the shooting should be done during the lightest part of each day until the contest was finished. This was done and several excellent

scores were made. It was decided to count the center of the target, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, as a bull's-eye. Jack Kowmok won by placing four shots in the small bull's-eye. No peep sights were used, though several of the men sat down. In the evening Okok Thomas gave an excellent talk on shooting, showing how a good shot should stand, position of gun, how flinching and jerking the trigger pulls the gun off the target, and how to overcome these habits by a steady pull and by watching the target so as to know just where the bullet hit. He gave such advice as the following: "Perhaps some day you will have only one cartridge and you will see but one thing to shoot, and if you have no food you must make that shot count." He also said that his father had insisted upon his always shooting carefully, telling him, "Maybe some day you will see a black fox; if you are not a sure shot you may miss it and \$1,000 will pass before your eyes."

Burden race, distance 5 miles, January 12, at 2 p. m. Two deer; burden, 250 pounds of sand. Seven entries. Henry Kugazeak, Deering, first prize; time, 16 minutes 21 seconds. Tautuk, Nome, second prize; time, 18 minutes $\frac{1}{2}$ second. We are unable to find any record of better time than this being made even without a burden. The weather being extremely cold and clear proved to be ideal for driving deer.

After Okok had given his talk on shooting, Tautuk opened the general discussion by stating, "We are all here to learn what will be the best thing to do in anything that deals with the reindeer. Now we are all prepared to play, and in that way we will learn how to do each thing best and quickest. We want you to know the proper way to kill and dress a deer; if white men are going to buy our meat, kill it in the best way possible and do it the way they say is best, for they are the ones who buy it. We should thank all for what they do for us, for it is for our benefit; we should especially thank Mr. Shields. In preparing a carcass for market, we should try to make it look as nice as any good article that we have for sale and not try to fool the people. If we do good work, they will pay well, especially if we fix the carcass right, as we would any fancy article of our own."

Allakeak, delegate from Shishmaref: "When you work with deer, make your work count; if you wish a good living from your deer, you should think and plan how to take care of them. If you don't do that the herd will decrease, and if you don't keep a good watch some will stray away and they will stay in places where the moss is not good and get poorer and poorer. We reindeer men make our living from the deer, and there is nothing that we can do so well as to take care of our deer. We are now planning to sell all our meat at the same place and at the same price. This will be good, for then no one will envy the men from other herds. We should all work together for the good of the industry. I know what reindeer herders have lost because they did not stay near the herd and seldom went out to round them up. If you do not get out to the herd until late in the day the deer will scatter and stray. I have watched this carefully for four years and have lost very few deer, because I have always started early. Many of the deer men lose deer because they do not attend to business; the deer get lost, or killed, or taken by people. If you wish to be a deer man you should always attend to business."

Tautuk, on burden races: "A short time before leaving Nome Mr. Shields told me to get ready for a trip to Igloo, where we would have a fair. He said that at this fair we would show the best way to use and work reindeer and that we would have pulling contests between deer to see which could pull a load and make the fastest time. To make fast time you must drive; hold your lines so that the deer will go the way he should. When you are using two deer, one may be faster than the other, then it is necessary for you to drive

so that each will do his share. In the burden race to-day I rode all the way, for the deer ran faster than I could, for I am getting old."

Lassoing contest, Wednesday, 9 a. m. Fourteen lassoers, two from each district. Thirty minutes each day. Contest to continue for three days, the man lassoing the most deer in the 90 minutes winning the contest; any deer with the lasso on when time is called to be counted; only bulls without horns and marked with a cloth around the neck to be lassoed.

This was one of the most picturesque events of the fair and was an excellent number for the opening of the day's program. The herd of over 800 deer was driven down to the flat and penned in by a sort of human corral. When the signal was given, the lassoers ran into the center of the herd and the fun began. It was a very pretty sight to see the gala-dressed natives moving back and forth to keep the deer penned in, the well-trained collie dogs on the outskirts ready to pick up any stray deer that might break through the crowd, the stately old females standing on the outskirts of the herd near the people, a few trained sled deer mingling freely with the people, the camp of eighteen or twenty tents among the willows on one side of the herd, and the snow-covered Sawtooth Mountains on the other. Though extremely cold and clear, plenty of action being necessary to keep the herd corralled, no one suffered from the weather. The bulls after being lassoed once became very tricky and would dodge backward and forward, running close to the other deer, and in every way possible tried to avoid the lassoers. When time was called on the third morning, Kapak, of Marys Igloo, had 11 deer to his credit; while Tautuk, of Nome, Frank Wells, of Deering, and Abloowalook, of Igloo, were tied for second place, each having 9 deer to his credit. Ten minutes additional time was given these men to decide who should be given second place. Abloowalook won by roping one deer more than the others.

Sled show, Wednesday, 10 a. m. Hardwood sleds, with braces and handlebars. Sixteen entries. Many very handsome sleds were exhibited, and the wrappings and braces were of extraordinary strength. Simon Mukpeadelook, Council, first prize; Tuck, of Igloo, second prize.

Sled show, Wednesday, 12.30 p. m. Hardwood sleds without handlebars (trailers). Again the Council natives proved that they knew how to make sleds by taking the blue ribbon. Edwin, Council, first prize; Wheeler Douglas, Deering, second prize.

Burden race, Wednesday, 2 p. m. One deer, 150 pounds sand burden. Distance, 5 miles. Twelve entries. Tautuk, Nome, first; time, 18 minutes, 49½ seconds. Topkok, Igloo, second; time, 20 minutes, 44 seconds. This was wonderful time, considering that each deer pulled a net weight of 150 pounds of sand and a man of approximately the same weight.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. After the officials had given their report of the day's events, the natives who had won in the competitive events were called on and told how they had been able to win. These talks were all given in the Eskimo language, and my notes were taken through an interpreter and contain only the gist of the speeches. It was impossible to get a great many of the clever remarks or witticisms.

Simon, on sleds: "They want me to talk about sleds, and, because they do, I will, but I am afraid that you will not learn much from me. To-day I saw many kinds of sleds; sleds that were big enough for two sleds; sleds that were strong and others that were weak. A strong sled will not break in a day, even if you have a bad trail and a heavy load, but a weak sled will not finish the day so well. When you make a sled for yourself, you make it good; but many of you when you make it for sale, make it not so good. You should make a sled as well for others as for yourself, also snowshoes. Make it always well, for

then you can sell it and if you wish to use it yourself it will last longer, the same as any high-priced article. You who buy mukluks know this; cheap mukluks are poorly made and are no good. If you make cheap articles, people will not continue to buy from you, but if they learn that you always make things well, they will always buy your things, even if they cost more. Always make things for others as you would if they were for yourself, for it will always prove to be best."

Edwin, on sleds: "The people who make things should not make them for show, but make them good, for themselves or for sale. I think that is why we have this fair here, to prove that it is best to make everything best that we know how."

Thursday, lassoing contest. The contestants exerted themselves to the utmost, but were unable to throw as many bulls as the first day, several adding two to their score.

Harness exhibit. Collar, traces, backstraps, and singletree. Exhibit harness on deer. In this event the Igloo boys outclassed the others by having very elaborate trimmings, besides well-chosen material, carefully made up. Oquillook, of Igloo, first prize; Segayuk, Igloo, second prize.

Harness exhibit, new style. Breast strap instead of a collar. Kaffenuk, Igloo, special prize.

Harness show, Lapp style. Kaffenuk won first prize with an all-leather harness, and Simon's was second choice.

Halter show. Oquillook, Igloo, first prize (tanned leather); Simon, Council, second prize (braided rawhide).

Halter show, new style, Fred Thomas. The Deering delegates had brought a new-style adjustable halter that had a band around the deer's head just back of the mouth, to which the gulde lines were fastened. With a slight change I believe this will be the coming halter for driving deer, but not for leading.

Thursday, 1.30 p. m. Driving wild deer. One mile. Fourteen entries. Rules: Reindeer herd to be driven up to the line extending across the river. At a given signal contestant is to enter herd, and rope, throw, harness, hitch up, and drive a hornless wild bull, between the ages of 1½ and 3 years, one-half mile up the river and then return to line, then unhitch, unharness, and remove halter, all unassisted. At a given signal contestant may have his sled brought up to where he has his deer, and the man bringing it must render no assistance, but immediately leave. Contestants will leave at three-minute intervals, and the winner will be judged by time. Deer may be driven, dragged, or hauled.

This event was the cause of much merriment, and the contestants tried every known method to make the bull go in the right direction. Immediately upon being lassoed the bull would commence to fight and try to get away, and it would then become necessary to throw him. When the assistant would bring up the sled the maneuvering to harness was laughable and exciting. No sooner would the harness be fastened than the bull would start to run wild and throw the men in all directions. In a short time nearly all of the contestants were in the race, and many exciting moments were experienced. One of the Teller men lassoed perhaps the largest and wildest bull in the whole herd, and he found himself unable to drive this deer at all, so he threw the deer alongside his sled, which he tipped on edge, and rolled Mr. Bull in, tied him down, and started up the river pulling the sled, while the spectators shrieked with laughter. Others dragged their deer a short distance at a time, held them down while they got their wind, and then proceeded. Of course, when the line up the river was reached it was only necessary to turn the deer around and he would start at breakneck speed for the herd stationed just back of the finishing line, and some very speedy wild rides were had on the way back. Many of the spectators

wondered why Tautuk had a parki thrown over the handlebars of his sled, also why a long line was fastened onto the front part for apparently no special reason. Perhaps native shrewdness was displayed in this special case more than in any other event. After harnessing the wild bulls, they would try to run from the man trying to lead him (for it was impossible to drive him from the sled), pulling back on the line or running in a circle, apparently paying no attention to the sled fastened to a long line behind him. When Tautuk's bull jumped up, after being harnessed, Tautuk stood at least 50 feet to one side and the sled was directly behind the deer. As the sled was closer than Tautuk, he noticed it and when a short pull was given to the line on the sled, the parki moved with it, and the bull started up the river, with Tautuk running way out to one side, a line on the bull and one on the sled. He was the only contestant who did not drag or force his deer to go, driving him the whole distance and winning the race. Tautuk, Nome, first prize; time, 19 minutes 35 seconds. Kapak, Igloo, second prize; time, 21 minutes 14 seconds.

Single deer pulling heavy load. Four entries. Load to consist of sand, and deer to start it on the level snow and pull it 200 yards.

As a deer had never been tested as to the amount that it could pull, the men all loaded their sleds too light. The load was increased to 1,600 pounds. Three of the four entries pulled this load.

Thursday evening discussions were had relative to the events of the day and reindeer in general. At the opening of the fair the men were reluctant to give their opinions, but by this time their timidity had worn off, and many excellent extemporaneous speeches were given.

Four-deer race; 5 miles, Friday, 11 a. m. There was much speculation as to the outcome of this event, for it had never been tried before. When the four entries were lined up, four deer to each sled, driven double, it appeared as if it would be impossible for the men to keep their deer from entangling, but when the signal to go was given the teams started up the river in good order. When the teams returned, running at a good speed, not a deer out of position or in any way tangled up, a rousing cheer greeted them. Tom Akiowak, Igloo, first prize; time, 23 minutes 50 seconds. Fred Thomas, Deering, second prize; time, 27 minutes 45 seconds. Morfie, Council, third prize; time, 31 minutes 29 seconds. Amuktoolik, Nome, fourth prize; time, 47 minutes 53 seconds.

Two-deer race; 11 miles, Friday, 1 p. m. Twelve entries over a circular trail. As there was no way of accurately measuring this course, the distance was gone over several times and judged to be approximately 11 miles. The same was done on the other tracks or trails, for there was nothing to designate the track, excepting a piece of brush stuck into the snow about every 100 yards. The home stretch of a half mile, being on the river and wide enough for all entries to come in at one time, proved to be an ideal one. The teams were started at intervals of one minute, and as the winners passed many teams, their "deermanship" was proven, for it takes a skilled driver to pass a deer team on a single track. Oquillook, Igloo, first prize; time, 40 minutes 57 seconds. Allakeak, Shishmaref, second prize; time, 44 minutes 43 seconds. Okok Thomas, Deering, third prize; time, 44 minutes 55 seconds.

In this race 10 of the contestants made the 11 miles in less than 50 minutes, establishing a new record for driving two deer. This should promote the driving of deer teams, instead of the method now in use of driving one deer and leading another. This method requires a little more skill, but it does away with the rear sled, which is generally loaded with supplies that could be put on the same sled as the driver. The deer seem to make better time when hitched together, and they do not try to wander from the trail as much as when driven singly.

Friday evening, 7.30 p. m. Fur clothing exhibit. Eight complete outfits consisting of parki, pants, mukluks, mittens, and sleeping bag, all made of deerskin with deerskin trimmings. The judges were the best fur sewers that could be found, and the three Eskimo women, in charge of Miss Brevig, were impartial in their decisions, judging by the length of the stitches, the tying of the threads, the tanning of the skins, the length and firmness of the hair. Oquillook, of Igloo, won first prize. This outfit was made by Mary, whom Igloo was named after. It was not the finest appearing outfit, but the material and workmanship were considered to be the best and was unanimously chosen by the judges. Allakeak, of Shishmaref, and Karmun, of Deering, were tied for second place; Tautuk, of Nome, and Sinnok, of Shishmaref, were tied for third place. Luke and Abloowalook, of Igloo, and Okok Thomas, of Deering, had beautiful outfits and deserve honorable mention.

Saturday, sled-lashing contest. We had been blessed with clear, cold weather, and very little wind, until the last day of the fair. Saturday morning the wind commenced to blow, and there was a little sharp snow in the air, and the mercury registered around 30 below zero. Fortunately the wind and snow did not immediately increase, and we were able to have a few of our remaining events before it became necessary to break camp and leave for Mary's Igloo.

The difficulties under which the contestants in the sled-lashing contest labored may be imagined. It was impossible to remove the mittens, for the fingers would freeze in a few seconds, and if they came into contact with any metal they would adhere immediately. Working under these conditions some very good records were made. Each sled was loaded with a stove, grub box, clothing sack, and sleeping bag. These had to be wrapped and covered so that snow could not enter; outside of the canvas cover, under the lashing where they could be gotten at readily, were a rifle and snowshoes. The same load was used for each sled, and the only contestants considered in this exhibition were those whose loads withstood the rough and thorough tests of the judges, which consisted of rolling the sled over and over, backward and forward, several times. If the load was then in good condition and snow proof, the man's time was taken. Harry Karmun, Deering, first prize; time, 2 minutes 24 seconds. Fred Mosquito, Igloo, second prize; time, 2 minutes 31 seconds. Harry Karmun used only one rope, which he had fastened to the back of his sled; all the other contestants used two.

While the sled-lashing contest was on, the men were getting their deer ready for the 11-mile race, which seemed to be the big race of the fair, deer being held out of other events and saved for this one event.

Saturday, 11 a. m. Eleven-mile race, one deep, start in three squads at 8-minute intervals; 17 entries. Kapak, Igloo, first; time, 41 minutes 33 seconds. Morfie, Council, second prize; time, 41 minutes 35 seconds. Allakeak, Shishmaref, third; time, 41 minutes 36 seconds. Amuktoolik, Nome, fourth; time, 41 minutes 36½ seconds.

A very generous spirit was shown in this race by one of the delegates. Having won several ribbons and his brother none, he turned over his pet racing deer to him, which had not been entered in any other event during the fair and had run loose all the way en route and was in first-class condition. As he was familiar with this pet deer, everyone felt that he could have driven a winning race, whereas his brother lost by 3½ seconds.

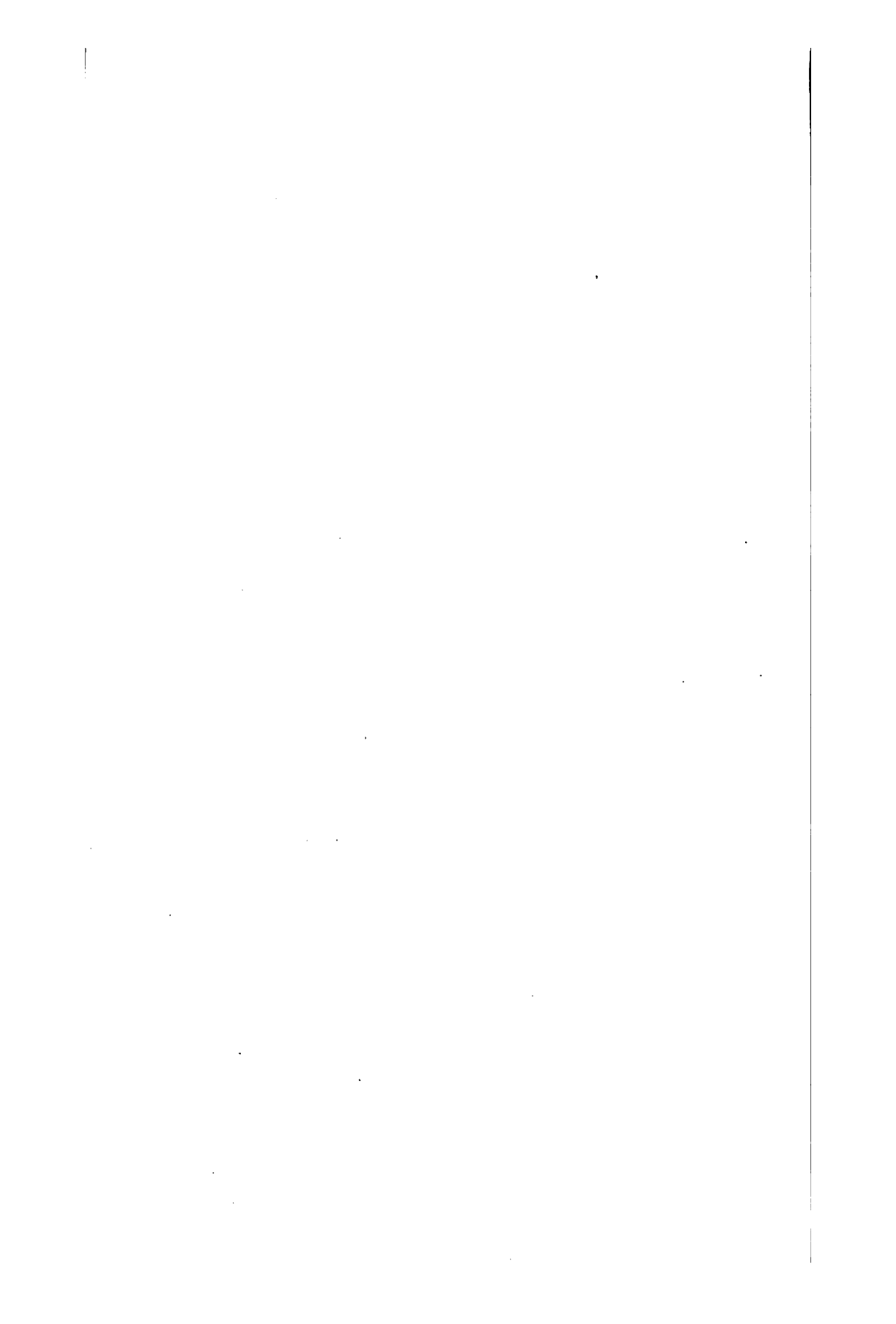
As it was still snowing a little and the wind was increasing, it was decided that the other events—steeplechase, with burden consisting of two traps—over very rough course, and the parade—could not be held. We broke camp, spending the evening, as well as the following Sunday and Monday, distributing



A. NATIVE VILLAGE, SITKA.



B. NATIVE VILLAGE, TANANA, ON THE YUKON RIVER.



prizes and discussing reindeer and all subjects pertaining to the welfare of the Eskimos.

John Anakartuk, Teller, was given a fountain pen by Supt. Shields for his services as interpreter. Several of the young men assisted as interpreters, but Anakartuk worked almost continually and did his work exceptionally well.

Sunday and Monday, Government school, Igloo. Lack of space and the inability of the interpreters to interpret all of the native speeches, make it impossible to give more than an idea of what was said. Supt. Shields talked for two hours on the reindeer enterprise, showing by statistics what had been done in each herd on Seward Peninsula. As he showed the increase, decrease, per cent of females fawning, number of bulls, and other statistics of each herd, the delegates and owners of that herd would show added interest, and after Supt. Shields had closed, they would state why results had not been as good as they should, and then would mention some plan for the coming year. These plans will be tried out and the results given at the next fair.

Speeches were also made by Rev. T. L. Brevig, Mr. Hunnicutt, Mr. Replogle, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lomen, and all of the delegates. The natives were very much pleased to hear from Mr. Lomen that his company would not sell meat at the local markets, but intended to establish a demand for it in the States. Mr. Brevig said that in his opinion bulls should not be over 4 years of age for best results. Mr. Replogle showed how cooperation and kindness among the men of a reindeer community would show in the care that each would take of the others' deer. They should work for the good of all and forget their grievances. Mr. Hunnicutt and Mr. Johnson, as did the others, brought out many pertinent matters, showing how the men could profit by what they had learned at the fair, advising them to choose their own committees, make rules, decide on number of bulls, what to pay apprentices, etc.

The Eskimo delegates, in closing, mentioned some of the things that they had learned at the fair. One said, "I feel as if I had been in a big sleep and was just waking up." Another, "We'll be in the ring next year." All expressed their appreciation for what had been done.

Delegates taking part in the Igloo fair: Council: Simon Mukpeadelook, Morfie. Deering: Okok Thomas, Wheeler Douglas, Frank Wells, Harry Karmun, Leonard Pooto. Shishmaref: John Sinnok, Allakeak. Igloo: Oquillook, Abloowallok, Luke, Tuck, Issuwenock. Nome: Tautuk, Amuktoolik. Teller: Emakleena, Aseearena, Anakartuk.

Natives from many villages on Seward Peninsula were present and took a great interest in the fair. Some of the best workmanship exhibited was that of the visiting natives. All took a hand and helped make the fair a success. Several white people visited the fair and were agreeably surprised. The following is a list of the prizes, the donors, and the winners: Meat saw, Pacific Coast Storage Co., Igloo delegates; rifle and two boxes cartridges, Independent Meat Market, Jack Kowmok; heavy lasso, Darling & Dean Co., Simon Mukpeadelook; butcher knife, Darling & Dean Co., Tautuk; tool knife, Chester, Chinik, Morfie; Ingersoll watch, Chester, Chinik, Harry Karmun; match safe, Chester, Chinik, Fred Mosquito; Gem razor, Butler, Mauro Co., Topkok Oquillook; box 30-30 cartridges, G. P. Goggin, Okok Thomas; box 30-30 cartridges, Carleton Hardware Co., Okok Thomas; box 30-30 cartridges, Carleton Hardware Co., Jim Eyak; thermos bottle, Lomen & Co., Abloowallok; fountain pen, Lomen Bros., Wheeler Douglas; pair wool gloves, Nonpareil Store, Tautuk; pair gloves, McLain, Hot Springs, John Sinnok; pair gloves, McLain, Hot Springs, Harry Karmun; muffler, McLain, Hot Springs, Allakeak. Carl Lomen

donated a compass, which was won by Fred Thomas. Supt. Shields donated a compass, which was won by Okok Thomas.

On Sunday, January 17, the Igloo delegates left for their herds, which are scattered within a radius of 20 miles of Igloo. Of course the leave-taking was prolonged, for the delegates from other districts were still at Igloo awaiting the moderation of the weather. Toward evening the wind died down, the mountains in the distance became visible, and plans were made for leaving in the morning. The Igloo boys left for their herds singing "Igloo's in the ring, boys," and "Meet me at the fair."

On Monday, January 18, at 10 a. m., in company with Rev. T. L. Brevig and the Teller delegates, we left Igloo for the Teller mission herd on the Ageeapuk River. The only accident occurring during the fair happened while on the trail. One of the Teller boys in stopping his sled was suddenly struck near the eye by the horn of his deer, receiving a very nasty wound, injuring the eyeball. Fortunately, Supt. Shields had bandages with him and the wound was dressed. A dog team which happened to be passing was hailed and the man was sent direct to Teller mission, where he could be cared for by Miss Kenly, who had started earlier in the morning with Miss Brevig. He arrived at the mission the next day and received professional aid, which undoubtedly saved his sight, and when we arrived there two days later he was recovering his sight and the swelling in the eyeball had disappeared.

We arrived at the mission herd at 7.30 p. m. In the evening talks were had with the reindeer men at the camp. The next day, Tuesday, we visited the herd and sled deer were caught for some of the boys who were to accompany us to Teller mission. We left camp at 4.30 p. m. and arrived at Segewana's cabin, on Grantley Harbor, at 8 p. m., where we spent the night, 13 people in one small room. Leaving this cabin at 9.30 the following morning, we reached Teller mission at 12.30 p. m. Thursday and Friday the school and mission were visited and plans were made for the year's work for school, mission, and herd.

Saturday, January 23, Supt. Shields and Miss Harriet Kenly left for Wales, accompanied by two guides, Supt. Shields en route on his northern trip and Miss Kenly on a professional visit to the cape, where she remained a week, and then returned to Nome by means of a dog team.

Shortly after the northern-bound party left, Mr. Lomen and Mr. Johnson, accompanied by Tautuk, left for Nome via Teller, Gold Run, and Sinuk. The weather moderated, and Sunday evening a heavy rain commenced to fall, which made it exceedingly difficult and unpleasant to travel dressed in furs. The trail was greatly improved by the mercury dropping and the snow freezing solid; but this made it impossible for the deer to feed, and when we arrived at Sinuk on Sunday at 9.30 p. m. our deer were almost played out.

The Simuk school was visited Monday morning, after which we left for Nome, after traveling about 10 miles a place was found where the deer could get a little moss, and we left Tautuk here with the deer for the night. Walking in, we reached Nome at 8 p. m., and Tautuk came in with the deer the following morning.

SECTION 5.—RECENT ACTS OF THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

AN ACT To define and establish the political status of certain native Indians within the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

SECTION 1. Every native Indian born within the limits of the Territory of Alaska, and who has severed all tribal relationship and adopted the habits of a

civilized life in accordance with section 6, chapter 119, 24 Statutes at Large, 390, may, after the passage and approval of this act, have the fact of his citizenship definitely established by complying with the terms hereafter set forth.

SEC. 2. Every native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall desire a certificate of his citizenship shall first make application to a United States Government, Territorial, or municipal school, and shall be subjected to an examination by a majority of the teachers of such school as to his or her qualifications and claims for citizenship. Such examination shall broadly cover the general qualifications of the applicant as to an intelligent exercise of the obligations of suffrage, a total abandonment of any tribal customs or relationship, and the facts regarding the applicant's adoption of the habits of a civilized life.

SEC. 3. Any native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall obtain a certificate in accordance with section 2 of this act, which certificate shall set forth that a proper examination has been duly held and the applicant found to have abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, to have adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life, and to be properly qualified to intelligently exercise the obligations of an elector in the Territory of Alaska, shall thereupon obtain an indorsement upon said certificate by at least five white citizens of the United States who have been permanent residents of Alaska for at least one year, who were not members of the examining board as provided in section 2, to the effect that such citizens have been personally acquainted with the life and habits of such Indian for a period of at least one year and that in their best judgment such Indian has abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, has adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life, and is duly qualified to exercise the rights, privileges, and obligations of citizenship.

SEC. 4. Upon securing such certificate, as provided by sections 2 and 3 of this act, properly signed in ink, the applicant shall forward the same, together with an oath duly acknowledged to the effect that such applicant forever renounces all tribal customs and relationships, to the United States district court for the division in which the applicant resides, praying for the granting of a certificate of citizenship.

SEC. 5. Upon receiving such application the judge of the district court shall set a day of hearing on such application which shall not be less than 60 days from the date of receipt of such application, whereupon the clerk of the district court shall post a notice in his office containing the name of the applicant and the facts set forth in his application, and the date set for the hearing upon the application, and shall immediately forward a copy of such notice to the applicant, whereupon the applicant shall post such notice or a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at the post-office nearest to his or her residence.

SEC. 6. Upon approval of such application by the judge of the United States district court for the division in which the applicant resides, the said judge shall issue a certificate certifying that due proof has been made to him that the said applicant is "an Indian born within the Territorial limits of the United States, and that he has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life." Said certificate, when presented in court or otherwise, shall be taken and considered as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Approved, April 27, 1915.

AN ACT To provide for local self-government in certain native villages in the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

SECTION 1. That any village in the Territory of Alaska, whose inhabitants are members, or descendants of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, having not less than 40 permanent inhabitants above the age of 21 years, may form a self-governing village organization for the purpose of governing certain local affairs, as hereinafter described and in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A petition praying for such village organization shall first be presented to the commissioner, ex officio probate judge, for the recording district in which such village is situated, which petition shall be signed by at least 15 adult members or descendants of members of said Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, who are bona fide residents of such village, and shall specify the boundaries and the number of inhabitants of the proposed organized village and shall specify the name by which such village is to be known, and such other facts as may tend to show good grounds for such organization. The commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall thereupon fix a time and place for considering said petition, which time shall not be less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the date of such order. At the time and place fixed for considering said petition, the commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall give a reasonable hearing to those who are in favor of, and those who are opposed to the same, and if he is satisfied that it is to the best interests and welfare of such village to be so organized, he shall, by an order, so judge; and he may, by the order, change or modify the proposed boundaries, which shall in no case embrace more than 640 acres. He shall also, by said order, designate the name and the boundaries of the proposed organized village, and the time and place, when and where, an election shall be held to determine whether the people of the village desire to be so organized; and he shall also, by said order, appoint three qualified residents of such village to act as judges of such election. A copy of said order shall be posted at three public places within the limits of the proposed organized village, at least 15 days prior to the day of election, and such posting shall be deemed a sufficient notice of such election. In case said commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall refuse to consider such petition, or after considering the same, shall refuse to make such order, or any order hereinafter provided for, the said petitioners may appeal from such action by the commissioner to the judge of the district court for the division in which said village is situated, in the manner provided by law for appeals from justice's courts.

SEC. 3. That the qualifications of an elector hereunder shall be as follows: He or she shall be a member, or descendant of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah people, or people belonging to other Alaska Indian tribes, and shall be over 21 years of age, and shall have resided within the limits of the village proposed to be organized for a period of six months.

SEC. 4. That said election shall be by written or printed ballot in the following form:

"For organization of the village (name of village proposed to be organized) _____ ().

"Against the organization of the village of (name of village proposed to be organized) _____ ()."

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At the same election by separate ballot, 12 of the said members of the village shall be elected as councilmen and said council shall have the following powers:

To make rules and regulations for the conduct of its own proceedings;

To elect from its membership a mayor, a secretary, a municipal magistrate and a treasurer, all of whom shall serve without pay; and to prescribe their duties and the rules by which they shall be governed;

To pass such ordinances for the government of the village as shall not be in conflict with Federal or Territorial laws, and shall pass ordinances to prevent the practice of witchcraft;

To levy and collect a poll tax not exceeding \$3 per annum on all able-bodied male residents above 21 and under 50 years of age;

To levy and collect a tax on dogs, and a general tax not to exceed 1 per cent per annum on assessed valuation of houses, boats, and canoes (but all household goods shall be exempt from taxation);

To appoint constables and prescribe powers and duties as it may deem necessary;

To provide for the punishment of any violation of its ordinances by fine or imprisonment in the village jail or both such fine and imprisonment, but no such fine shall exceed \$20, nor any such imprisonment five days;

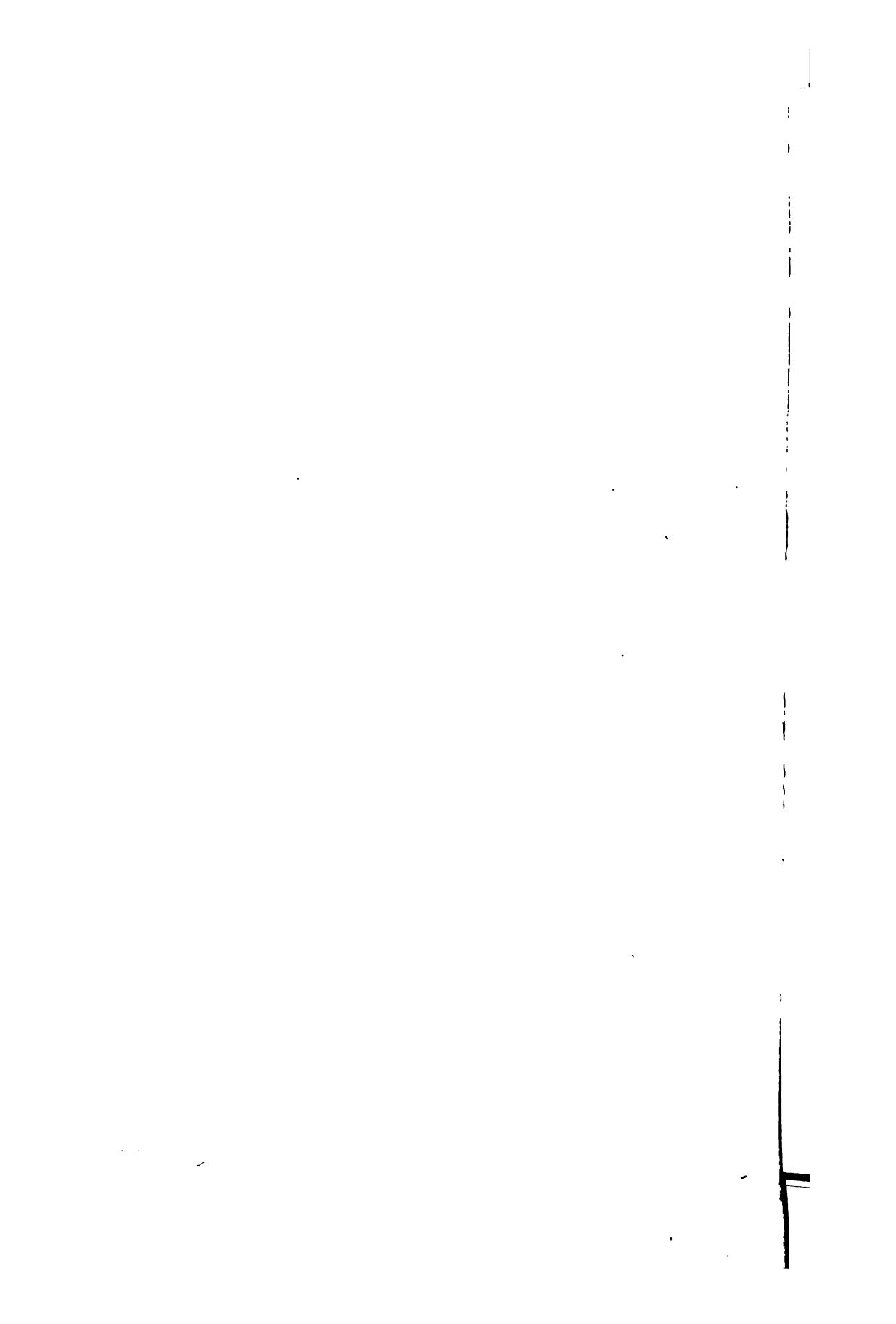
To provide for necessary street improvements, water supply, fire protection, lights, public health, and relief of destitution and indigents;

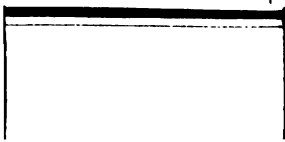
To fill vacancies in the council until the time of next election, and to provide rules and regulations governing place and conditions of the annual election: *Provided*, That public notice of said election shall be given at least 10 days prior to such election.

The commissioners, ex officio probate judges, shall for acts rendered in pursuance of this act receive the same fees and commissions as are prescribed for similar services when acting as probate judges.

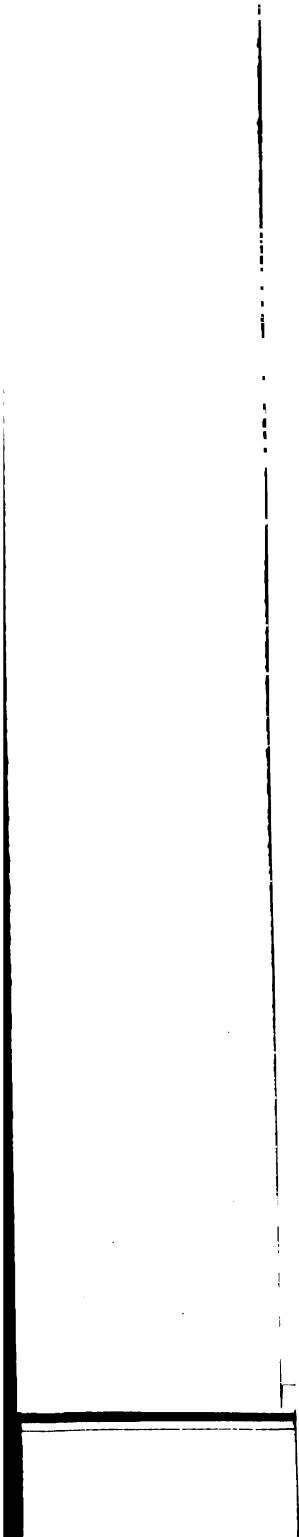
Approved, April 21, 1915.



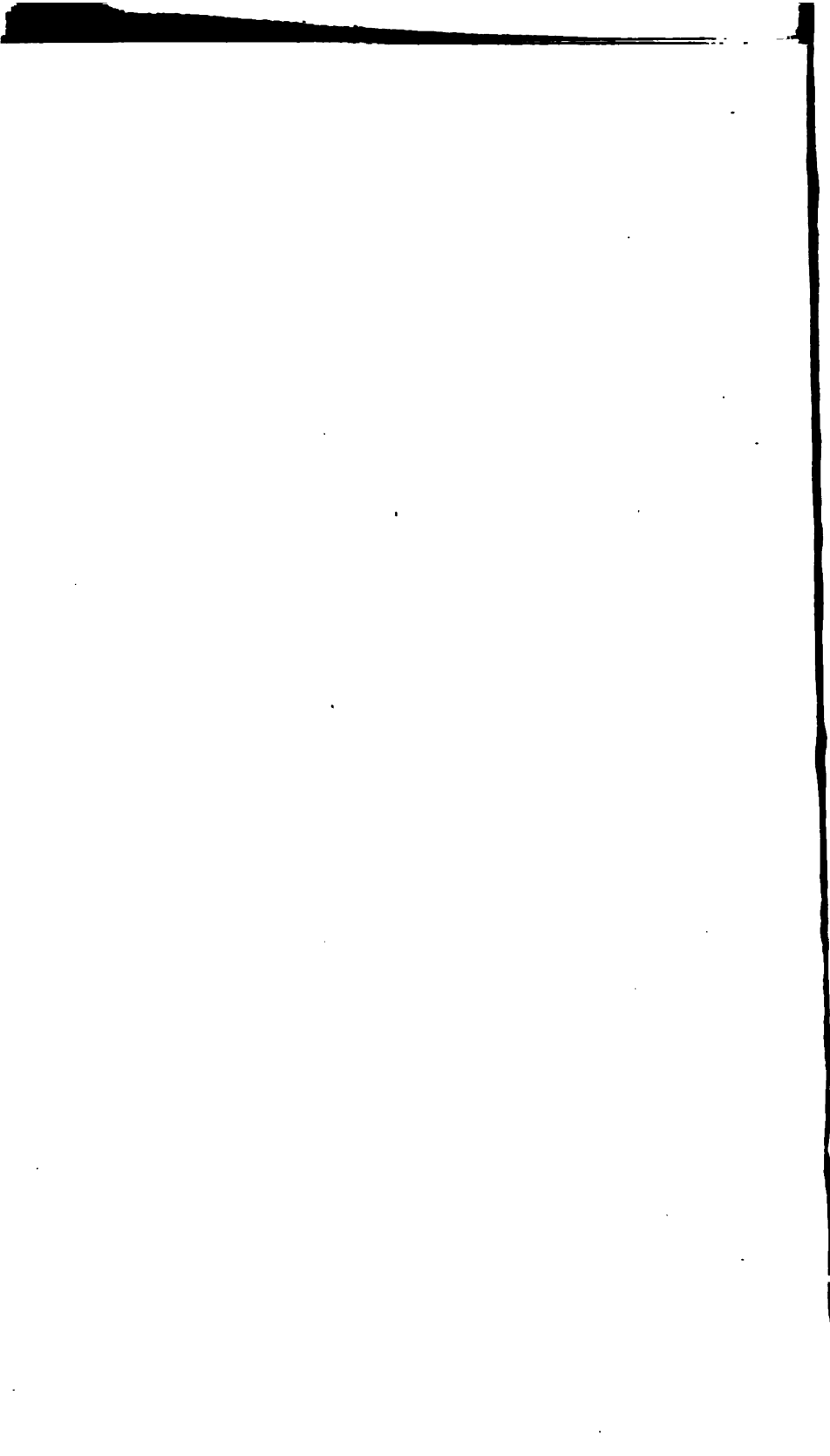




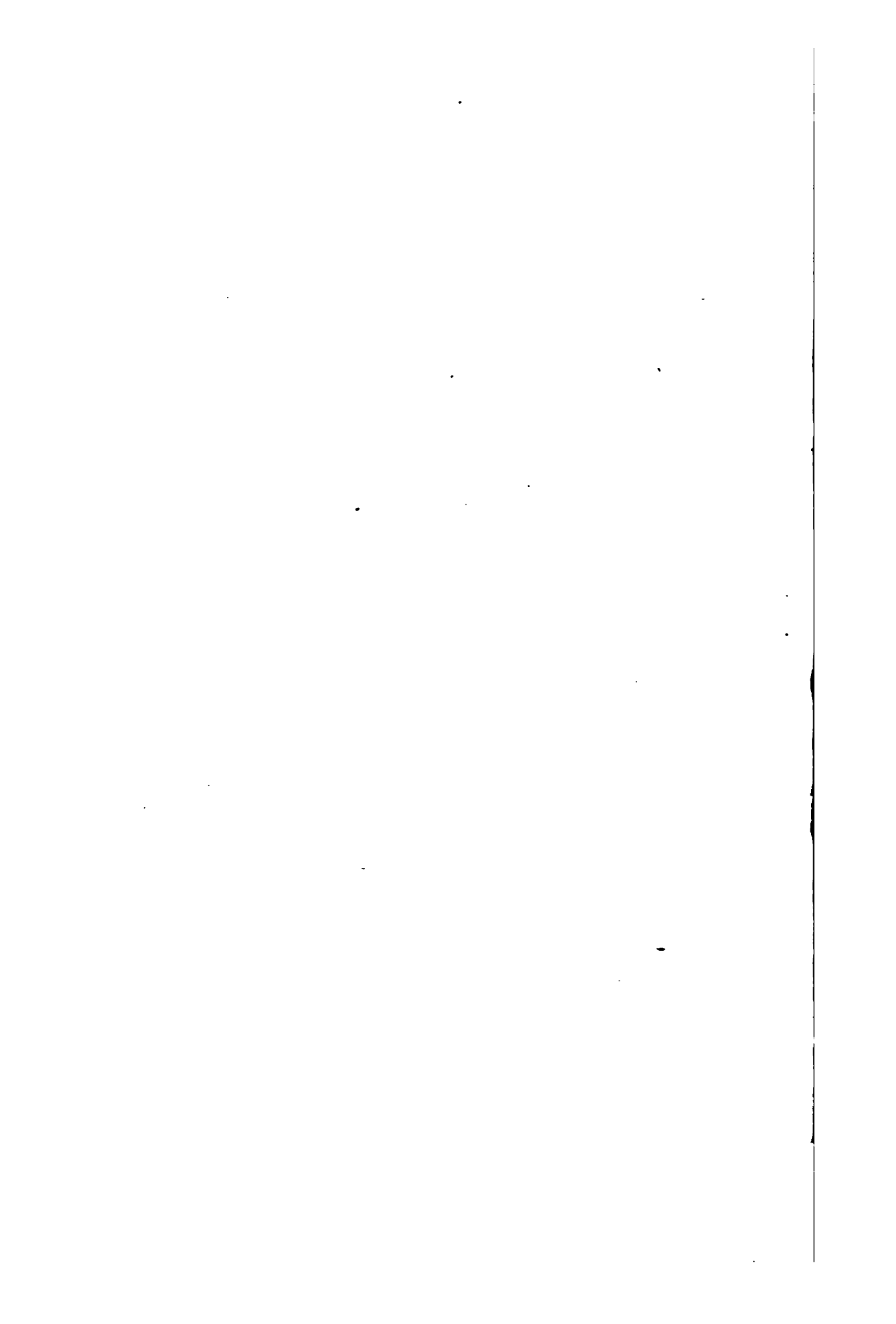




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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1917, No. 32

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1915-16

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR 1917.

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A list of available publications will be sent upon application.

- *No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1917.
3 pts.
- No. 2. Reorganization of English in secondary schools. J. F. Hodge.
- No. 3. Five weeks' basketry in schools. W. C. J. Hazard.
- No. 4. Secondary agricultural schools in Hawaii. W. S. Jordan.
- No. 5. Report of an inquiry into the administration and support of the Colorado school system. Katherine M. Cook and A. C. Morrison.
- No. 6. Esthetic and economic possibilities of school-directed home gardening in Richmond, Ind. J. L. Hamill.
- No. 7. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1917.
- No. 8. Current practice in city school administration. W. S. Deffenbaugh.
- No. 9. Department-wide education. Helen B. Norton.
- No. 10. Development of arithmetic as a school subject. W. E. Murray.
- No. 11. Higher vocational education in foreign countries. A. T. Smith and W. S. Jordan.
- No. 12. Monthly record of current educational publications, March, 1917.
- No. 13. Monthly record of current educational publications, April, 1917.
- No. 14. A graphic survey of book publications, 1880-1916. F. K. Woodward.
- No. 15. Studies in higher education in Ireland and Wales. Geo. B. MacLennan.
- No. 16. Studies in higher education in England and Scotland. Geo. B. MacLennan.
- No. 17. Accredited higher institutions. S. P. Capad.
- No. 18. History of public school education in Delaware. S. R. Weeks.
- No. 19. Report of a survey of the University of Nevada.
- No. 20. Work of school children during out-of-school hours. C. D. Jarvis.
- No. 21. Monthly record of current educational publications, May, 1917.
- No. 22. Money value of education. A. Crowell Ellis.
- No. 23. Three short courses in home making. Cora A. Lyford.
- No. 24. Monthly record of current educational publications—Index, February, 1916, to January, 1917.
- No. 25. Military training of youths of school age in foreign countries. W. S. Jordan.
- No. 26. Garden plots in the schools of Elmhurst, N. J. Charles O. Scott.
- No. 27. Training of teachers of mathematics for the secondary schools. H. C. Archibald.
- No. 28. Monthly record of current educational publications, June, 1917.
- No. 29. Practice teaching for secondary school teachers. A. B. Mead.
- No. 30. School extension statistics, 1915-16. Clarence A. Perry.
- No. 31. Roundtable discussion in county training schools and high schools. H. W. Fossil.
- No. 32. Work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, 1915-16.
- No. 33. A comparison of the salaries of rural and of urban superintendents of schools. A. C. Morrison and C. H. Day.
- No. 34. Institutions in the United States giving instruction in agriculture, 1913-15. A. C. Morrison and C. H. Day.
- No. 35. The township and community high-school movement in Illinois. H. A. Hollister.
- No. 36. Demand for vocational education in the counties of WY. Anna T. Smith.
- No. 37. The conference on training for foreign service. Helen L. Schmitt.

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1915-16.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the year the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 4 superintendents, 1 acting superintendent, 102 teachers, 6 physicians, and 8 nurses. Seventy schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,665 and an average attendance of 2,154.

Conspicuous among the activities of the Bureau of Education in Alaska during the year has been the endeavor to aid the unique colony at Metlakatla, on Annette Island.

In August, 1887, William Duncan, an independent missionary working among the Tsimpsian Indians of British Columbia, brought to the Annette Islands, in the southeastern part of Alaska, a colony of between 800 and 1,000 of these Indians from the old town of Metlakatla, in British Columbia. By act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1101), Congress set apart Annette Islands for the use and occupancy of these Indians under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as might be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the leadership of Mr. Duncan, this colony made rapid progress. The heads of families of the colony built good homes on lots set apart for them; a large church, a schoolhouse, and other public buildings were erected. A salmon cannery and a sawmill were established, first through the cooperation of Mr. Duncan, the Indians, and philanthropic persons in the United States; later, Mr. Duncan bought the interests of these persons and of the natives and operated the cannery and the sawmill as his personal property, employing native labor.

During recent years the cannery and sawmill have not been operated. Since these industries closed, the Indians have no means of making a living on the island and have had to go elsewhere for employment, and the colony was rapidly deteriorating. Three years ago the Government established in the village of Metlakatla a school which it now maintains with five teachers. In order to give the Metlakatlans an opportunity for self-support on the island, it was decided last winter to put the cannery and the sawmill again

in operation. To this end the cannery building was leased for a term of five years, beginning April 1, 1916, to a cannery operator of Seattle, Wash., on terms which it was estimated would produce an annual income of \$7,500 for the village, give employment to a large percentage of the inhabitants, and enable the natives at the end of the period of the lease to purchase all of the lessee's interests and to operate the cannery themselves under the direction of the Federal Government.

On May 17, while necessary repairs on the building were being made by the lessee and while he was awaiting the arrival of new machinery, the cannery building was completely destroyed by fire, as were also the warehouse and a portion of the wharf. Because of this loss by fire the lease is rendered ineffective. The natives are again without any means of support on the island, nor is there any way of providing for such support until the cannery can be replaced and the sawmill repaired. There is also pressing need for the repair of the pipe line which brings water from a mountain lake to the village and without which there is no adequate supply of water either for drinking or for protection against fire.

In this emergency an earnest, but unsuccessful, effort was made to secure from Congress a reimbursable fund of \$25,000 for the encouragement of industries among the natives of Alaska, which would have been used first for the rebuilding of the cannery, the repairing of the sawmill and the pipe line at Metlakatla, and for assisting the natives in the operation of these industries.

In addition to rendering possible the rehabilitation of the Metlakatla colony, the granting of this reimbursable fund would enable the bureau to repeat in many parts of Alaska the success which has attended the industrial enterprises at Hydaburg in southeast Alaska.

In 1911 the natives of two villages in southeast Alaska migrated to a site selected on account of its advantages with regard to hunting and fishing, where they founded a village named Hydaburg. Under the supervision of the teacher of the United States public school, a cooperative company of the natives was organized to transact the mercantile business of the settlement and to operate a sawmill, the machinery for which was sent them by the Bureau of Education at a cost of \$2,200. The Hydaburg people have turned a dense forest into a thriving town with a busy wharf, a sawmill that turns out good lumber for them at a cost of \$10 a thousand, neat single-family homes instead of the communal houses of their old villages, a long boarded street of which they are proud as the finest in Alaska, and a cooperative store which the first year made a clear profit of 125 per cent, paying a cash dividend of 50 per cent and adding 75 per cent to the capital stock. The cooperative company was started with a capital of about \$2,000, and within four years it has distributed

\$12,727.53 in dividends. The Hydaburg people have been able to keep their money in the village, which is prosperous and independent. The cooperative company has repaid to the Government \$2,200, the cost of the machinery in the sawmill, which has been covered into the United States Treasury. Had this amount been expended from a reimbursable fund instead of from the annual appropriation, it could have been used by the bureau in creating industries in other villages.

In order to protect the natives from those traders who charge exorbitant prices for food and clothing and pay as little as possible for native products, the bureau fosters cooperative stores owned and managed by the natives, under the supervision of the teachers. The most successful of these stores is the one at Hydaburg; other stores are in operation at Klawock and Klukwan, in southeastern Alaska, on Atka Island, in the Aleutian Chain, and on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea. These enterprises have been aided by the policy of securing by Executive order reservation for the exclusive use of the natives of tracts of land within which they are conducted.

Eskimos on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean have until within recent years had to dispose of their furs and other valuable commodities to the local trader. Now many packages of valuable furs, ivory, and whalebone are sent by parcel post to the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Education at Seattle, which sells the furs for the natives at auction to the highest bidder. The total of such sales since July 1, 1913, is \$25,070.51. With this money the Seattle office of the Alaska Division purchases at wholesale rates, in accordance with the requests of the natives, food supplies, clothing, lumber, and household goods, which are carried to their destination by the vessel making annual delivery of supplies to the settlements along the Arctic coast.

As the result of efforts continued during several years, Congress granted \$25,000 to provide for the medical relief of the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1915-16; in addition, \$18,733.98 of the appropriation for education of natives of Alaska was used for that purpose, making a total of \$43,733.98 for medical relief during the year. A hospital in which indigent natives receive free treatment was established in Juneau at a cost of \$14,215 for erection and equipment; six physicians and eight nurses were employed; the small hospitals at Nulato, Kotzebue, and Kakanak were continued; payments were made for the treatment of natives in hospitals and by physicians in several of the Alaskan towns upon the request of superintendents or teachers; and, as heretofore, all teachers were supplied with medicines for use in relieving minor ailments.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, show a total of 82,151 reindeer, distributed among 85 herds. Of the 82,151 reindeer, 56,045, or 68 per cent, were owned by 1,293 natives; 3,390, or 4 per cent, were owned by the United States; 5,186, or 6 per cent, were owned by missions; and 17,530, or 22 per cent, were owned by Lapps and others. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year, exclusive of the meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was \$130,895. The total, 82,151, is a net increase of 17 per cent during the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that about 13,000 reindeer were killed for meat and skins during the year.

Within less than a generation the Eskimos throughout northern and western Alaska have been advanced through one entire stage of civilization, from making their living by the precarious method of hunting and fishing to the pastoral stage in which by their own industry they provided against want. However, there is still need for the extension of the industry on the Aleutian Islands, and especially in the delta country between the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, where hundreds of natives are living in abject poverty, unreached by civilizing influences.

A recent feature of the reindeer enterprise is the holding of fairs or conventions, the object of which is, by the interchange of experiences and by competition, to increase the interest and efficiency of those engaged in the industry. Great enthusiasm was shown by the large delegations attending the four conventions which were held during the past winter. Activities in connection with the reindeer industry, such as lassoing, driving, herding, pasturing, and butchering were discussed. There were also races of various descriptions and target contests. Prizes were given for the best exhibits of harness, sleds, fur clothing, snowshoes, and other paraphernalia connected with the industry.

LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1915-16.

William T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska and chief of the Alaska Division, Washington.

EMPLOYEES IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

William Hamilton, Acting Chief of the Alaska Division, Pennsylvania.
David E. Thomas, accountant, Massachusetts.
James O. Williams, clerk, Illinois.



A. WINTER TRAVEL. SUPERINTENDENT NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
COOKING OVER ALCOHOL STOVE.



B. SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN STORM BOUND IN ESKIMO HUT.



4. ESKIMO MOTHER AND CHILD.



3. ESKIMO MAN.



4. TEACHER AND ESKIMO BOYS, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, BERING STRAIT, ALASKA.



B. CHUKCHE WOMEN, BERING STRAIT REGION, SIBERIA.

The Chukches have not been reached by civilizing influences.



A. PART OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL.



B. SOME OF THE PUPILS IN THE NOME SCHOOL.

EMPLOYEES IN THE SUPPLY AND DISBURSING OFFICE, SEATTLE.

Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent, Washington.
Alexander H. Quarles, special disbursing agent, Georgia.
Chauncy C. Bestor, assistant supply agent, Washington.
Julius C. Helwig, clerk and stenographer, Indiana.

EMPLOYEES IN ALASKA.

District superintendents of schools.

William G. Beattie, southeastern district, Juneau.
George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district, Tanana.
Henry O. Schaleben, southwestern district, Seward.

Superintendent and special disbursing agent in the northwestern district of Alaska.

Walter C. Shields, Nome.
Walter H. Johnson, acting superintendent of the western district of Alaska, St. Michael.

Physicians.

Emil Krulish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.
Henry O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward.
Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Sitka.
Linus H. French, M. D., Kanakanak.
Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Nulato.
Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
H. N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue.
John W. Reed, M. D., Russian Mission and Mountain Village.

Nurses and teachers of sanitation.

Thomas R. Glass, Kanakanak, from September 1, 1915.
Mrs. Edith I. Glass, Kanakanak, from September 1, 1915.
Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Nulato.
Mrs. Louise McConnel Nichols, Kotzebue, to September 20, 1915.
Mrs. Lucia Petrie, St. Michael, July 1 to August 15; and April 17 to June 30.
Miss Mamie Conley, Juneau Hospital, from April 10, 1916.
Miss Frances V. Dwyer, Juneau Hospital, from April 27, 1916.
Miss Rhoda A. Ray, Juneau Hospital, from May 28, 1916.

*Teachers and school attendance, 1915-16.***NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT—ARCTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA REGIONS AS FAR SOUTH AS THE KOYUK RIVER, INCLUDING ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.**

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Barrow.....	Telbert L. Richardson.....	Washington.....	64	106	12
	Mrs. Carrie Richardson.....	do.....			
	Roy Ahmaogak.....	Alaska.....			
Buckland.....	Mrs. Iva K. Taber.....	do.....	17	20	5½
Council.....	Mrs. Ellen de la Croix.....	do.....	18	31	6
Diomedea.....	Arthur Elde.....	California.....	11	21	11
Gambell.....	John F. Coffin.....	do.....	48	76	12
	Alfred V. Godsave.....	Washington.....			
Golovin.....	Miss Anna A. Hagberg.....	Illinois.....	48	76	8
Igloo.....	Edwin W. Hummcutt.....	Wyoming.....	25	50	12
Kivalina.....	Clinton S. Replogle.....	Washington.....	32	53	12
Noatak.....	Clarence Ausley.....	Oregon.....	40	51	12
	Mrs. Sue B. Ausley.....	do.....			
Nome.....	Miss Edna Cameron.....	Alaska.....	32	72	10
	Charles Kituk.....	do.....			
Noorvik.....	Charles Replogle.....	Washington.....	54	91	12
	Miss Grace A. Hill.....	Alaska.....			
	Mrs. May Replogle.....	Washington.....			
Selawik.....	Ebenezer D. Evans.....	California.....	29	41	12
Shishmaref.....	Thomas W. Schults.....	do.....	39	72	12
	Mrs. Klatcha Schults.....	Alaska.....			
Shungnak.....	Fred M. Siedler.....	Pennsylvania.....	30	57	12
Sinuk.....	Miss Hannah A. Geary.....	Alaska.....	18	34	7
Teller.....	Miss Dagny Brevig.....	Washington.....	22	38	8
Wainwright.....	Earle M. Forrest.....	do.....	29	77	12
	William B. VanVallin.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Elisabeth C. Forrest.....	do.....			
Wales.....	James H. Maguire.....	Alaska.....	73	96	12
	Arthur Nagosruk.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Gertrude M. Maguire.....	do.....			
Total.....			629	1,062	

WESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION BETWEEN KOYUK RIVER AND CAPE NEWENHAM.

Akiak.....	John H. Kilbuck.....	Alaska.....	40	54	12
Akulurak.....	Miss Mary Laurentia.....	do.....	54	68	7
Bethel.....	Mrs. Bertha J. Boyd.....	Washington.....	50	77	12
	Mrs. Alice E. Frohock.....	do.....			
Goodnews Bay.....	Thorvald A. Anderson.....	Alaska.....	17	30	7
Hamilton.....	H. Ray Fuller.....	Washington.....	16	19	11
Holy Cross.....	Miss Mary Bernadette.....	Alaska.....	98	104	9
	Miss Mary Thecla.....	do.....			
Hooper Bay.....	John S. Calkins.....	Montana.....	33	51	12
Kinak.....	William D. McMillan.....	Washington.....	18	33	12
Mountain Village.....	Miss Mary K. Westdahl.....	Alaska.....	16	37	6
Nulato.....	Miss Mary Salley.....	do.....	39	63	9
Pilot Station.....	Elmer M. Harnden.....	Washington.....	27	38	12
Quinhagak.....	Miss Marie E. Stecker.....	Alaska.....	26	40	8
St. Michael.....	Floyd L. Allen.....	Michigan.....	24	35	12
	Mrs. Gladys M. Allen.....	do.....			
Shageluk.....	G. A. Danforth.....	Washington.....	19	32	12
	Mrs. Rena C. Danforth.....	do.....			
Shaktolik.....	Misha Ivanoff.....	Alaska.....	13	21	9
Unalakleet.....	Elmer E. Van Ness.....	Tennessee.....	46	76	12
	Samuel Anaruk.....	Alaska.....			
	Miss Eva Rock.....	do.....			
Total.....			536	776	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

UPPER YUKON DISTRICT—VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
BETWEEN 141° AND 157°.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Circle.....	Mrs. Ella E. Eby.....	Alaska.....	15	27	12
Eagle.....	Miss Lulu Graves.....	do.....	8	10	12
Fort Yukon.....	Miss Margaret Harper.....	California.....	28	65	8
	Miss Anna T. Winecoff.....	Alaska.....			
Louden.....	Miss Nora Dawson.....	Missouri.....	9	13	8
Rampart.....	Mrs. Isabel A. Gilman.....	Alaska.....	21	35	9
Tanana.....	George E. Boulter, superintendent Upper Yukon district.....		4	15	5
Total.....			85	165	

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION SOUTH OF CAPE NEWENHAM
AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION WEST OF 141°.

Akhtok.....	Mrs. Kathryn D. Seller.....	Alaska.....	30	43	12
Atka.....	Amoe B. Carr.....	Washington.....	15	22	12
	Mrs. Ella D. Carr.....	do.....			
	Leland E. Carr.....	do.....			
Chignik.....	Mrs. Lura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	33	39	2
Chogitung.....	Mrs. Corinne Call.....	Washington.....	59	66	12
	Peter Neilson.....	Alaska.....			
Copper Center.....	Arthur H. Miller.....	Washington.....	8	21	12
Iliamna.....	Fred Phillips.....	Alaska.....	15	21	9½
Kogitung.....	Preston H. Nash.....	Washington.....	20	34	12
Kulukak.....	James G. Cox.....	Alaska.....	26	33	12
Port Moller.....	Walter G. Culver.....	Oregon.....	11	70	11½
Susitna.....	Miss Ora Dee Clark.....	Alaska.....	12	28	6
	Miss Phoebe J. Nagley.....	do.....			
Tatitlek.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	Washington.....	41	49	12
	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....			
Togiak.....	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....	17	39	12
Tyonek.....	Charles M. Robinson.....	Washington.....	40	59	12
Unalaska.....	Joseph W. Coleman.....	do.....	75	82	9
Ugashik.....	Will A. Wilson.....	Alaska.....	13	32	12
	John W. Fuller.....	Washington.....			
Total.....			415	638	

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION EAST OF 141°.

Douglas.....	Everett P. Frohock.....	Washington.....	16	53	6
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy L. Alexander.....	Alaska.....	14	41	6
Hoonah.....	Charles F. Richardson.....	Washington.....	36	107	11
	Miss Marguerite I. Uhler.....	Alaska.....			
	Miss Gertrude Tenzler.....	Washington.....			
Hydaburg.....	Charles W. Hawkesworth.....	Alaska.....	94	117	12
	Miss Clara Derrick.....	Washington.....			
	Miss Ruth E. Storrs.....	do.....			
Juneau.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson.....	Idaho.....	14	34	8
Kake.....	Miss Nellie M. Taylor.....	Nebraska.....	28	81	7
Killsnoo.....	Raphael Goodheart.....	Washington.....	23	82	11
	Curtis K. Bowden.....	California.....			
Klawock.....	Charles E. Hibbs.....	Washington.....	56	86	12
	Miss Frances W. Curry.....	Oregon.....			
	Miss Margaret W. Maloney.....	do.....			
Klukwan.....	Fay R. Shaver.....	Alaska.....	27	53	12
	Mrs. Catherine H. Porter.....	Washington.....			
Loring.....	Miss Margaret Hamilton.....	Alaska.....	10	15	6
Metlakatla.....	Charles D. Jones.....	Washington.....	93	182	12
	Harry F. Gell.....	Idaho.....			
	Miss Marie D. Bienerth.....	Montana.....			
	Miss Agnes Danford.....	Washington.....			
	Miss Gertrude R. Wybrant.....	do.....			
Sitka.....	Dr. Edgar O. Campbell.....	California.....	35	83	12
	Mrs. Louisa K. Campbell.....	do.....			
Wrangell.....	Miss Hannah E. Breece.....	Oregon.....	24	47	6
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Axelson.....	Illinois.....	19	43	7
Total.....			489	1,024	

12 WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska, 1915-16."

Appropriation		\$200,000.00
Salaries in Alaska	\$98,915.82	
Equipment and supplies	18,815.26	
Fuel and light	21,857.82	
Local expenses	1,655.93	
Repairs and rent	5,912.65	
Buildings	10,975.50	
Medical relief	18,999.19	
Destitution	1,679.96	
Commissioner's office salaries	4,980.00	
Seattle office salaries	7,776.00	
Commissioner's office expenses	263.76	
Seattle office expenses	655.74	
Traveling expenses	7,445.86	
Contingencies	67.51	
Total		200,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1916."

Appropriation		\$5,000.00
Salaries of chief herders	\$400.00	
Supplies	4,598.86	
Contingencies	1.14	
Total		5,000.00

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Alaska reindeer service, 1915-16—Stations and herds.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Mission reindeer.	Lapps and other whites.		Natives.							
					Number.	Reindeer owned.	Herders.		Owners.		Apprentices.			
							Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Government.	Mission.		
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.		
1 Atka ¹	1914	90	90											
2 Barrow No. 1	1898	968	16											
3 Barrow No. 2	1909	1,009												
4 Barrow No. 3	1916	887												
5 Bethel No. 1 (Akoolakroak) ²	1915	880												
6 Bethel No. 2 (Ahanaliv)	1911	2,568												
7 Bethel No. 3 (Kivgruk)	1912	858			4	2,929								
8 Bethel No. 4 (Nuluruk)	1907	483												
9 Bethel No. 5 (Oukosak)	1912	3,452												
10 Bethel No. 6 (Mussagvilit) ²	1915	2,584			5	3,452								
11 Bethel No. 7 (Mushur)	1915	2,289												
12 Bethel No. 8 (Kalkak)	1911	1,827	95	1,900	1	439								
13 Buckland No. 1	1911	1,058												
14 Buckland No. 2 (Sokroona)	1914	582	8											
15 Cape Douglas No. 1 (Oshmak) ³	1914	998												
16 Cape Douglas No. 2 (Dunmak) ³	1913	295												
17 Cape Espanberg ²	1910	967	203											
18 Chocung	1907	1,707												
19 Council ³	1907	17	17											
20 Dutch Harbor ²	1913	3,655												
21 Egvik ²	1907	1,630	41		2	3,571								
22 Gambell	1900	2,271												
23 Galevin No. 1 (Mission) ²	1896	505			1	1,200								
24 Galevin No. 2 ²	1908	1,297												
25 Golsovia No. 1 ²	1914	1,762	13	7										
26 Golsovia No. 2 (Pitmiaktalik)	1909	1,730	524											
27 Goodnews Bay	1912	929	265											
28 Hooper Bay	1906	1,017												
29 Icy Cape ²	1907	1,017												
30 Igloo No. 1	1912	892												
31 Igloo No. 2	1914	617												
32 Igloo No. 3	1915	994												
33 Igloo No. 4	1915	617												
34 Igloo No. 5 ²	1916	994												

¹ By purchase or inheritance.

² No reports received; all figures estimated.

³ Incomplete report; figures partly estimated.

⁴ Transferred to Lomen & Co. by the mission under protest from the Interior Department.

Alaska reindeer service, 1915-16—Apprentices and income.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Natives.						Sled reindeer. ¹		Income from sale of meat, freighting, etc.			
		Apprentices.			Total natives.	Rein-deer owned.	Trained.	Belonging to trained.	Mis-sions.	Lapps and other whites.	Na-tives.	Total.	
		Lapps.		Herders and owners.									
		Num-ber.	Rein-deer.	Num-ber.	Rein-deer.	Total ap-prentices.	Num-ber.	Rein-deer.					
1 Atka ²	1914					57	982	52				\$4,931	3,000
2 Barrow No. 1.....	1898				4	74		2				4,000	700
3 Barrow No. 2.....	1909				6	132		44				3,200	450
4 Barrow No. 3.....	1916				4	85		6				1,320	800
5 Bethel No. 1 (Akoolakotak) ³	1913				2	64		16				1,500	600
6 Bethel No. 2 (Kilhalin) ⁴	1911				1	35		35				700	400
7 Bethel No. 3 (Kivgvluk) ⁵	1912				2	64		1				1,600	900
8 Bethel No. 4 (Nuktrik) ⁶	1907				1	12		17				700	700
9 Bethel No. 5 (Yonksak) ⁷	1902				2	66		2				3,000	3,000
10 Bethel No. 6 (Omngagrult) ⁸	1913				2	66		10				700	700
11 Bethel No. 7 (Mission) ⁹	1901				3	27		11				800	800
12 Bethel No. 8 (Kalkak) ⁹	1915				2	15		14				800	800
13 Buckland No. 1.....	1914				1	15		20				600	600
14 Buckland No. 2 (Sokwewna) ¹⁰	1914				1	8		7				700	700
15 Cape Douglas No. 1 (Okbaok) ¹¹	1911				1	13		6				600	600
16 Cape Douglas No. 2 (Dunnak's) ¹²	1913				3	11		3				400	400
17 Cape Espenbergh ¹³	1910				2	86		2				800	800
18 Chogrung.....	1877				1	17		2				3,000	3,000
19 Dounedik.....	1915				1	17		2				4,000	4,000
20 Dutch Harbor.....	1877				2	33		13				5,774	5,774
21 Egvayik.....	1890				3	10		10				700	700
22 Gambell No. 1 (Mission) ¹⁴	1896				2	12		12				1,500	20,500
23 Galyin No. 2.....	1896				2	12		12				1,500	20,500
24 Galyin No. 1.....	1896				2	12		12				1,500	20,500
25 Galsvith No. 1.....	1904				2	67		18				2,000	2,000
26 Galsvith No. 2 (Pitnikialik) ¹⁵	1914				1	749		7				1,500	1,500
27 Goodnews Bay.....	1909				3	64		17				1,000	1,000
28 Hooper Bay.....	1912				2	104		15				749	749
29 Icy Cape.....	1906				2	104		15				700	700
30 Igloo No. 1.....	1907				2	104		15				700	700
31 Igloo No. 2.....	1912				2	14		2				1,500	1,500
32 Igloo No. 3.....	1914				2	14		2				1,200	1,200
33 Igloo No. 4.....	1915				4	440		4				800	800
34 Igloo No. 5.....	1916				3	24		9				800	800
35 Igloolik No. 1.....	1910				5	168		16				2,000	2,000
36 Igloolik No. 2 (Bonanza) ¹⁶	1913				2	74		5				1,700	1,700
37 Ilamna No. 1 (North) ¹⁷	1905				2	74		15				1,700	1,700
38 Ilamna No. 2 (South) ¹⁸	1913				2	12		6				300	300

GENERAL SUMMARY.

39	Kinak	1910	1						383	24	4			\$400
40	Kivalina No. 1 (South River)	1908	2	37				12	34	47	1			\$1,500
41	Kivalina No. 2 (North River)	1908	4	96				35	1,139	40	2			\$2,000
42	Kivalina No. 3	1915						26	338	22	3			\$400
43	Kivalina No. 4	1915						3	547	6	3			250
44	Kogting	1909	5	73				7	214	9				400
45	Kozebue No. 1	1901	3	11				34	1,081	18	4	600		2,400
46	Kozebue No. 2	1910	3	154				3	1,863	40	5			1,600
47	Kozebue No. 3 (Lapps, and Lomen & Co.)	1915	4	149				1	65	35	7	3,500		3,560
48	Kubukak	1912	1					5	894	9	6			\$400
49	Lano River (Deering)	1905	2	44				12	1,046	16	5			1,500
50	Metlakatla	1914						57	1,110	47				\$800
51	Noatak	1910						13	839	21	3			750
52	Nome	1913	3	102				14	479	20	3	\$300		\$1,500
53	Noorvik No. 1 (Good Hope)	1905	1					16	566	23	9			\$1,200
54	Noorvik No. 2	1911	1					18	286	6	1			400
55	Noorvik No. 3	1913	1	11				7						700
56	Noorvik No. 4	1916	1	40				16	473	16				\$1,500
57	Plot Station No. 1	1905	3					19	389	22	5	\$1,200		\$1,500
58	Plot Station No. 2 (Mission)	1911	3					15	471	15				1,500
59	Point Hope	1908	1					13	459	19	1			800
60	Selawik No. 1	1909	1					21	297	23	5			2,073
61	Selawik No. 2	1916	1					4						\$70
62	Selawik No. 3	1916	1					14	50		2			\$75
63	Shatookik	1907						15	1,697	22	1			4,170
64	Shishmaref No. 1	1905	1					35	537	16				1,759
65	Shishmaref No. 2	1909	1					16	574	22	16			1,558
66	Shishmaref No. 3	1910	1	19				10	573	15				910
67	Shishmaref No. 4	1915						12	608	16				1,682
68	Shishmaref No. 5 (Keok)	1915	2	106				15	2,121	30	5			3,000
69	Sinuk No. 1 (Mission)	1907	2					20	683	10	4			1,600
70	Sinuk No. 2 (Quartz Creek)	1916	2					14	131	21	3	\$200		\$400
71	Spruce Creek	1892	1					12	266	15	3			700
72	Teller	1912	8					21	524	20	3			1,958
73	Togiak	1892	1					8	309	17		1,265		3,223
74	Tuntutalik	1911	2					8	612	20	4			300
75	Ugashik	1910	2	63				5	249	22	5	200		600
76	Umanakleet No. 1 (North River)	1897	2					21	1,115	15	5			\$800
77	Umanakleet No. 2 (South River)	1911	2					56	1,689	101	5	3,000		3,000
78	Wainwright (2 herds)	1911	5					16	444	20	5			3,000
79	Wales No. 1 (Mission)	1894	2					2	646	8	4			1,800
80	Wales No. 2 (Ootomas)	1911	3	145				28	2,648	25	5			1,600
81	Wales No. 3 (Korus)	1908	1	59				28	711	25	5			1,200
82	Wales No. 4 (Cape York)	1914						23	348	13	3			400
83	Department of Commerce, Pribilof Islands	1911												
84	Department of Agriculture, Umanak Island	1913												
	Total		3	67	84	2,233	145	1,263	56,045	1,752	361	22,565	16,900	91,430
														130,896

* Incomplete report; figures partly estimated.

* Estimated.

† No reports received; all figures estimated.

‡ Included in total.

Increase in reindeer service from 1907 to 1916.

	1907	1916		1907	1916
Total natives owning reindeer.....	114	1,293	Sled reindeer:		
Herders and owners.....	57	1,148		Trained.....	. 445	1,752
Government apprentices.....	17	38	Partly trained.....	. 77	361
Mission apprentices.....	28	20	Income of natives from reindeer.....	\$7,783	\$91,430
Apprentices of Lapps and other whites.....	7	3	Total income from reindeer.....	\$9,563	\$130,895
Herders' and owners' apprentices.....	27	84	Percentage of reindeer owned by:		
Total apprentices.....	79	145	Government.....	23	4
Reindeer owned by natives.....	6,406	56,045	Missions.....	22	6
			Lapps and other whites.....	14	22
			Natives.....	41	66

Number of reindeer belonging to each class of owners in 1915-16.

	Number of reindeer.		Increase.		Decrease.		Per cent owned.	
	1915	1916	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	1915	1916
Government.....	3,406	3,390			18		5	4
Missions.....	6,890	5,186			1,704	25	10	6
Lapps and other whites.....	13,262	17,530	4,268	32			19	22
Natives.....	46,683	56,045	9,362	20			66	68
	70,243	82,151	13,630		1,722			
			1,722					
Net increase.....			11,908	17				

Animal increase and decrease of reindeer.

Years.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Imported from Siberia.	Killed for food and skins.	Total in herd June 30.	Per cent of annual increase.	
						By fawns.	Net (since importation ceased).
1892.....			171	28	143		
1893.....	143	79	124	23	323	55	
1894.....	323	145	120	96	492	45	
1895.....	492	276	123	148	743	56	
1896.....	743	357		100	1,000	48	
1897.....	1,000	466		334	1,132	46	
1898.....	1,132	625	161	185	1,733	55	
1899.....	1,733	638	322	299	2,394	37	
1900.....	2,394	756	29	487	2,692	32	
1901.....	2,692	1,110	200	538	3,464	41	
1902.....	3,464	1,654	30	353	4,795	48	
1903.....	4,795	1,877		390	6,282	39	31
1904.....	6,282	2,284		377	8,189	36	30
1905.....	8,189	2,978		926	10,241	36	25
1906.....	10,241	3,717		1,130	12,828	36	25
1907.....	12,828	4,519		1,508	15,839	35	23
1908 ¹	15,839	5,416		1,933	19,322	34	21
1909 ²	19,322	6,437		2,844	22,915	33	18
1910 ²	22,915	7,239		2,829	27,325	32	19
1911 ²	27,325	9,496		3,192	33,629	35	23
1912 ²	33,629	11,264		6,407	38,476	33	14
1913 ²	38,476	13,681		4,891	47,266	35	23
1914 ²	47,266	16,866		6,260	57,872	36	22
1915 ²	57,872	21,022		8,651	70,243	36	21
1916 ²	70,243	25,116		13,206	82,151	36	17
Total.....		138,008	1,280	57,137		34	22

¹ 246 killed in Barrow relief expedition.
² Some of the figures which make up these totals are estimated.
³ Average.

Amounts appropriated, growth, and results of introduction of reindeer among natives of Alaska.

	First 10 years (1893- 1902).	Next 5 years (1903- 1907).	Last 9 years (1908- 1916).	Total.
Appropriations	\$133,000	\$99,000	\$80,000	\$312,000
Number of herds established	9	7	69	85
Number of natives becoming owners of reindeer	68	56	1,169	1,293
Average cost to Government per owner	\$1,956	\$1,768	\$68	\$241
Number of reindeer passing into native ownership	2,841	3,565	49,639	56,045
Valuation of same	\$71,025	\$99,125	\$1,240,975	\$1,411,125
Income received by natives	\$4,500	\$15,500	\$450,837	\$470,837
Number of Government reindeer at end of period	2,247	4,684	3,390	3,390
Valuation of same	\$56,175	\$117,100	\$84,750	\$258,025

Wealth produced by introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

Valuation of 56,045 reindeer owned by natives in 1916, at \$25 each ..	\$1,401,125
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1916	470,837
Valuation of 26,106 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, and other whites, and Government, 1916	652,650
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1916	146,926
Total valuation and income	2,671,538
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1916	312,000
Gain (756 per cent)	2,359,538

PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

SECTION 1.—REPORTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

REPORT OF WALTER C. SHIELDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Inspection.—My trips of inspection during the year totaled 5,086 miles, 3,779 by water and 1,307 by land. I was away from home on these trips 135 days.

The winter was a very severe one. We had one bad storm after another and it was very cold. In addition, it was a hard winter on reindeer, great areas of snow being covered with ice, which made it difficult for deer to obtain food. The consequence was that sled deer all over the country were in poor condition, which rendered travel by deer very trying. This closes my fifth year of winter journeying. While such travel affords opportunity to accomplish real work, and I would not abandon it, yet it is only fair to myself and the others who have undertaken it and are doing it, for me to say that it is frequently arduous and trying in the extreme. It is a heavy drain on a man's physical, mental, and nervous make-up, and the outlook for the future is not encouraging. Men in the military service are cared for by pensions, but those of us who face year after year possibly equally hazardous duty are cared for by no such provision.

Once more I must express my appreciation of the assistance so freely rendered me by the Coast Guard cutter *Bear*, through the courtesy of Capt. C. S. Cochran and his officers. Without the *Bear* our work in this district, if not quite impossible, would be difficult and unsafe. I feel under personal obligation for the courtesy extended me at every opportunity by Capt. Cochran and his officers.

Since I have come to Alaska I have seen and heard so much of the danger of travel on the small coast boats that I am very thankful that it is possible for me to make by trips on the *Bear*.

In my personal work I am placing more and more emphasis on the development of a real pride of race among the Eskimos and in the development of leaders from their own number. At the stations this result is being secured mainly through the spread of the village government idea, and the stress that is being placed by the teachers on doing their village work largely through leading men and women of the village. The reindeer fairs have been of the greatest importance in solidifying sentiment among the natives and in the development of Eskimo leadership. These fairs bring the Eskimo together from a large extent of country in such a way that they are forced to spend a week thinking and talking about improving their condition. After only two years of such gatherings, strong leaders are springing up who are recognized by the Eskimos themselves. I wish to emphasize the fact that the development of Eskimo leaders and the encouragement of race pride are the ideals we should seek to realize. The education, sanitation, and commercial development of the natives will come soon enough; but without the development of their own leaders and the existence of a united sentiment the Eskimos will never be able to get the full benefits of these things.

Teachers and salaries.—I desire to commend the loyalty and devotion of the teachers to their work. The new teachers have brought to their labors increased adaptability to their environment and higher standards of professional ability.

I believe there should be some regular scale of salaries based on both experience and location. Each year that a teacher stays in the service there should be an increase. In any case, in this district, some hope should be held out that transportation to the States would be allowed after a certain term of service.

Natives—general conditions.—With the exception that the prices paid for all skins (excepting mink) were higher than last year, the same general conditions exist as those covered in last year's report. The catch this year was small in comparison with those of three and four years ago. I believe there was less lack of white man's food than last year.

In a general study of the economic situation one fact looms up. The Eskimo has not yet developed as a wage worker. I am convinced that up to the present time our education has not succeeded in making the Eskimo a laborer. He still remains a trader above all things. Most of the criticism of the Eskimos and of work for them by white people is based on this fact. The Eskimo must see direct results to himself from his work. His labor gets him a seal or some other kind of animal, or it procures him meat or fur that he can sell; he turns out a piece of carved ivory that he can dispose of for profit. As a reindeer man his work results in a larger herd from which he can sell meat. On the other hand his labor for a white man accomplishes nothing for himself directly. He appears to take little pride in the small jobs he does for others, and he has no interest at all in his part of a big job. The fact that he gets so many dollars for his work does not appeal to him as it does to a white man. He prefers to get his money by selling the product of his work, not his work alone.

A prominent official recently told me that the Eskimos would never really count among civilized people until they learned the virtue of hard work. I pointed out that few men work as hard as an Eskimo works on his own job. He is still a child as far as civilization goes, and he has not learned to be a wage slave. This indicates that all our plans for the Eskimo's economic development must be along the lines of making things to sell, not in turning out industrially trained young people who can do housework or job work by the day or hour. It will be some time before the Eskimo will be a success along that line.

Industrially, the reindeer business has been our great success, and we have nothing else to compare with it. But it probably now has its most trying period before it—its commercial development.

The cooperative store at St. Lawrence Island has been extremely successful, but it depends upon furs for its existence. When the white foxes are gone or their number greatly diminished it will be hard for these stores to do business. The store that is planned for Wainwright must meet the same situation in the future. At present the only native products in this district that are valuable enough to support a native store are furs and reindeer products. But the supply of furs is limited. At first thought it would seem that the apparently unlimited number of seals and walrus would offer some marketable product. But a seal skin is worth only 50 cents at most, and the natives use all the walrus skins they get. This is the difficult problem that we have to face in connection with the outlook for such coast settlements as Wales.

After all, we have to fall back upon the reindeer industry as the most reliable means of support for the Eskimo. In discussing commercial developments, fostered by our service, we should not fail to draw attention to the success of

F. M. Sickler in getting the Shungnak natives to raise large gardens. This year his natives sold over a ton of vegetables on the Kobuk.

Medical work.—At Kotzebue the efficiency of the medical service was affected by the loss of Mrs. Nichols, the nurse, whose place was not filled. Otherwise the same work was conducted as last year. To bring this service to its highest degree of efficiency there should be two nurses in addition to the doctor, one to take charge of the hospital during the doctor's absence and the other to visit the villages to do work among the women especially. I recommend that the hospital at Kotzebue, in the name of the Friends' Mission, be purchased by the Government.

I again recommend that the entire medical service in this district be placed under the supervision of Dr. D. S. Neuman. Without supervision by a doctor it is impossible to expect the work to be properly conducted.

I recommend that as far as the funds permit the bureau avail itself of the services of each physician in the district outside of Nome. This can be done by contract or by some form of monthly appointment, which would cover Council and Candle. I recommend a contract, at a comparatively low rate, with Dr. Spence, the medical missionary at Point Barrow; also a nurse for this place.

I recommend that the bureau as soon as possible undertake to provide some kind of a sanatorium for incurables in some suitable timbered locality like Noorvik, Hot Springs (near Igloo), or White Mountain. At Nome we have taken the only steps that I know of to segregate incurable tubercular patients. We have a cabin on the Sand Spit which has been occupied during the past year by two tubercular cases, the Government furnishing food and fuel. We have thus been able to provide for these patients more economically than if they had been sent to the hospital, and in addition we have kept them from spreading the infection. This last feature should be emphasized especially.

The reindeer service.—I have visited 24 of the 49 camps in this district, some of them two and three times. All of the camps not visited have come under my supervision through personal conferences with the herders either at the villages or at the fairs. In addition, a very extensive correspondence was carried on with many of the herders. The supervision of the reindeer industry involves upon the superintendent and upon the teachers an amount of work which can be appreciated only by those of us who have direct knowledge of it. It is this close personal supervision on the part of superintendents and teachers in the past that has made the industry what it is. I intend to instruct all teachers in my district to spend not to exceed five school days twice during the school year in inspecting the herds under their local supervision. More than ever before, on account of the impetus given by the fairs, we are laying much stress upon the technique of the industry. It is absolutely necessary that teachers become thoroughly acquainted with this part of the work, which can only be done by regular visits to the camps.

This winter my average distance traveled per day has been less than usual, due largely to extremely bad weather and the use of deer that were in poor condition on account of the difficulty of feeding through the frozen snow. There is one achievement of which Tautuk, my guide, and I are proud. We crossed Kotzebue Sound on the ice from Kotzebue village to Cape Espenberg. It is seldom that reindeer teams are able to cross here on account of ice conditions. Our crossing was the first made with deer since 1897, when Mr. Lopp took the deer across from Espenberg to Krusenstern at the time of the Point Barrow relief expedition. Our arrival at the little village of Topkok, near Cape Espenberg, created quite a stir, as it was the first time they had ever seen deer come up off the ice.

This winter the two fairs put a great premium on travel with sled deer, as all of the delegates came with deer. Only two men made any attempt to get delegate badges after having come with dogs, and they are both sadder and wiser men now. All of the teachers who attended the fairs came with deer teams.

This summer and last there has been considerable hoof rot and various forms of hoof disease. There have been practically no attempts at medication for it, the difficulty being that the sores are often on the bottom of the hoofs, which makes them hard to keep clean. The best thing that we are able to do is to move the herd back to high ground, thus getting them off the infected, wet ground. It would seem that this trouble is aggravated by wet ground. Many of the herders express the opinion that the trouble usually starts after the deer have been corralled for marking or castrating. Its origin may come from slight abrasions on the legs and just above the hoofs caused by the deer treading on one another. The joints are sometimes attacked and open sores of considerable depth are found. While we know that the deer are better on dry ground, it is not always easy to get a herd off the wet ground. The deer want to be near the water and many summer ranges are swampy during a season like the past summer.

There has been no serious difficulty on account of cysts, as there was some years ago. I am of the opinion that this trouble depends somewhat upon the general condition of the deer. Cysts can usually be found in deer that appear sick or poor. One deer that the herders at Wainwright said was sick was found to be full of cysts all through the body, muscles, heart, and liver.

We have found that the application of Corona wool fat to all sores above the hoofs, or to parts of the body that have become irritated by a badly fitting harness, has always resulted in rapid healing. I would recommend that a good supply of Corona wool fat be sent to all the stations next year.

In my traveling I have made it a practice to have moss stored at certain places before my arrival. We are then able to stable our deer like horses and do not have to stake them out several miles from our camp, which makes extra trouble for the native who cares for them and contains an element of risk from prowling dogs. At Nome, Chinik, Candle, Council, Kotzebue, Teller, and Sinuk we have done this with great success.

Last year we found that one sled deer at Nome would eat a little rolled oats. We hope to carry this experiment further this year. All of our Nome sled deer come to the barn like horses, and can be handled indoors even better than out of doors. All reindeer are fond of the salt that we keep for them.

The herders are becoming deeply interested in the proper selection of bulls and the proper care of females before fawning. At both fairs considerable time was given to both topics and improvement is sure to appear before long.

No results can be reported with regard to the introduction of caribou blood. This is difficult without a systematic effort on the part of the Government which would mean a rather large expenditure.

In this district several white men, with native families, have applied for permission to purchase female deer from native herders for their families. There being no regulation or contract prohibiting the sale of female deer to natives if approved by the superintendent, I have encouraged such sales to a limited degree, but in all cases the bill of sale has been in favor of the native wife or the children, and if signed by the husband has been to the effect that he claims no title to the deer except that of a guardian. In cases involving a considerable number of reindeer the attempt is made to get the regular herders' contract signed in a modified form. This is not always possible.

The only white men owning herds in this district (with the exception of those married to natives, already referred to) are those constituting the Lomen Co.

In engaging in the reindeer industry there are two things to be studied: The reindeer, and the Eskimo who has to be employed to take care of them. The Bureau of Education can claim no qualifications for scientific study of the reindeer. But the employees of the bureau do claim to be especially qualified to handle the Eskimo. That is our work. We must never forget that to the Bureau of Education the reindeer industry is just one means to the development of the Eskimo. To the white owner the Eskimo is just one means for the proper development of the reindeer industry. This is important to remember.

It is possible that white companies will outstrip commercially our work in the reindeer industry, because we have never had a man especially qualified who gave his whole time to the development of the industry. But, in my opinion, white companies will always fail miserably in handling the native herders whom they employ. Elsewhere in my report I have expressed my opinion regarding the inability of the Eskimo at present to make good as a wageworker. For 25 years the Bureau of Education has been getting Eskimos to work for four years at the herds, and there are hundreds of Eskimos working at the herds to-day. But I doubt if there will be 10 Eskimos working as herders for white men who will be giving satisfaction during the next five years under the present system. White men investing in the reindeer industry for the purpose of personal gain to themselves will not employ Eskimos in order to make reindeer men out of them, or to turn them out in four years with herds of their own. White men may pay the Eskimos well in food and in salary, but up to this time very few Eskimos have worked successfully for anyone on that basis. White owners of reindeer, at present, say that the herding must be done by natives. But that is their weak point, because they can not handle the natives properly; this is so partly because they do not understand the native character, and partly because it is not possible, I believe, to make the present generation of Eskimos work for wages. The white companies will get many inexperienced boys to work for them for a while, and they will secure some of the tramp herders who roam from herd to herd working a few months at a time. But they will develop few real deer men, and I do not think they will be able to secure the services of many real Eskimo deer men. These men can do better by staying with their own herds, and they do not like a white boss who is not a Government man.

There has been one shipment of reindeer meat to Seattle by Lomen Brothers and a small shipment by a Nome butcher. I have no information on the success of either. The usual amount of meat was sold in Nome and other places.

A cooperative cold-storage plant, owned and operated by native reindeer men, would be a fine thing but hard to manage. It would mean more work than any of us could at present undertake and would involve a serious financial responsibility. For a while it would prove a hard fight with the local butchers but in time I believe it would be successful. The natives could then keep a reindeer market open winter and summer and also ship out what meat could not be sold here.

The fairs at Igloo and Noorvik were well attended. Every herd in this district sent delegates except Barrow, Point Hope, Shungnak, and Golovin. The weather and the distance were responsible for these stations not being represented.

The records show that there were 64 different events, most of them at both fairs. Several very remarkable records were made, notably, the running of 10 miles in 37 minutes 8 seconds, and the pulling of 2,242 pounds by one deer. All



A. ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, NORTHERN BERING SEA.



B. THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Inaccessible during eight months of the year.



A. ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND. THE OLD MEN.



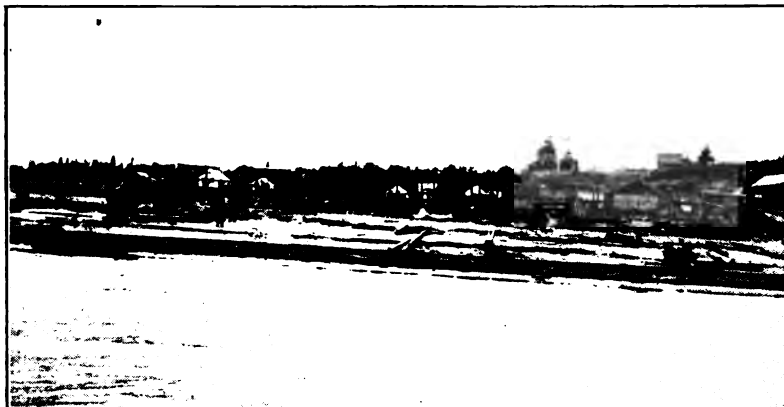
B. ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND. SOME OF THE YOUNG MEN.



A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, KOTZEBUE, IN ARCTIC ALASKA.



B. TEACHER'S RESIDENCE AND PART OF SCHOOL GARDEN, AKIAK, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.



A. RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON RIVER.



B. BURNING RUBBISH DURING THE SPRING CLEAN-UP AT RUSSIAN MISSION.

records were carefully taken. Distances, weights, and time are accurate. The fact that minute accuracy was emphasized was a valuable lesson in itself. All of the natives present said that they had never seen Eskimos do such things before, nor had they ever beheld such fine work as was on display. Therefore, both to the Eskimos themselves and to the white people, the fairs were a revelation of what Eskimos can accomplish.

At Igloo the one great feature was the large circus tent in which the delegates ate and slept and in which we held our evening meetings and displayed all articles made for the fair. This tent did as much to make the Igloo Fair a success as anything else. I strongly recommend that a tent be sent for the Noatak Fair next year.

Both fairs showed great improvement over the fair of a year ago; for everything was better; the natives worked much harder, and the whole affair was better organized.

The development of native leaders, both in the villages and in the reindeer business, is our most important work. It would aid considerably if the Government would select several herders and employ them as "supervisors" of small districts. They should visit the herds in their district and make reports on their condition and use their influence for the general improvement of the herds. This I consider of great importance. I would like to see four men under appointment for two months at \$50 a month, which would mean only an authorization of \$400 for this district.

I believe that the Eskimos are beginning to understand the great value to them of the reindeer industry and that they will realize fully that their safety and their future rest entirely upon themselves. This is our last line of defense, and I think it will win the battle for the preservation of the Eskimo reindeer industry.

REPORT OF WALTER H. JOHNSON, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Inspection.—During the winter every school in the district was visited, with the exception of Shageluk and Holy Cross. These schools were, however, visited during the summer, as were also Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, St. Michael, Hamilton, Mount Village, Pilot Station, and Russian Mission. In the winter's trip of approximately 2,000 miles, reindeer were used for about 1,500 miles and dogs for the rest of the journey. In the summer travel was chiefly by water craft. During these trips of inspection and investigation not only was the work of the teacher carefully supervised and assistance given, but the general welfare of the natives was thoroughly looked into. Every native was allowed a private hearing and special consideration given those who availed themselves of the opportunity. All of the teachers were cautioned not to overstep their authority, still to exercise careful oversight of the affairs in the villages. I found very few disagreements between the teachers and the natives. Generally an amicable settlement could be brought about by a private hearing of each side of the case, after which all parties concerned were brought together.

In traveling over the parts of the district where there are no schools careful investigation was made as to the places most in need of schools. Nearly every village wanted a school or a herd of deer. Many of them should have both, but it would be necessary to utilize almost all of the present appropriation to properly install and maintain the necessary schools and hospitals in the western district alone.

The Tundra district.—Over a month was spent investigating conditions on the Kuskokwim tundra and the region north of the Kuskokwim River. On this trip from four to eight sled deer were used, and an average of 35 miles was made daily. Thirty-one small villages were visited, a few of which I believe no white man had ever seen. Because of the poor location, short school term, and small attendance at Kinak, this school was ordered moved to Eek, a village situated on a tributary of the Kuskokwim River, about 20 miles south of Kinak, in which several families live the whole year round. At Eek, where the people have been expecting a school for years, a very bright native has compiled a written Eskimo language. He has about a dozen pupils and they are able to carry on a correspondence on any subject. The characters used are similar to the Runic symbols of the thirteenth century. It is to be deplored that because of the lack of a school these people were obliged to start a new written language; this language will, of course, become obsolete when English is introduced. Many of the Kinak natives and those from the surrounding small camps will make arrangements to send their children to Eek. At Quigillinok, a large settlement southwest of Kinak on the north shore of the Kuskokwim River, the Moravians have a mission, and Mr. Drebert, who is in charge, has been teaching about 40 children the past winter. The Government should have a school at this place, but, because of lack of funds, probably all that could be done would be to send in an assortment of school supplies. This school will draw children from the region south of Nelson Island and vicinity.

A school should be located on one of the large lakes northwest from Bethel. There are several small villages that could be consolidated at one of the larger ones. Before putting a school or supplies on the ground, however, it is necessary that the location be chosen during the summer. The site chosen should be near navigable water that connects with the Kuskokwim River. There is a slough connecting the lakes with the river which has its outlet a few miles below Bethel. This slough could be used in transporting supplies and material for the new school.

In a southwesterly direction from Pilot Station, near a high range of hills, where there is quite a growth of timber, a community center could be established, but before stating positively as to the advisability of putting up an expensive plant in this section it is necessary that a thorough investigation be made during the summer. I believe that a large number of the natives of this vicinity would be willing to move into any locality that the Government would suggest, provided suitable aid were given them. These natives are very poor and primitive. They need the help of the Government more than any natives I have seen. It is inadvisable to place schools on the low ground along the western coast of this tundra country, but whenever funds are sufficient to enable us to establish a properly equipped school and hospital in the interior between the Yukon River and the west coast aid should be given these people.

Schools.—The splendid advancement of the pupils shows the excellent work done by the teachers. Not only do they instruct in the regular school subjects but in the life work of the people of the community as well. At every school teachers showed their willingness to aid the natives in every way possible.

In the industrial work the teachers assisted the natives in supplying their homes with homemade furniture, and in many cases a teacher was indirectly responsible for the erection of new houses. The girls and women were taught the art of making garments for themselves and their small children, the cooking of native dishes, and the preparation and preserving of native foods, as well as the washing and ironing of clothes and general housework.

Wherever the ground was suitable the teacher taught the natives to make use of the soil for agricultural purposes. In many places large quantities of

potatoes, turnips, and cabbages were raised for market. These were sold to the miners. Holy Cross and Akiak were especially successful in their gardening, although nearly every school had creditable success in raising vegetables. More stress should be placed on this work in the future. Many of the natives are beginning to see the value of choosing their homes where the soil is suitable for gardening. As the income of the native diminishes through the scarcity of game it is necessary that he replenish his larder with a substitute. This can be accomplished by teaching him agriculture.

The teacher assists the native in the marketing of his furs and produce and the purchasing of his supplies. This is often done by correspondence or through the local trader.

Our teachers gave instruction in hygiene and sanitation, as well as administered aid to all in need. Dr. Lamb, of Nulato, covered the district in his vicinity, as did Dr. Reed, of Russian Mission. The great need for our people is proper medical attention. The people on the Kuskokwim River were without the services of a doctor for nearly two years, and, although there are many white people in this region, no doctor was available. It is necessary that a doctor and hospital be placed on the Kuskokwim, either at Bethel or Akiak.

At St. Michael, Capt. H. C. Michie, U. S. A., courteously donated his services to the department and held semiweekly dispensary sessions at the schoolhouse; he also attended to any emergency cases that were brought to his attention. At Holy Cross the hospital is maintained by the Catholic Church, and a trained nurse is in charge. It has been requested that the Government furnish this hospital with the necessary medical supplies.

Reindeer Service.—In traveling from place to place I used reindeer wherever sled deer were available. As my deer were choice animals and my outfit of good appearance they attracted a great deal of interest. I feel that my trip by reindeer was a strong argument for their use and a great stimulus for the industry. In passing through the tundra district the natives would follow from village to village to ask questions regarding the possibility of their entering the reindeer service.

When the first fair of the season was held at Akiak the natives attended from many of the villages that I had passed through early in the season. They wished to learn more about the deer, and they did. A detailed report of the Akiak fair is attached to this report.

At Shaktoolik, where the second reindeer fair of the season was held, the natives, although owning many female deer, had very few male deer and practically no sled deer, consequently most of them came with large dog teams, and as the dogs soon ate up all the fish and much of the other food in the village, this furnished a practical lesson to the natives that it is better and cheaper to have sled deer than dogs.

At these fairs all matters pertaining to reindeer were discussed. The reindeer men came to an understanding regarding the grazing ground, based on priority rights, and each agreed to keep his herd within certain bounds.

Practically all of the suitable coast line is taken up by reindeer men, except a small area directly west of the mouth of the Yukon. A herd will probably be placed there next winter. A small herd was placed on Nelson Island during the spring, but, because of the crust on the snow, it proved unsuitable for deer, and they were moved back to the mainland at Baird Inlet. The question of grazing grounds is of extreme importance and must be attended to by the Government or the native reindeer will suffer. Very little trouble was had in disposing of all marketable male deer, an average price of 20 cents a pound being received.

In a few years it will be necessary to establish a market in the States, but at the present time the local trade takes care of the surplus meat. Most of this meat is sold to the miners and prospectors. A few of these prospectors purchase sled deer in the fall, using them for transporting their supplies while on the trail; on arriving at their destinations the deer are butchered and used for food. This practice is becoming more prevalent as its economic importance is realized. It is necessary that a close supervision be exercised over the reindeer men for a few more years.

REPORT OF GEORGE E. BOULTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE UPPER YUKON DISTRICT.

During the past year six schools were maintained by the Bureau of Education in the Upper Yukon district. There are from six to eight other native villages in this district where schools could be maintained with advantage if funds were available.

The attendance at Tanana and Loudon was small and unsatisfactory, owing to the natives being away from their villages during the greater part of the school term.

If the Government were to maintain boarding schools for the children at particular places, it is probable that the unsatisfactory attendance at certain schools would be much improved. The Tanana natives have remarked to me that they do not make their living at Tanana but are compelled to go out into the hills to hunt and trap. In the majority of cases the children accompany the adults, for the reason that the parents have no one at the village with whom to leave the children. The majority of the natives would send their children to school were conditions such that they could do so. Many natives have stated to me that they would be willing to pay a moderate sum for the maintenance of their children at a boarding house where they could be cared for during such times as the parents were away from the village.

The school attendance at Tanana has also suffered greatly on account of many of the natives having taken up homesteads. Some of these homesteads are located at from 15 to 20 miles from Tanana. Nearly 40 homesteads have been taken up or applied for by the Tanana natives, thereby diminishing considerably the population at this village. I have visited many of the homesteads but have failed to see wherein there is any advantage to the natives by their occupying the land in question. In the majority of cases small pieces of ground have been cleared immediately in front of their cabins and in a few instances gardens have been planted. The little that the natives have gained by taking up these homesteads has not compensated them for the school advantages they have lost. The natives from this locality now being scattered and located anywhere within a radius of 20 miles or so from Tanana, our school work at this place has been materially affected. There have been to my knowledge no homesteads taken up in this district by natives other than those in the Tanana precinct.

The natives of this district have hitherto been unwilling to accept the principles of the reservation movement, consequently not much progress along these lines can be reported. At Tanana the natives are openly against the movement despite their having been thoroughly informed concerning the benefits that would accrue to them by their living on a joint settlement. The natives at this place, however, are fairly prosperous, and their inclination appears to be to let well enough alone.

Many of the natives have erroneously imagined that by living on reservations their liberty would be interfered with. It has been hard work to eradicate this false impression from their minds. Owing to their wrong ideas concerning the matter, certain natives have taken up homesteads for the sole purpose of being in a position to avoid settling upon a reservation. I have to an extent calmed their fears in regard to the matter but have met with much indirect opposition from persons having in mind their own interests in the existing villages.

The health of the natives has been normal except at Eagle and Circle. At both these villages there was much sickness, chiefly tuberculosis, which resulted in several deaths. The natives at Eagle are probably the most diseased of any along the Yukon. It is a matter of record that of the many children whom I taught at this village 10 years ago two-thirds are not now living. At Circle the health conditions are similar to those at Eagle. The unhealthy state of these two villages may be partly accounted for by the natives living in their close cabins all the year round, instead of during the summer months living in the open as do most of the natives at other villages. I have talked to the natives at Eagle and Circle along these lines and am hoping that the advice I have given will be followed. The health of the natives at Fort Yukon, Rampart, Tanana, Kokrines, Loudon, and other villages has been fairly good.

There being mission hospitals at Tanana and Fort Yukon, a large number of natives along the upper Yukon have been given medical assistance. At Eagle our teacher has received much medical aid from Sergt. Tobin, of the Army Medical Corps, who visited the native village frequently and made no charge for his services. During the past winter Circle was visited by the mission doctor from Fort Yukon. The natives still continue to live by hunting, trapping, and fishing, by which occupations they are able to make incomes sufficient for their limited needs. There appears to be no diminution in the number of moose and caribou in the interior. At Eagle, for instance, big game has been so plentiful that on many occasions moose have been killed within almost a stone's throw of the village. The catch of fur was quite good.

At Fort Yukon the natives sold fur to the amount of approximately \$80,000. The fishing season was somewhat below the average. King salmon were not plentiful, but there was a fair run of silver salmon. At most of the native fish camps there are fish wheels in which during a normal season several hundred fish are caught each day.

Moral conditions among the natives are far from good, but there has been some improvement during the past year. It is encouraging to report that there has not on the whole been so much drinking among the men, while cases of excessive drinking on the part of the women have been rare.

The results of the industrial work in our schools have been very satisfactory. Needlework having been a special feature of our work at most of the schools, many garments were made by the children who took pride in exhibiting them. At certain schools the children were given instruction in knitting and weaving, and I have seen many excellent examples of their work.

Owing to changes of teachers, but little garden work can be reported. At Eagle and Loudon, however, the gardens were quite good. The ground under cultivation at Eagle exceeded three acres, and much credit is due to the teacher for the untiring interest she took in it. It is gratifying to report that, in consequence of the garden work at that place most of the natives had a good supply of vegetables to store away for winter use.

It is a matter of regret to me that, owing to my inadequate travel authorization, I have not been able to keep in as close touch with my schools as I could have wished, but have had to rely more or less upon reports concerning

them furnished me by the teachers. I hope that financial conditions will be such during the coming year that I will be able to visit all the schools during the winter months, at which season of year the schools especially need supervision.

**REPORT OF DR. H. O. SCHALEBEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF
SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.**

The Southwestern District, extending from the Copper River Valley to far-distant Attu, at the end of the Aleutian chain, and to the northern shores of Bristol Bay, is perhaps the most difficult section in the whole territory for a superintendent to cover. The villages of Attu and Atka can be reached only in summer by an ocean voyage of about 1,600 miles from Seward, the superintendent's headquarters, which requires two months' time. Two months' time is also required to visit Bristol Bay points in summer, and three months in winter. Cook Inlet, the south end of Kodiak Island, and Chignik are also remote and difficult to reach.

The superintendent who can cover the greater part of these widely separated sections during the year, and continue to do so year after year, must be more self-sacrificing than the average person. I could not visit the remote sections of the district during the last year; my whole attention was given to the eastern section of the district, Bristol Bay points being visited by Dr. French.

The schoolroom work of the district is of a satisfactory nature and good progress can be reported from all the schools. With two or three exceptions, the teachers employed in this district during the past year are not only experienced as teachers but have also had long experience in Alaskan conditions and in dealing with natives, which accounts in a measure for the smooth running and normal condition of the work.

The natives in all sections of this district show improvement in general. I do not make exception of the natives of the Copper River Valley, where this statement might be questioned; the combined effort of the Copper River Indians to protect their fishing rights, for instance, is evidence of their industrial improvement and advancement in knowledge.

The greatest advancement of the natives in this district is perhaps along industrial lines. They are making a better living in one way or another. The native of to-day knows better how to live, according to the ways of the white man, than he did eight years ago when I came into the service. He has better and more food, wears better clothes, possesses a better house and is more cleanly, has better boats and hunting and fishing equipment; this is because he spends his money to better advantage and realizes its value more than he did before.

Certain features of this general industrial improvement might be given special mention, such as the systematic fishing carried on each summer at Tatitlek and Tyonek, under the supervision of the teacher, the increased interest in fox raising by the Aleutians, and the greater interest shown in the reindeer industry in the Bristol Bay section. Fishing at the two above mentioned places has been greatly stimulated by the elimination of the competition of the white man from the areas reserved for the natives.

The establishment of fishing reservations for the natives has firmly established them in the industry and has put them in the position where it is to the interest of the cannery men to treat them squarely, not only in buying the fish but also in supplying them with goods. Considering all phases of the situation, the Tyonek natives have bettered their condition 100 per cent through

the establishment of the reservation. At Tatitlek, where the three different kinds of salmon are secured in as many widely separated places, it has not been possible to supervise the fishing so closely, and the benefits are not so great; however, it is a means of conserving the rapidly diminishing fish supply, which is highly important not only for the future but also for the immediate welfare of these natives.

There are other areas that should be reserved, of which the beach in front of the village of English Bay on Cook Inlet is for the present the most important. It would also be well to extend the Moquakle Reservation to include the village of Kustatan as early as possible.

The Aleuts should be encouraged to enter the fox-raising business by granting them permits for the use of islands. An effort should be made to stock the islands of Ogluiga and Skagol for the Atka natives for a communal industry; this could be easily and cheaply done.

In a great many communities the industrial advancement of the natives is directly due to the elimination of alcohol, which is the root of much of the evil from which the natives suffer. The action of the judge of this district in refusing to grant licenses in any of the small outlying towns has helped to keep liquor away from a number of native villages. Also the action of the railroad commission for prohibition along the Government railroad and the locating of a marshal at Seldovia has bettered conditions on Cook Inlet.

In a majority of the villages the sanitary conditions are steadily improving; this is the case not only in the villages where there are schools, but also in some of the outlying villages. This is perhaps in a measure due to a closer association with the white man. In the villages where the bureau's work has been carried on continuously there is a marked change for the better. There is greater personal cleanliness; the children especially get better care; there is regularity in house cleaning, and floors are scrubbed at least once a week. The houses are being built farther apart, and there is some semblance of yards in front of the houses, which are given regular attention on village "clean-up" days. The newer houses have higher ceilings, more windows, better floors, and are far more roomy and better ventilated.

Health conditions in this district have not improved to any marked degree. To be sure the effort of the Bureau of Education to improve conditions has borne its fruits. There is improvement in the general health of the natives of the villages in which the teachers have given medical aid systematically. Instruction in sanitation has done much to stem the tide of tuberculosis, which threatens to wipe out whole communities. The hospital at Kakanak has done its part to better conditions in that section; nevertheless the bureau's medical relief is sorely inadequate. Tuberculosis, syphilis, and trachoma are all too prevalent and are undermining the constitution of the whole race. Many and loud have been the complaints of the negligence of Congress in failing to supply the small funds required to furnish an adequate medical service to save these natives; so it is not necessary for me to dilate on that point in this report. However, I wish once more to place myself on record as to the medical needs of this district.

REPORT OF WILLIAM G. BEATTIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

The work of the year has been a continuation of the policy of the four previous years.

We have constantly endeavored to stimulate the native people to personal education and community advancement; to create in them a desire for indi-

vidual cleanliness and health and for village sanitation; to arouse them to efficient cooperation in industrial enterprises so that they may make of their villages permanent homes instead of transient habitations; and to develop in them a consciousness of the necessity of their own vigorous efforts to adjust themselves to the new order of living, thrust upon them by the white man in Alaska, to the end that they may enjoy self-preservation as a people.

In our schools we have emphasized the practical, laying stress upon the acquisition of English and the adaptation of number work, language, geography, and civics to local needs and conditions. The year has been the most successful of the past five in work done by pupils in our schools. This is due in no small degree to the fact that the attendance, taken as a whole, has been more constant than in any previous year. A few years ago it was scarcely possible to hold attendance of pupils above the primary grades for more than a month or six weeks in the middle of the winter. In all the schools the attendance in the intermediate grades has been more encouraging than formerly and three schools have held good attendance in the grammar grades throughout the year. The best attendance of the year was again at Hydaburg. At this school during two months of the year the attendance was above 96 per cent, of the enrollment. So far as I was able to learn this attendance was not surpassed by any school in Alaska, either native or white.

Probably the most important events affecting native life in this district during the year were (1) the organization of the villages of Klawock, Hydaburg, Kake, and Hoonah under the Territorial act permitting Indian villages to organize for partial self-government, (2) the application of a number of natives to the United States district court for citizenship, and (3) the building and opening at Juneau of the United States hospital for Alaska natives or Indians.

The vote for organization and election of a council in Hoonah did not occur till late in May. Because of the fact that Hoonah is practically depopulated during the fishing season the actual work of the council will hardly begin until next autumn. The other three villages were organized during the winter months and their local governments had time to become operative before the spring exodus of the people to the fishing grounds. Some errors were made by the village councils, but enough constructive work was done to demonstrate that if wisely counseled by the teachers and others interested in the welfare of the natives the village organizations will prove a great factor in leading the native people to sever all tribal relationships that are not in harmony with Federal and Territorial laws and to adopt the habits of civilized life.

The action of the Territorial legislature in passing a law that recognizes the fact that the Indians are intelligent enough to govern themselves to some extent has put a new hope into the hearts of these people and has taught them that the Territory of Alaska is willing for them to demonstrate their ability, if they have it, to care for themselves politically as well as economically.

It is a notable fact that Kake, a village long noted as a hotbed of witchcraft, by its first ordinance passed under Territorial authority forbade the practice of witchcraft under penalty of fine and imprisonment. When the elected representatives of the native people themselves take action placing a ban upon the practice of that form of superstition which has for generations held their race in cringing dread and cowering fear, has cruelly tortured men and women and more often helpless children into untold mental anguish and indescribable physical pain, and has led to frightful murders or goaded to wretched suicide, we begin to believe that the day is not far distant when the Alaskan natives will free themselves from all those things in their lives which are antagonistic to the best in our civilization and will make of their younger generation effi-

cient men and women, strong in character, worthy of full citizenship, who shall carry their full share of responsibilities and duties in the progress and development of Alaska.

From the time when Alaska first became a possession of the United States until recently the natives of Alaska had absolutely no political status. For more than 40 years they were left to wander in the wilderness of uncivilized tribes into which they were thrust by the treaty of cession of Alaska from Russia to the United States. Being born in Alaska they were not foreigners, hence could not be naturalized. Not being generally recognized as Indians, the Federal laws governing the Indians of the States were not made applicable to Alaska. Although Alaskan natives have always been self-supporting, have been exceedingly peaceful and law-abiding toward the whites as a people, have been compelled to obey the white man's game laws, fishing laws, timber laws, and land laws, and to pay trade and boat licenses or taxes into the fund that supplies money for operation of schools for white children, yet these same natives had no means of becoming citizens in their own homeland—no matter how law-abiding, how intelligent, or how efficient they might show themselves.

It is true that one good judge ruled about a decade ago that a native who had adopted the habits of civilized life automatically became a citizen of the United States. However, this was not generally accepted until a number of years later when the United States Court of Appeals held that the law in this regard, applicable to the Indians of the States, was applicable also to Alaska. Then the dictum went forth that all natives or Indians of Alaska who have "severed their tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life" are citizens of the United States. However, owing to the fact that neither "tribal relations" nor "habits of civilized life" were defined in the statutes or by the courts, there has been a great divergence of opinion, especially among members of the legal profession, as to when an Alaskan Indian may reach the stage in his evolution where he may be termed a citizen.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, 1913, a bill was introduced under the title "An act to prevent Indians who are not citizens from voting," setting up a standard by which to determine when an Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, and providing a simple method by which any Indian could produce evidence of his citizenship. If such evidence measured up to the standard set, the Indian was to be granted a certificate stating that he had proved himself to be a citizen under the Federal statute. Such certificate was then to be accepted by any official board or body in the Territory of Alaska as prima facie evidence of the Indian's citizenship. The Territorial house of representatives, after earnest consideration of this bill, passed it with but one dissenting vote.

At the election in the fall of 1914 many friends of Indians who were intelligent law-abiding men and women urged them to go to the polls and vote. If the judges of election refused or if some one challenged the right of these natives to vote, the latter were advised to swear in their votes. This would at once bring the matter of the Indians' right to citizenship into the courts if any one wished to carry it there. About 40 Indians took the advice of their white friends and not one of them was challenged at the polls. This taught the friends of Indian citizenship the definite need for some standard for determining whether or not an Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. Otherwise the matter would be left wholly in the hands of election boards.

At the second session of the Territorial legislature in 1915 a progressive senator introduced a bill providing that any Indian above 21 years of age, who was born in Alaska, might be examined by the majority of teachers of any school in the Territory, and, if said majority would then certify that said Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, such Indian must then secure the signatures of five white citizens who had known him for a year or more, certifying that they believed such Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. The Indian must then appear before a commissioner's court and make affidavit that he forever renounced his tribal relations and customs. These certifications must then be forwarded to the United States District Court. The bill further provided that the court must then set a day for a hearing or examination of the applicant, and, after having examined the applicant, if the court were satisfied that such applicant had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, the court must then grant the applicant a certificate showing that said applicant had proved to the satisfaction of the court that said applicant is a citizen of the United States. This bill passed the Senate after much opposition on the part of senators full of prejudice against Indians; it speedily passed the House without opposition and became a law when signed by the governor soon afterwards.

This Territorial act, though cumbersome, has given the younger generation of natives an incentive to separate themselves from the Indian customs antagonistic to our civilization and laws and to reach forward to an intelligent understanding of the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of full citizenship. They feel that they are no longer condemned to wander forever in the wilderness of uncivilized tribes, but that there is a way open to them to enter a "land of promise." A number of natives have already received certificates from teachers and have secured the proper number of signatures from white citizens, and the court has set the first hearings for next September. If some of these applicants satisfy the court that they are citizens, there will be many more applications during the coming year.

The opening of the hospital at Juneau took place in May. This hospital is already meeting a need which has long been urging itself upon all people interested in the alleviation of physical suffering among the Indians. The native in need of hospital care can now be sure of admission to a hospital. Heretofore, the Presbyterian Hospital at Haines, which has been in operation for several years, has been the only hospital freely opened to the natives. The natives who have been able to pay their own physician and hospital expenses have been admitted to a number of hospitals in the district, but, in one or two instances, not even money could buy the right for one of Indian blood to enter the doors of the hospital. The United States Hospital at Juneau is not open to patients suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis or contagious diseases, but is open to all cases requiring surgical attention; it will give especial attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.

Throughout the district the natives are taking a more general interest in gardening than in times past. At Klukwan the mud and rock slides of last summer injured many gardens and totally destroyed a number. The present season found the Indians clearing away the slide, literally digging out their gardens. In spite of the difficulties considerable garden truck was raised last season. About 7 bushels of tomatoes were grown but only about 2 bushels of these ripened. For the first time, an excellent crop of beans was raised. Corn grew to 6 feet in height, and a few roasting ears were harvested, but the season was too short for it to mature. It would make excellent fodder or ensilage. In Hydaburg many natives have excellent house gardens. A smaller number of

gardens is to be found in Klawock and Kake. The Metlakatla natives, rejoicing the prospect of remaining at home to work in the cannery this summer, planted more gardens than at any time since the Metlakatla cannery was closed by Mr. Dancan. Now that the cannery has been destroyed by fire, the people are going elsewhere for work. But in spite of lack of care, the gardens will probably yield in potatoes alone more than enough to repay the labor in planting. The natives of Sitka, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Juneau, Douglas, and Kake have a number of gardens scattered miles away from their villages in places they have used more or less for generations past.

A number of schools did excellent work in manual training and domestic art or science. Klukwan, Hoonah, and Metlakatla led in manual training. Haines, Yakutat, Killisnoo, Metlakatla, Klawock, and Hydaburg all conducted classes in domestic art and some in domestic science. The work done along these lines by the small school of Haines, exhibited publicly on the last day of school, called forth a great deal of commendation from both natives and whites of the community. Last fall the small "home" cannery sent to Yakutat was put to good use by the teacher. A class of girls went with the teacher and picked wild huckleberries and were then taught how to can the berries. The result was that six girls were the proud possessors of a half dozen quarts of excellent fruit each, which they had picked and cleaned and canned in a sanitary manner. More work should be done along the line of preserving native fruits in a modern, sanitary manner.

The cooperative store at Hydaburg and the joint-stock stores at Klawock and Klukwan have become a permanent part of the life of these villages. Strong efforts were made to organize the Metlakatlians into a joint-stock or cooperative company to operate their cannery, but they could not raise the necessary funds. They did form a company to conduct a general merchandise business and began operations in a small way in the month of May. The burning of the cannery on May 17 caused nearly all the inhabitants to go elsewhere for work during the summer. Hence the store can do comparatively little business until the people return to the village next autumn.

The need of a reimbursable fund which could be used to aid in the establishing of native industries and later paid back by the natives, without interest, was never more apparent than when the Metlakatla cannery was burned. Had such a fund been available, even to the extent of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, the cannery could have been rebuilt in time for operation the present season. This would have kept at least 100 natives in the village during the summer, it would have given them confidence in their ability to establish permanent industries of their own, and at the end of the season they would probably have been able to pay back into the reimbursable fund at least one-third of the loan. If \$100,000 could be appropriated for use as a reimbursable fund, the natives of Alaska could be gradually established permanently so that even under the new conditions in Alaska they would always remain self-supporting, as they have been under old conditions. The Government, after years of giving vast sums of money to the Indians of the States, has adopted the reimbursable fund policy. Why can not this be at once applied in our Alaska Indian work?

During the year there have been called to the attention of this office no less than a dozen cases of destitution among old and decrepit Indians of the district who have practically no relatives living. With the small fund at our disposal for relief of destitution, we have assisted these cases, furnishing them necessary supplies. However, what most of these people need is care as well as food and supplies. A few cases of neglected children have also been called to our attention. There is no provision made by law for the care of either destitutes or neglected Indian children. The Bureau of Education is looked to as

being responsible for such cases. Some action ought to be taken toward providing a home for the care of these unfortunates.

The need for a boarding school in which trades are taught is becoming more and more necessary as more of the young people become interested in school work. The Sheldon Jackson School at Sitka, the only trades school in Alaska, is filled to overflowing every year. It can not receive all who wish to attend. There are about 300 Alaskan pupils enrolled in Cushman, Ohemawa, and other trades schools in the States. These pupils should receive their training in Alaska. The native young people desire such a school, the older English-speaking natives have been pleading for it for four years or more, and the teachers of this district, I believe without exception, favor it.

The land laws relative to the natives are little more than a farce. Indians who in good faith made applications for allotments under the law, paid for their own surveys, met every requirement of the Land Office, were assured by the Land Office officials that the allotments were theirs unless the Secretary of the Interior rejected their applications, are now told by the Forestry Service that they have no allotments. These applications to which I refer were made early in 1909. In 1915 and 1916 the Forestry Service has told the Indian that he can not have that land for an allotment because there is some good timber on it.

I most respectfully offer the following recommendations:

1. That the Bureau of Education make vigorous efforts to secure an appropriation providing a reimbursable fund of \$100,000, to be used in aiding the Indians of Alaska industrially, and when there is no longer need for it to be returned to the United States Treasury.

2. That either additional appropriation be asked for, or the present general appropriation law be made to read so that funds can be used for the establishment of a home for destitutes and neglected children, and that such a home be established.

3. That the Bureau of Education immediately include in its policy the establishment of a trades (boarding) school at some point in Southeastern Alaska for native boys and girls who have completed the fifth grade in the day school and who are above 12 years of age, and establish such school as soon as possible.

4. That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to secure, if possible, the appointment of a commission of five members consisting of representatives in Alaska of (1) the Land Office, (2) the Bureau of Education, (3) the Forestry Service, (4) the Department of Justice, and (5) the Territory of Alaska, to recommend proper revision of existing land laws or to propose new land laws pertaining to the Indians. Indeed, such a commission might recommend such other legislation as it might see fit relative to Indian affairs in the Territory. I believe that such a commission would not be expensive and it would be the means of pointing out the way for untangling the confused laws that have all but inextricably enmeshed the Forestry Service, the Land Office, and the Indians.

5. That the district superintendent of schools of this southeastern district be given necessary office help.

Before closing this, my last, report I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the loyalty and earnest service of the teachers, many of whom have been called upon to meet trying conditions and unpleasant emergencies. During the year just closed there has been an exceptionally fine spirit manifested throughout the district on the part of the teachers; they have persistently and

devotedly labored not only in the schoolroom but at all times for the well-being of the native communities.

The personal friendship of many of the native people of Southeastern Alaska has been a source of much pleasure to me in my work. This friendship, as well as my interest in the many problems to be solved in the growth of the work in general, cause me to regret that I have found it necessary to separate myself from the Alaska school service.

I most sincerely thank the Commissioner of Education, the chief of the Alaska division, and the other workers in the Washington and Seattle offices for their patience with me when I have erred and for their kindness to me at all times.

SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS.

REPORT OF DR. L. H. FRENCH, KANAKANAK.

Inasmuch as my work has been of a general character as the representative of the Bureau of Education in the country known as "Bristol Bay District," this report will include not only the work of the native hospital at Kanakanak, but must also show conditions regarding the schools and reindeer camps of this section.

The Kanakanak Hospital has proved to be a useful institution, and during the fiscal year 119 patients were entered as hospital cases, of whom 53 recovered, 37 improved, 25 discontinued treatment, and 4 died. These cases required 1,718 days of hospital treatment, as compared to 1,232 of the previous year.

In addition to the above cases, which were kept in the hospital, a much larger number were treated in the dispensary as out-patients. Attention is called to the fact that the Kanakanak Hospital is really not a hospital, but is a school building and, owing to lack of funds, it has never been changed or improved in any way to provide the proper means of doing medical or surgical work. This, of course, has made the handling of patients so very difficult and dangerous that only the medical and unavoidable surgical cases were attempted.

During the past five years I have been working under conditions which have been discouraging in the extreme. This is a rather large area, with nothing but the crudest means of transportation, necessitating travel by small, unseaworthy boats or launches, or native "kyaks" (one-man canoes, covered with skin, and tipping over with the slightest cause), and, during the winter, by deer or dog sleds.

No successful treatment of serious medical or surgical cases can be attempted in the native hut, so that such cases must be moved, if possible, to the hospital. Here we have an absolutely inadequate institution for the work, with no water system, no sewers, no heating plant except stoves, and insufficient room. I have used as my chamber the small, narrow storeroom, with slanting ceiling under the roof. The dining room, originally designed for the teacher and his family, did duty as office, reception room, nursery, and living room. In the school room we had 8 beds, but we occasionally accommodated 12 patients.

During the latter part of September and the early part of October it became my duty to make a trip to Kulukak, around on the Bering Sea coast, for the purpose of attending the confinement of one of the teachers. The only available means of transportation was a small 25-foot launch. This period of the year is usually very stormy in the Bering Sea; my return trip was marked by being caught in a gale of wind off Cape Constantine, accompanied by a very high and

breaking sea, during which we were constantly in danger of being drowned. I also at this time visited Togiak and observed the work of the school and teacher.

During the winter I traveled continuously through the months of January, February, and March, visiting all schools and reindeer camps excepting Kulukak and Togiak, which I had visited during the fall. For the most part on this trip, I used reindeer, but on account of the rains and thaws during the fall, followed by freezing, the moss was glazed in, rendering it very difficult for deer to get sufficient food. Therefore we were compelled for a time later in the winter to abandon reindeer and use dogs. On my return from Ugashik, while passing through Egegik I received word of a murder committed over at Nushagak, to which I was summoned immediately for the purpose of making an autopsy. This trip required two weeks' time, and on account of a heavy snow falling about the 17th of February I was compelled to walk on snowshoes the entire distance from Koglung to Nushagak. I then made a trip up to Lake Iliamna, visiting the three reindeer camps and the school at Iliamna Village.

In my report of last year I suggested that the region drained by the Kulukak and Togiak Rivers and the adjacent coast-lying islands be set aside as a reservation for the natives. I wish again to urge the setting aside of this reservation. This region at present contains no white population and would cause inconvenience to no one if set apart. The Togiak River has its annual run of red salmon, and we may expect at almost any time that salmon canneries or salteries may be located on this stream.

I also recommend the building of a hospital at Nushagak, which is on the opposite side of Nushagak Bay from Kanakanak, and a better location for a hospital to serve the needs of this locality. It should be designed to include a male and a female ward, each with six beds, two private rooms, a combined dispensary and a receiving room, and a properly equipped surgery. Suitable quarters should be provided in the building for the physician, nurses, and other help, and most important of all ample bathing and toilet facilities installed for both patients and staff.

The Kanakanak building is admirably situated for use as a home and school for the native orphans of Bristol Bay district, and as there is great need of such a school no better use could be found for the building.

REPORT OF DR. H. N. J. NICHOLS, KOTZEBUE.

In September the condition of Mrs. Nichols's health became such that it was necessary to send her home. With her departure from Kotzebue I lost the Government's teacher of sanitation at this station, also my nurse, a loss which I have keenly realized. The best that could be done was to employ native help, unsatisfactory at it is, and be patient. Since the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ausley, on the 13th of April, there has been some one here on whom I could rely when help was needed.

During the summer of 1915 I was away from Kotzebue for a few days only, while with Mr. Lopp on a visit to Noorvik. Late in October, after the freeze up, I visited Selawik and returned via Noorvik, where a stop of a few hours was made. A call to go to Kivalina was waiting for my arrival in Kotzebue. From Kivalina the return was made during November via Noatak. Sickness among the natives held me in Kotzebue until the 5th of March, a long three months of living alone. Then I went to Noorvik to attend the reindeer fair. Soon after returning from the fair I left Kotzebue for a visit to Selawik and

Shungnak, with stops at Kiana and Noorvik by the way. This trip kept me away from home until April 22. On May 10 I left Kotzebue again for Kivalina in response to an urgent call. I returned to Kotzebue on the 18th. The remainder of the year was spent at home.

In each of the native villages visited the school children were given a medical examination and records kept, which have been placed on file in Kotzebue. In Selawik, Shungnak, and Kotzebue as many of the adults were included in the examination as could be induced to present themselves for it. Talks have been given in all of the villages. Most of the delegates to the reindeer fair at Noorvik were given a medical examination.

A special feature of the work during the year has been the attention given to the natives' teeth; 27 individuals have profited by it; 73 amalgam fillings have been put in.

During the year there have been 14 native patients in the hospitals for a total of 159 days. There would have been more had circumstances permitted the Kotzebue station to have had a nurse during the winter. To this number should be added the case of the Portuguese negro, a stranded whaler, who is married to a native woman, and who lives little better than an Eskimo. He owes his life to the care and feeding which Mr. and Mrs. Ausley, at their own expense, gave him while he was in the hospital from May 11 to June 10.

During the three years of my residence in Kotzebue I have kept a file record of all natives seen professionally, if their ailment was more than trivial. Recently I have indexed this file so that now the more serious cases can be readily looked up. The following is a copy of the index with the number of cases that have occurred under each heading. It gives in brief the amount of professional work that the physician at Kotzebue can expect in three years' time, working under conditions similar to those that have obtained with me: Abortion (spontaneous), 1; acne, 1; adenoids, 4; amalgam fillings, 73; appendicitis, 1; arthritis, 5; arthritis deformans, 2; blind (both eyes), 4; blind (one eye), 14; boils, 10; bronchitis, 2; bruise, 1; severe burn, 1; cardiac defects, 17; cataract, 5; chicken pox (severe), 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; corneal opacity, 26; crippled (arms, legs, or back), 31; dacryocystitis, 4; drowning, 1; eczema, 3; endocarditis, 1; epididymitis tubercular, 1; epilepsy, 2; eye strain, 2; fracture, 3; gastritis (acute), 2; glaucoma, 1; gonorrhoeal urethritis, 2; gunshot wound, 4; harelip, 2; herpes zoster, 1; impetigo, 15; infection with painful swelling and suppuration, 7; inguinal hernia, 1; jaundice catarrhal, 1; labor, 4; laryngitis, 1; lichen planus, 2; lithuria, 1; lupus, 1; malnutrition, 2; mastitis, 2; nausea of pregnancy, 5; neoplasm, 2; otitis media, 15; paralysis, 10; pelvic trouble, 1; phlyctenular conjunctivitis, 6; placenta previa, 2; pleurisy, 5; pneumonia, 7; poisoning from eating herbs, 2; pterygium, 12; ptomaine poisoning, 6; puerperal infection, 1; pyorrhea alveolaris, 5; rheumatic fever, 4; rickets, 2; ringworm, 3; sprain, 6; strabismus, 5; syphilis, 6; thrush, 2; tonsillectomy, 2; tonsils, very large, one or both, 5; umbilical hernia, 3; umbilicus infected, 6; undiagnosed, 6; urticaria, 1; vitiligo, 3; vulvitis, 1. Tuberculosis: Consolidation, marked, one or both lungs, 14; defect in one or both lungs, 82; general, 4; glandular, 17; glandular healed, 13; imminent, 11; meninges, 2; osseous, 14; osseous healed, 14; pulmonary, 26.

In closing let me plead for an annual medical subauthorization for Kotzebue of not less than \$750. If I were to be here a fourth year with a resident nurse who could run the hospital and medical work in my absence, I would need every cent of this sum to enable me to visit all stations once and some twice. In fact, all should be visited twice a year and it must be remembered that with the reopening of the Point Hope School, there will be an additional village to be visited.

REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, NULATO.

Seventy-six natives and 13 white people have been cared for in the Nulato Hospital during the past year. Patients have been brought in from the following places: Holy Cross, Anvik, Piemute, Kaltag, Koyukuk Village, settlements on the Koyukuk River, Louden, Dave Lewis village, Melozi, Ruby, Kokrines, Unalakleet, Tanana, and Whale Back.

The following is a list of the operations that were performed in the Nulato Hospital: Gunshot wound of intestines, 1; amputation of toes or fingers, 4; gunshot wound of hand, 1; external urethrotomy, 2; strangulated hernia, 1; appendicitis, 1; uterine carcinoma, 1; lacerated cervix and perineum, 3; hemorrhoids, 1; tonsils and adenoids, 8; numerous excisions of minor abscesses.

During the past year the medicine man has never interfered in any way with my work. On the contrary, with the assistance of the chief and the council, he has been of great assistance in advising the rest of the natives to do as I asked in regard to taking care of the sick. I have had no trouble in getting the natives to avail themselves of the hospital. They often ask to come when they become ill.

The natives seem to be more careful and sanitary in their habits; they are much more willing to follow instructions in regard to taking care of the sick; they seem to realize the importance of precautions against tuberculosis; and they are trying to keep the children away from bed-ridden consumptives.

All of the tubercular cases use the sanitary sputum cups now, and they are very careful about expectorating, especially around the houses.

The natives have had a very difficult winter on account of the scarcity of fur in this locality and their inability to obtain work. The advance in the price of muskrat hides was a godsend to these people this spring. When they heard about the fur advancing in value they all left town to trap, with the exception of two or three. On account of this exodus, I had to hire two men to clean up the village. Most of the houses were fumigated, the drains were redug, dead dogs were buried, and kerosene furnished by the Northern Commercial Co. was put in all swamps near the village. The whole village was raked, including the water front. Tin cans were picked up and carried away from town. Refuse was burned as fast as it was raked up.

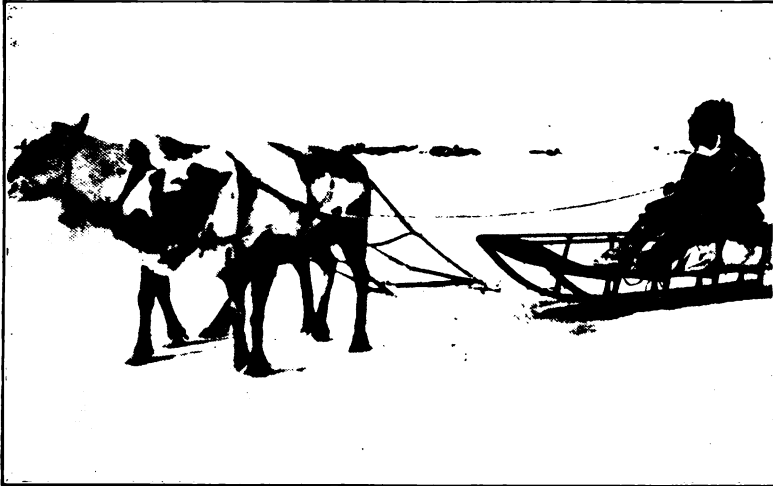
During the year I visited Ruby, Koyukuk, Louden, Dave Lewis Village, and Melozi, eight times; Unalakleet, once; Kaltag, eight times; Holy Cross, Piemute, and Anvik, once each.

During the year there have been 13 deaths and 20 births in the village.

REPORT OF DR. DANIEL S. NEUMAN, NOME.

The mortality of the Nome natives and those of the surrounding villages was extremely small this year. The birth rate was more than three times in excess of the deaths. On account of unusually severe storms last winter we had a greater number of frostbite cases, in some of which amputation became necessary. Snow-blind patients were increased, as compared with previous years. During the year three new tubercular cases developed in Nome. There was one extra uterine pregnancy case, which developed at Council and was successfully operated on in Nome.

While attending the reindeer fair, at Hot Springs, last winter, I thoroughly examined 39 delegates and found as follows: Average weight, 162 pounds; general appearance, well nourished; no skin diseases; glands, normal; the vision



A. DR. FRENCH TRAVELING IN WINTER, BRISTOL BAY REGION.



B. SUMMER TRAVEL. DR. FRENCH'S LAUNCH.



A. UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, KANAKANAK, BRISTOL BAY REGION.



B. DR. FRENCH AND TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS AT KANAKANAK.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.



4. A NURSE IN THE ALASKA MEDICAL SERVICE.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 32 PLATE 11.



B. A "MEDICINE MAN," TOGIAK RIVER REGION.



A. PART OF TOGIAK VILLAGE, IN THE BRISTOL BAY REGION.



B. NATIVES OF THE BRISTOL BAY REGION, UNREACHED BY CIVILIZING INFLUENCES.

was good, with a few exceptions where snow blindness produced opacity of the lenses; none were found color blind; the teeth were good, although not as well cared for as they should be; the hearing was very acute, with the exception of two cases; the nasal passages were free from any obstructions; the chest was well developed, the average measurement being 36½; the lungs, with the exception of two cases, were well developed; heart was found normal; the average pulse, 72; abdomen in all these cases was distended from the amount of food consumed; no venereal diseases were found; the upper and lower extremities were well developed; mentality was above the average.

From the examination of those delegates I draw my conclusion that the Eskimo exposed to outdoor life is much healthier than the village native, as the latter has not the same good record as the former.

SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT HYDABURG, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By CHARLES W. HAWKESWORTH, Teacher.

This town was made up of people from the three towns of Klinquan, Howkan, and Kassan, and naturally there was a good deal of adjusting to be done among the families from those towns before they could work together in unison. From the start in 1911 we have had one policy and that was cooperation. To-day the town works as a unit.

Five years ago many of the young people throughout southeastern Alaska went to Indian reservation schools in the States, thinking that they could not secure at home the necessary preparation for life. That custom has almost ceased so far as Hydaburg is concerned. Our boys and girls see that they can do better for themselves and their people by getting all we have to offer here, and then going to a college or technical school in the States for the final training. Already three of our seventh-grade boys have formed this plan. In the coming years the college-trained natives of Alaska are bound to have large opportunities in building up the commercial and industrial interests of the North.

Before the Territorial compulsory school law became effective we had adopted an attendance system of our own. It was very simple. All boys and girls wanted to get an education; the trouble was they did not see the need of regular attendance. We made it clear to them that they must do one thing or another; either they must come to school every day and be in their seats promptly at the beginning of each period or else they would not be allowed to come at all. They decided to attend regularly. Out of an enrollment of 115 for the year we had a monthly average attendance of 94.18 per cent. And this notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of our people left in January for a visit to their friends in Masset, British Columbia. Also the Waterfall cannery started its spring work on the 14th of April and on that day came here with its power boat and took away half of our school.

All of the older children belong to the Boy Scouts or Camp Fire Girls, and are justly proud of their membership cards, issued in New York. This is the second year we have done the scout work, but the first year of the Camp Fire Girls. The manuals prepared for the use of these two organizations contain many courses, and each scout master and camp fire guardian may choose the

course most needed. For the Boy Scouts our first choice was seamanship. On this island there are neither roads nor trails. One travels only by water. Southeast Alaska is a region of thousands of islands, so it was most important for the boys to learn the rudiments of navigation. After we had studied the manual on navigation, we took up the manual on First Aid, and demonstrated its instructions; then we gave our time to the manual on Civics. The recent law of Alaska granting citizenship to Indians makes it necessary for the growing school population to understand the duties as well as the rights of citizenship. At the end of the year we took up the requirements of the first-class scout and learned the use of the semaphore and the fundamentals of telegraphy.

Our singing class met on Thursday nights. On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, after the annual dinner, the singing class presented a very creditable minstrel show in the town hall.

We organized a literary, debating, and social society called the Alpha Literary Society, which filled a long-felt need. The children use English in their recitations in school, but out of school and in their homes the Hydah language is used. Their debates, talks, and written compositions for the literary society gave them confidence in using English. This gives us confidence that our slogan, "Hydaburg, an English-speaking town in 1920," will be realized.

On November 27 we organized the town under the new Territorial law. This gave power to the council to enforce its ordinances and it has been the means of increasing the influence of that body. Before the organization of the town there was no way of getting action aside from going into the commissioner's court. Now all petty troubles, and those, I am thankful to say, are the only kind we have had this year, are settled by the council.

Instead of taxing the people for money for public work, the townspeople join together, each giving his time and labor; thus a certain amount of public work is accomplished each year. Last fall the sidewalk was extended from the bridge to School Street; also Second Street was extended over the hill to meet First Street at the Cove.

With regard to a church, two propositions were presented to the town. One was for the Mission Society to build the church with funds of its own, the people furnishing the labor; the other was for the people themselves to erect the building; they chose the latter. As you know, Indians in southeast Alaska have in the past felt in duty bound to spend a good deal of money in honoring their dead. That feeling is still here; in erecting the new church there is a chance for them to have a memorial of their loved ones, also a house of worship for themselves and future generations.

Notwithstanding the failure of the spring salmon fishing for the past two years and the small returns to the fishermen during the cannery seasons, the business of the Hydaburg Trading Co. has been satisfactory. Mr. Helwig, from the Seattle office, was here in January and closed the books for the fourth year. He found that the gain from the store and mill for the year ending January 6, 1916, had been \$5,420.26. From this \$3,766.23 was paid back in cash dividends to the investors and the patrons of the business. The balance of \$1,654.03 was put into the reserve fund, making that fund at the close of the fourth year's business \$6,794.57. This looks well. But without that reserve we could not do business. The income from fishing, to the people of the town, is so small that they have not enough to live on during the winter and there is no possible way for them to get an additional income under the present conditions. It becomes necessary for them to run accounts at the store, and they can not earn enough in a season to settle those accounts. Consequently the

outstanding accounts are getting larger from year to year. At the present time they are just about the same size as the reserve fund. I see no way to counteract this condition until an additional business is introduced in town. At present a mild curing plant and a cannery would be the most suitable.

Up to the present time the townspeople have invested in the combined store and mill business the sum of \$11,385. This is money which they had saved up from their work in the canneries when conditions were much better than they are now. All heads of families, as well as many of the children, have money invested in the business. When this year's dividends were paid and the amount added to the former dividends it made the total amount returned in cash during the four years' business \$12,727.53, or \$1,392.53 more than had originally been invested. I might also add that the \$1,822.11 due the Government, which had been advanced on the mill, was also paid back during this year. Every wholesale invoice is paid before it becomes due, thus giving us the extra discount and leaving the "Accounts payable" a closed account from month to month.

The results of these four years' business in Hydaburg plainly show that the prosperity of our native towns depends on their getting together and conducting their own affairs under one big business directed by the Bureau of Education. Plainly cooperation is the secret of success for the Alaskan natives.

I see no reason why, in the course of time, all of these cooperative stores in Alaska should not take another step forward, unite their orders, and buy as one, in large quantities from the manufacturers at closer figures than we are now able to get by sending small orders frequently to the various jobbing houses. An additional man might be employed in the Seattle office whose duty it would be to act as agent for the Alaskan stores, also to find a market for the canned produce, the mild-cured and the canned salmon, as well as to handle the furs sent from the various villages.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLUKWAN.

By FAY R. SHAVER, Teacher.

Gardening.—The natives are doing better work every year and are using more vegetables, which accounts, in part, for the good health most of them have enjoyed during the past year. No new kinds of vegetables were added to the native gardens, but those hitherto planted have received better care. They take great care in preparing the soil, often working for days picking out every root and stone, and pulverizing the ground thoroughly. A number of new gardens were made this year, and two of the old ones were abandoned on account of the ground being too poor. Fish could be used as a fertilizer but wherever this has been done the dogs have dug up the fish, thus destroying the crops. When the big landslide buried several gardens, the only remark was "Poor garden"; it was pitiful to see the natives working for days at a time to get a small pail of potatoes from under the slide rock.

The school garden was a decided success and it is the pride of the village. Enough corn matured for our table use and it was very sweet and tender. We can boast of 7 bushels of tomatoes; about a bushel ripened on the vines and many more were ripened in the house. The plants were loaded with fruit, and many green tomatoes were made into preserves, pickles, and chowchow. We can not expect to ripen a crop of tomatoes here every year, but it

more than pays to raise tomatoes, as there are so many uses for the green ones. String beans did very well, the vines being loaded with fruit. Several dozen cans were filled and preserved by the use of the canner. Celery plants were set out and would have done well, if they had not been covered about a foot deep by the landslide. Other vegetables did as well as usual and their quality was excellent. I found that by the free use of wood ashes the work of the root maggot, which has been such a pest, was nearly stopped. Cabbages, radishes, turnips, rutabagas, and cauliflower were affected most, but the above treatment was quite successful. Asparagus is doing finely. The plants are good and strong, having been out for two years. Strawberries have not done well, as the flowers are not properly fertilized; many of the berries are knotty. Alfalfa is a success; it has lived through two winters and gave two crops last year, the third one being covered up by the landslide just as it was ready to be cut. I have another tract that was sowed with oats last summer, which is nearly ready to be cut. It came through the winter in fine shape.

This summer I am trying beardless barley, rue, millet, mangels, sugar beets, kafir corn, and Canadian field peas. The peas are a great forage plant and just the thing for hogs. Beardless barley should furnish the grain for fattening. All of the above crops are looking fine at this writing. I encourage the natives in their agricultural work at all times and help them when necessary with their gardens.

There is trouble about the young people getting land to use. Some of them have gone more than a mile from the village to make gardens and even then they find that the land is in dispute. There is plenty of land right in or near the village for everybody, if there were no tribal claims on it. The Government could stop all of this trouble if the land were surveyed in from 1 to 5 acre tracts and given to those who would make the best use of it.

Shopwork.—Each year I am trying to make the shop more practical in order that it may meet the requirements of this section of the country. I have had good results. All of the practice work was done on something useful; small pieces when completed were given to the pupils at no cost to them, but the larger pieces were paid for according to the quantity of material used. Most of the boys enjoy the shopwork and have done well. We are still supplying this part of the country with stoves, stovepipe, sleds, etc. Nine sleds, 7 and 8 feet long, were made and sold this year. We could have sold several more, but had to wait for material, so could not finish them. Four air-tight stoves were made and sold, and we have several more complete except for castings. Eight camp stoves with ovens were made, most of which were disposed of. One drum oven besides pans, roof plates, and quantities of stovepipe were made and sold. The money received above the cost of material either went to the boys or was used in purchasing additional tools. One young man who worked in the shop here for two years is doing all of the sheet-metal work in the hardware store at Haines and is drawing a good salary.

We have a very good outfit, which will be added to from time to time. We hope to make enough this year to pay for a cupola so that we can make our own stove castings, besides doing lots of other work. There is no foundry near here, so we think there will be plenty to do.

Some upholstering material was purchased, and several chairs, stools, and other articles of furniture were completed. A kitchen cabinet and many smaller things were made and are in use.

There is not enough room in the shop for all the pupils at once. The interest would be increased if each one had a bench and tools. On some days it was too cold to work in the building. I hope that a basement will be put under the

school building in which we can carry on this work. With more room we could greatly increase the output of the shop and make it of more value to the community.

Domestic science.—This part of the work was carried on in a very capable manner by my assistant Mrs. Porter. Much time was spent instructing the natives how to cook vegetables in as many ways as possible. Each dish was prepared several times so that every girl had experience in preparing it.

In the sewing class 28 aprons, 5 cooking cups, 1 crocheted cap, 1 corset cover, 3 pieces of crocheted lace, and buttonholes were made. Some of this was machine work, but most of it was done by hand.

School work.—The classes made good progress in their books and showed a great deal of interest in the work. Most of the pupils are ready to advance to the next grade. Special stress was placed on enunciation, the phonic system being used. Arithmetic and reading were emphasized, and very good work was done in both. The natives are good spellers as a rule. A great deal of blackboard work was done to supplement the lessons in the books. Our average daily attendance was 27. Entertainments were given throughout the school term, to which all were invited. In this way the parents kept in touch with the school work and became more interested in it. Several spelling bees were given which were well attended. The more frequently we can get the parents to visit the schoolroom the better work we get out of the pupils.

Canning.—The small canning outfit sent here by the Government two years ago has been a success. We used tin cans the first year and lost some of them at first on account of leaks. Better results were secured toward the end of the season. Last year glass jars were used exclusively, and the pack was perfect. We used the double safety jars, which gave us very little trouble. Six dozen cans of wild-goat meat, about 30 dozen cans of salmon, 4 dozen cans of golden wax beans, 3 dozen cans of peas, and about 2 dozen cans each of chard and spinach were put up last summer. Beans and peas could be packed at a profit, and perhaps spinach. The salmon put up in glass is far superior to that put up in tins, and it looks well if properly packed.

Cooperative store.—The cooperative store has certainly been a great help to the village. There are two other native stores, but the cooperative store gets most of the business. The new directors are all young men, except the chief, and his presence on the board has helped us; he has not opposed any good measures, and the older people feel that they have a representative to look after their interests. At the monthly meetings the business of the month is brought up, and new plans to increase the business and make the store more attractive are talked over and passed upon. It was decided to pay half of the dividends on the money invested and the other half on purchases. New scales were purchased, as the ones we had were not satisfactory. The new ones are the "Money weigh scales," by which the clerk can tell at a glance how much merchandise to weigh out for any amount of money. A new store building has been built by the company, and it was occupied just before the holidays. Our merchandise sales during the year totaled nearly \$9,000, and our net gain was 25 per cent. Everybody seemed satisfied. Three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of new stock was sold this year.

Hunting, trapping, and fishing.—The natives were very successful in hunting, trapping, and fishing during the past year. About 30 bears were killed and sold at an average price of \$10; 2 dark silver fox skins sold for \$200 each; about 65 red fox skins averaged \$9 each; 8 cross fox skins sold for \$16 each; 21 mink skins averaged \$2; 40 ermine skins averaged 60 cents each. Between 75 and 80 lynx skins sold at an average of \$10 each. Between four and five

thousand dollars was received for fish and work in the cannery and dried fish sold during the winter. This brings the total received for fur sold to nearly \$7,000. Canadian Indians who buy their supplies here also brought out \$2,000 worth of skins.

Enough can not be said in praise of the Office of the Bureau of Education at Seattle for the way in which it looks after the natives' interest in the handling of their furs. Three lots, for which the natives were offered \$782 here brought them when handled by the bureau in Seattle over \$1,200.

Goats.—The goats shipped here have not been a success for several reasons. It is almost impossible to build a fence that will keep out the native dogs. The snow falls from the bushes upon the backs of the goats in the winter while they are feeding; this snow melts and the hair does not dry out for a long time; their backs are often damp after being kept in the stable for two and three days. As far as forage is concerned, there is an unlimited amount in this country just suited to their needs. On account of their short hair, milch goats would be much better for this country than those sent and I do not see why that breed could not be raised at a profit. The nettles that I had hoped the goats would destroy they would not eat. I will shear the goats soon and the hair will be given to some of the blanket makers.

Bees.—I purchased two swarms of bees in order to try them out here. One came through in fine shape and is putting up lots of honey. There are lots of honey-producing plants here, but it will take at least two years to try bees out thoroughly.

Sanitation and medical work.—The medical work was carried on, with Mrs. Shaver's assistance, in about the usual manner. There was less sickness here than usual, except during the epidemic of la grippe. There were several severe cases of scabies that were sent to the Mission Hospital at Haines to receive treatment. Dr. Craig made several visits here, aiding us materially in the care of the sick.

In mothers' meetings, held by Mrs. Shaver and Mrs. Porter, talks were given on scabies, tuberculosis, and the care of babies. These meetings were well attended and very helpful.

Old customs.—The old customs of the Thlingets are holding them back, especially the young people. Several big feasts were given last fall in which nearly all of the money accumulated for years was spent by parties giving the feasts. There are many things for which money may be demanded. The largest amounts are secured on account of deaths which are supposed to have been caused by another tribe. Last winter a young man died of pneumonia; his mother accused a neighboring tribe of having caused his death, and she demanded \$50, which the tribe refused to pay. She then took a vow to starve herself, and in that way she collected \$25, as they would have been the cause of her death if she had starved. Another case was that of a little girl who also died of pneumonia; she was taken sick the day after she had been pushed down in the snow by a boy while all of the school children were rolling and playing. Her death was laid at the door of the tribe to which the boy belonged. The mother threatened to starve herself in order to secure \$300. I found out about it in time to tell them that such practices must be stopped, and then I notified the United States commissioner at Haines. The result was that the woman did not starve herself and no money was collected. Each member of the tribe from which the money is secured is supposed to contribute, so that the young people are required to pay their part. If they do not pay they are ignored by their own tribe as well as by others; of this they are greatly ashamed, so most of them pay, sooner or later.

The work among the natives of Alaska can not help but hold the interest of those who have been connected with it long enough to be able to put themselves in the natives place and look at things from their point of view; we sometimes judge the natives harshly, not realizing that they are much like children at times. In many things they show very good judgment, and most of them wish to aid those who are working with them.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT YAKUTAT, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By E. M. AXELSON, Teacher.

Classroom work.—The children made good progress in the common subjects taught, and I have had classes in all readers up to and including the fifth. In arithmetic the advanced class did creditable work in decimals and fractions. This class was also instructed in the history and geography of America, Alaska and the United States receiving the most attention. Besides, I made a special effort to familiarize the children with the English language through all methods available, by sounds, by letters, by words and phrases, by spelling, by letter writing, and by copy work.

Industrial pursuits.—Mrs. Axelson has had charge of the classes in sewing and cooking. Both the boys and girls take great delight in using the needle, and they take a special pride in making the designs on the sewing cards as neat and attractive as possible. The sewing material furnished by the Alaska School Service is utilized to the utmost. In the first place, it offers the pupils an excellent opportunity to learn needle craft, and, secondly, when the cloth is finished it offers good, serviceable garments to the children.

Cooking and canning have also received considerable attention. Through the kind assistance of Mr. Lopp I secured a small home canning outfit, and in the early fall we canned berries. This work was both delightful and profitable. First, we gathered up some of the larger children and went up to the berry fields to pick berries. The next day we canned them. The class consisted of eight members, and everybody joined in the work of cleaning the berries, putting them into the jars, etc. We canned blueberries, salmon berries, and strawberries, and in such an amount that after a very liberal distribution to the individuals of the class for their work we had about 100 quart jars left for our own use. There is a large supply of berries every season at this place, and this work offers great possibilities for the future, both for commercial and home use.

Medical and sanitary work.—The supplies of medicine and books furnished the teachers I consider invaluable. By these means we are able to render first aid to the sick, and often throughout the disease extend service almost equal to professional. Hardly a day has passed by but that there have been some native calling on me for medical assistance, and often there have been as many as six and eight in one day. When I first came here the natives had little or no faith in the white man's medicine, but now they think this medicine can cure everything.

The health of the natives seems to be improving. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that they begin to take better care of themselves; they begin to live under better sanitary conditions, and their homes, their food, and their clothing are superior to that of some of the white men of this place.

Concluding remarks.—In regard to morals, this last year has been a great improvement. With the arrival of a marshal here, beer making and liquor traffic has been reduced to almost nothing. All the younger people have begun

to marry according to the laws of the nation. As a whole the people are becoming more industrious and spend their money in a more judicious way, and we all must admit that the untiring efforts of the Alaska School Service are doing wonders with the natives of Alaska.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT
AKIAK, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, IN WESTERN ALASKA.**

By JOHN H. KILBUCK, Teacher.

The Akiak United States public school which was established in July, 1911, has been under my care continuously for five years. The year just closed has been a trying one for this entire river, both for the natives and the white men and for the Akiak school. The nonarrival of the steamer *Abler* and the late arrival of the *Bender Brothers* prevented the Kuskokwim River Commercial Co.'s river steamer *Quickstep* from making her up-river trip, causing a serious shortage of provisions up and down the river. Some kinds of food were exhausted before the winter was over. The hardship this entailed was, no doubt, considerable in some sections.

This village, upon our arrival five years ago, occupied less than an acre of ground; it consisted of four cabins above ground, two half under ground, and four huts altogether under ground, beaver style—10 habitations for about 115 people. To-day the village is spread over a space of no less than 5 acres, upon which are erected three rows of dwellings, 24 in number, not including the schoolhouse, teacher's dwelling, and the church. These 24 cabins are as a rule occupied by one family; they are well lighted with from two to four windows and have means of ventilation without opening the door. Eleven of these cabins have cellars under them, and there is one under the schoolhouse that is 32 by 16 by 6½ feet. There are also 15 private water-closets. In 1911 there were no ranges in the village and only one sewing machine. Now there are 5 ranges, 19 stoves, 18 sewing machines, and 6 phonographs. Tables, chairs, rocking chairs, bedsteads, and bed springs are to be found in these homes. The premises about these homes are looked after the year round, and the housewife is the prime mover in this forward step. She does not hesitate to rake the rubbish into piles and set fire to them. Last year's rubbish does not exist any more. Clean premises are reliable indexes of cleanliness inside the houses.

By engaging in the reindeer industry and by tilling the soil the people of Akiak have made notable advancement in civilization. Up to our arrival only men who had served the required term of apprenticeship in the reindeer service were in possession of deer. The privilege of any native of good standing to acquire reindeer had been given by the Government some years before our coming to Akiak, but no one here had taken advantage of it. In this village there are now 14 individuals who have acquired deer either for cash or in payment for labor, and they own from 2 to 50 deer each, aggregating something like 127 head. The Government's guarantee to protect the owners in the possession of his deer, insuring the proper disposition of the herd after his decease, is one of the reasons why the native has taken to purchasing deer. The present owners do not expect to get very great benefit from the few deer they are able to purchase, but they look upon this transaction as a provision for their children. Before this, however wealthy a native might be, his wealth after his death went mostly to outsiders, while his own immediate family usually became destitute. Our success in getting these people thus to provide for the future is an achievement of which we are proud.

Our greatest triumph, however, was our success in getting the natives to break away from that pernicious old custom, the potlatch. The potlatch out of the way, the providing of home comforts engaged the attention of the people. The women and children at once began to be better dressed, the wife was given a sewing machine, a better stove, an ample supply of kitchen and table ware, and food the year round. The men were able to keep their best dogs, a good gun, a full supply of steel traps, and a good boat; in the days of the potlatch they had to give up these things on demand. By practicing a little economy and self-denial, a savings-bank account was possible, in the form of reindeer, which is the very best bank for the Alaskan native. Debt, the bane of the Eskimo's life, became less and less with each succeeding year after the potlatch was abolished by the village, and the close of the present fiscal year sees the Aklak people practically out of debt.

Gardening.—The climate of Aklak is favorable to gardening; the soil is a sandy loam, covered with the sediment of overflows from the river. The drainage is good. As there is no moss there is no ice under the ground. Before our arrival there was not a foot of ground under cultivation, and the natives were very skeptical of their ability to make things grow. Immediately upon our landing in July, 1911, we spaded up a small bed and planted radishes, turnips, and lettuce. These gave a good yield, except the turnips, which the rabbits enjoyed. The following year several men made gardens, each about 10 by 12 feet in size. Year after year the number of gardeners increased, and the gardens grew in size. Now every family is cultivating a plot, and the ground under tillage is about 3 acres.

The returns from the sale of vegetables raised in Aklak gardens were \$50 one year, \$150 for the next year, and \$750 for this year. The price of potatoes was \$200 per ton until this year, when it was lowered to \$140. This village had the distinction of being able to supply the potato demand for this section of the Kuskokwim Valley, disposing of at least 5 tons. The *Abler's* failing to arrive with the winter's supplies of potatoes for the river was a fair wind to potato growers, and Aklak had its share. Ten dollars was the lowest realized on the last crop by an individual, and the highest was \$240. There were 14 sellers of vegetables, and these averaged \$53.51 apiece. The quality of the vegetables, especially potatoes, has improved from year to year. The buyers, principally miners and prospectors, were well pleased to be able to get new potatoes of such good quality. The miners of Canyon Creek Camp laid in a supply of 1½ tons of potatoes for the summer. The natives also had sauerkraut, canned red beets, and berries for sale. Besides the vegetables sold, the natives used a very liberal supply themselves throughout the year.

The vegetables that do well at Aklak are peas, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, chard, rhubarb, turnips, radishes, lettuce, beets, and celery. This year the gardens are still more increased in size, the main crop being potatoes.

The proposed agricultural fair did not materialize on account of the inclement weather. The potatoes were harvested in wet weather, and it took all our time to dry them and get them into condition for storing for the winter.

We have made great efforts to get the people to be forehanded instead of behindhanded. It was gratifying to see every net ready for use long before the salmon arrived, and fish traps were ready to set out as soon as the ground was thawed enough to permit the driving of the stakes. The gardens were spaded and the ground prepared for seeding before the weather was warm enough for planting.

In work for themselves, such as fishing and fixing up their homes, the men and women were diligent. A number of the men put in their spare time throughout the winter in getting out logs and dressing them for new cabins. Three new cabins, at least, will go up this coming summer. Besides the 30 cords of wood put up for the school, the men got out 60 cords of steamboat wood at \$5 per cord.

Mrs. Kilbuck had charge of the sewing for the school and village. The village part of this work consisted principally of making patterns and giving suggestions as to trimming. She also attended to most of the medical work. She herself has not been well the entire year, but none of us realized the strain she was under until she just had to give up in May. During the year there was much sickness, with eight deaths, the heaviest toll of all the years we have been here. There were two deaths—an adult woman and one girl of 8 years—from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rest were little children, who succumbed to meningitis, which became epidemic in our village. The malady was new to us, we did not understand it, and it was only later that a physician told us what it was. The first case lasted only four days; some of the others lingered along for several weeks.

In the school, classroom work did not begin until October, because we waited for the arrival of the assistant teacher, and later we were all busy with the gardens and preparation for winter. The total enrollment for the year was not so great as the last, because we could not handle a larger school than the one we had; we turned off some children from other villages who wanted to attend school. Our total enrollment was 53, with a regular attendance of about 43. School was in session every school day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The bell was almost always rung promptly on time; on the very few occasions when it did not, the children became restless and wondered what was the matter. The pupils attended very regularly, and if for any reason absence was necessary, permission was always asked for either by the pupil or parent. The children worked faithfully, and they made a particular effort to lighten my duties. The parents were responsible for this, for, when no assistant teacher came, they expressed their sympathy for me, predicting a hard time for me. One old lady lamented the fact that all the English she knew was "Tomorrow"—otherwise she would only be too glad to assist me. This spirit of helpfulness expressed itself in many ways all through the year. Some of the children were incorrigible at home, but they were well behaved and obedient while in school.

During January and February the school was in the care of Peter Williams, a native young man, whom Supt. Johnson appointed upon my recommendation, in order to give me an opportunity to go out and inspect the deer herds. Being one of their own number and having been a pupil with them under me, he had a pretty hard time of it at first, but he rose equal to the occasion and won the respect of the children. Before turning the school over to Peter, I gave the advanced pupils tablets and required them to keep records of their daily work at home. I also assigned to the boys the special work of making a miniature dog sleigh, such as are in common use. In the sleigh-making contest the first and second places were won by Adam Williams, a boy 12 years old. This little fellow has been bedridden for the past three years with tubercular abscesses on the hip and the left leg. He lies on his stomach when he works. There was only one public program rendered this year, and that on Christmas eve. The children acquitted themselves well in singing and recitation. There is a growing demand for music lessons on the part of parents and children.

Throughout the year eight different camps were inspected, two of them, Kinak and Kalkak, were visited twice. The camps were in fairly good shape. The apprentices of Kinak Camp have given the most trouble; they seem to

find discipline very irksome. The natives in the upper country seem to be anxious to get into the deer work, and we have more applications for apprenticeship than we can accept.

The past year has been rather hard on the deer. In the wet summer the deer suffered from hoof rot. This winter the snow was coated with ice, worse in sections, and in consequence the deer were poor, and the nails of the hoofs showed abnormal growth. This abnormal condition of the hoofs prevented the deer from digging through the snow and even hindered their walking properly. By trimming, this defect was remedied.

A lone wolf wandering over the deer ranges all winter caused the deer men no little anxiety. With all his prowling only six killings by this wolf were reported.

Mr. A. Twichell again bought about 150 female deer from the Lapps. He also bought steers from the native herders for the Iditarod market.

The annual reindeer fair was again held at Akiak. Much interest was taken in this fair on account of the presence of the district superintendent, Mr. Walter H. Johnson, and on account of the prizes furnished by Seattle merchants.

In closing this report we will put down what we should like to see:

1. More schools on the Kuskokwim River and on the west coast. The work accomplished at Akiak could be duplicated in other villages, if only Congress would give the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education the necessary funds.

2. An officer of the law, such as United States commissioner, and a court to be held at least once a year, either at Akiak or Bethel. Such a step would be for the good of the white man and the native.

3. A post office. Akiak is becoming a center for a number of mining camps and is a convenient point for the distribution of mail. The mail carrier between Bethel and Holy Cross passes right by Akiak in the summer time, and he could come by here in the winter just as well without any loss of time. Several stores are being established at Akiak, and this will be the terminal of ocean-going boats.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL, ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, IN BERING SEA.¹

By ALFRED V. GODSAVE and JOHN F. COFFIN, Teachers.

General conditions.—The Gambell natives are an honest, thrifty, healthy, prosperous, and intelligent set of people. A study of their history emphasizes the fact that they owe their present comparatively advanced condition to the work of the United States Bureau of Education among them. When the school was established here 20 years ago, the St. Lawrence Island Eskimos were uncouth barbarians living in filthy houses, afflicted with all manner of diseases due to their terrible living conditions, addicted to the use and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, and suffering from the evils resulting from its use; they were at the mercy of the traders and whalers as to the prices received for their commodities; for food they were entirely dependent upon their uncertain catch of seal and walrus; they were reluctant to send their children to school unless they were paid for attending; they were habitual thieves and liars.

¹ St. Lawrence Island is ice-bound and inaccessible for eight months of the year.

As the result of long years of patient toil by the representatives of the Bureau of Education on the island, what do we find? The filthy houses are gone, and instead are found clean, substantial houses made of skins, drift-wood, or lumber from Nome or Seattle. Twenty-one lumber-built houses on an untimbered island, where the price of lumber is almost prohibitive, and where, owing to the scarcity of fuel, such houses can be fully enjoyed only during the summer months, are monuments to the desire of these people to advance in civilization. The improvement in housing has brought with it a corresponding improvement in cleanliness and health. While the Gambell natives have not adopted, in all respects, the customs of civilized life, yet when we consider their past history and their present environment we must give them a great deal of credit. For many years the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors has been discontinued, and the people are most peaceable and law-abiding. Instead of the food supply being wholly limited to the catch of seal and walrus, they have enjoyed for the past 16 years the benefits of a reindeer herd. The reindeer herd is a present source of food and clothing; its effect upon the minds of the people as a constant safeguard against starvation, should there be no catch of seal or walrus, is most valuable. No longer are the St. Lawrence Islanders at the mercy of traders and whalers. In addition to the cooperative store, of which I shall write later in this report, there are two other stores under Eskimo management; so that necessary commodities are now always obtainable on the island at reasonable prices. Nor do teachers have to pay children to attend school. To-day the worst punishment that could be inflicted upon a child in this village would be to expel him from school. And, not least important, of late years the word of the Eskimo has been more in conformity with the truth, and stealing is a crime which is rarely committed.

In addition to many skin canoes, the natives of Gambell have 15 fine, 2-ton whaleboats, and the homes of the people contain many of the inventions of the white man.

The people of St. Lawrence Island originally came from Indian Point, Siberia; they were the same as the people of that place in language, beliefs, customs, and conditions. To-day the people of Indian Point, who have been denied school privileges and uplifting agencies, remain poor, filthy, and ignorant. They are in the same stage of development occupied by the St. Lawrence Island natives before Uncle Sam took them under his governmental wing. Even our natives are sorry for their Siberian relatives because they are so poor and so dirty. I had ample opportunity to see this for myself when the Indian Pointers paid us their annual visit this spring. To me the comparison between the two tribes shows convincingly that the money invested by our Government in this work has not been wasted.

In the schoolroom.—In the primary room the children were taught spelling, reading, drawing, and arithmetic. The older pupils memorized all their "tables," also began work in short division. The interest of the children was sustained largely through competitive games. They also did considerable work in paper cutting and pasting with parquetry paper. Young as they are, these pupils showed remarkable skill in drawing. Perhaps the subject which they enjoyed most, and in which they excelled, was spelling. From the regularity with which the little tots 6 to 8 years old came to school, no matter how stormy the weather, it was evident that school was the most important thing in their lives.

The advanced room had an average daily attendance of from 18 to 23, varying as the people traveled back and forth between the village and their camps. The pupils in this room were divided into four classes and covered the work usually covered by seven grades in the States. The attendance, dis-

cipline, and attention to work were at all times satisfactory. The work was made practical and adapted to local needs. In arithmetic we were more concerned about figuring the cost of quantities of tea, bread, flour, and sugar and the making of bills for the same, than about finding the least common multiple of certain numbers. The coinage of the United States was taught almost daily during the entire term, until all but the smallest children knew the coins and their values. We found what we called "arithmetic game" to be very interesting and most instructive. Two captains were named by the teacher and they "chose sides," the two sides facing each other on opposite sides of the room. Then beginning with the captains they alternately asked each other questions in arithmetic, such questions being the result of their own mental effort. Both the pupil asked and the one asking the question were required to answer it, and if either failed he took his seat. Some days they would be required to confine all questions to one topic, such as problems in money, telling time, or number work. It was astonishing what rapid progress the children made in solving mental arithmetic problems; many of their questions would have given white children of same age difficulty in answering, even with the aid of paper and pencil.

The making of an Eskimo-English dictionary was introduced into the language work. Pupil and teacher worked on the dictionary together, each having his own copy. This work was most helpful to all, and tended to remove the natural hesitation of the pupils to speak English. As an exercise in translation, the members of one class would go to the blackboard and write their English interpretation of the sentences prepared by the teacher and spoken to them in Eskimo by a member of another class. This work was very interesting and gave the teacher many opportunities to impart real instruction both by means of the substance of the sentences employed and the correction of the pupils' translations. Physiology and sanitation were given special emphasis. While the study of history and geography is rather difficult for the pupils, they applied themselves to the best of their ability. The native children are fond of drawing and all the classes turned out fine work. They are also very fond of singing.

Calisthenics were made an important part of the work. A simple form of military drill was also given, and it was surprising how quickly the children learned such maneuvers as could be performed in the schoolroom.

Night school.—From October 1 to January 30 Mr. Coffin and I taught evening classes of young and middle aged men twice a week. There was an average attendance of about 15. Some men whose children know how to work fractions could not add two plus two or read the simplest English. There were others, however, who were well advanced in arithmetic; two especially including in their work problems in compound proportion, involution, and simple problems in plane geometry. As in the day school, we made this work practical in nature and explained to the young men how to intelligently exchange their ivory and furs for the merchandise of the store or trader.

Instruction in sewing and cooking was given by Mrs. Godsave. The sewing class met three times a week and included the married women and the girls from both school rooms. All Eskimo women are natural adepts in the art of sewing, but it was a surprise to us to see the ability and interest manifested by the junior class, a group of eight little girls, none of whom were over 10 years of age. All sewing was handwork. The women's class made snow shirts for the school boys; the older girls hemmed hand towels, made dresses for themselves, and each knit a pair of mittens. The smaller girls hemmed wash rags, each sewed a dress, and, as a novelty, Mrs. Godsave let them make rag dolls, dressing them with small pieces of fancy cloth. They took a great inter-

est and showed careful work in this doll contest. The maker of the best doll received a prize.

Cooking.—The cooking class met once a week and included all the girls that desired to come, whether or not they were attending school. Each was required to keep a neat cookbook into which she wrote her recipes. Each recipe was memorized before the food of which it treated was actually cooked. The girls were required to wash their hands and clean their nails before bringing them into contact with the ingredients. This class did all the cooking and work incident to the Thanksgiving dinner, which was enjoyed by the whole school. They also entertained their mothers at an afternoon "tea party." Needless to say the cooking class was eagerly attended.

Carpentry.—The class in carpentry, instructed by Mr. Coffin, included 10 boys and met twice a week. Eskimo boys take to tools as a duck does to water. Their race is one that in the past has made more use of the hands than of the head, so the boys have a natural bent toward manual-training work. The most valuable lessons were in the use and care of the respective tools. The articles made consisted of neat little tool chests and boxes, many of which were traded for mittens with the girls of the sewing class. At the close of the year the class carefully sharpened and cleaned all tools. This equipment is of great assistance to the village, and on numerous occasions has performed valuable service.

Medical work.—Owing to the outdoor life by the men, and the fact that their blood is in their daughters, and to the further good fortune that Gambell is not located near a white settlement, which would mean contamination by the undesirables of that race, the natives of this village are a healthy people. While there are two or three old people whose condition is such that they really ought to be in a hospital, the rest of the inhabitants are in good condition. During the past year there have been no serious cases of sickness. We have been called upon to give medical assistance about 40 times per month, but it has been confined to the relief of minor afflictions, such as mild colds, stomach troubles, weak eyes, skin eruptions, boils, and minor knife wounds. In this work we relied entirely upon the directions given in the medical handbook edited by Dr. Emil Krulish and Dr. D. S. Neuman. This book is invaluable to the layman, because it generally tells us what we wish to know in terms that we understand.

During the whole fiscal year there have been 13 births and 5 deaths, which shows an unusual gain of births over deaths in an Eskimo village.

Sanitation.—The fact that for eight months of the year we are "frozen up" is the saving feature of this village as far as health and sanitation are concerned. The intense and persistent cold weather prevents the existence of many harmful bacteria. During the winter, in spite of the apparently unsanitary methods, there is very little sickness and little annoyance from conditions that in another climate would be unbearable. In the spring, as soon as the snow melts, everyone turns out with hoes, shovels, and rakes and cleans up. The débris is buried. This year the snow will not melt until July, so our clean up will be later than usual. As a whole the village is as clean as can be expected where sewerage and paved streets are impossible and where the presence of many dogs is a necessity.

The erection of the windmill in 1914 was a great addition to the public utilities of the village. For a few months at least everyone can get plenty of water for washing purposes without carrying it half a mile.

Most of the natives are clean. Some of the old men and aristocrats always look in the wintertime as though they never wore anything but new clothes. The school children, with few exceptions, are always quite clean. They do

their own washing, as a rule using the tubs at the schoolhouse. One of the boys must have made considerable money by doing laundry work for his wealthier friends.

Walrus and foxes.—At no time during the past year has there been a serious shortage of seal or walrus. For months immense herds of walrus numbering thousands and darkening the ice for miles have been in evidence all around the island. The trapping season has been a successful one. The cooperative store has taken in almost 300 white fox skins, and the boys still have a few skins left with which to get their tobacco from the traders.

Social life.—The Eskimos are fond of visiting each other and the teachers, and these visits make up their social life. Formerly they used to have many dances and religious celebrations, which of late years have been discontinued, so that the younger generation know very little of their old beliefs and practices. The entertainments provided by the school and through the teachers now occupy an important place in the social calendar. On Thanksgiving Day all the children reveled in a feast of beans, apple sauce, biscuits, and tea. The Christmas celebration was the big event of the year. The entire population flocked to the school and listened with that tantalizing Eskimo nonportrayal of emotion to the songs and "pieces" offered for their entertainment. The singers and speakers acquitted themselves well. The most enjoyed number on the program was the giving of presents. On different occasions we entertained small parties of young people, such times permitting many opportunities of imparting instruction as well as entertainment. We received an average of about 150 visits per month.

Native assistance.—Until quite lately the Government paid for all work done by natives in or about the school premises, and the cost was not always light. It remained for Mr. Coffin to initiate a new policy of requiring that work for the school must be without charge, and, although he was not the most popular man in Alaska for a time, he accomplished a real saving for the Government and began the teaching of a valuable lesson to the Eskimos. The first year not much free labor was secured, but the next year they began to weaken, and this last year we were able to accomplish considerable in this respect. The cleaning of both schoolrooms was periodically executed by the pupils of each. At the close of the school term we had a big "clean up," the larger pupils in each room doing all the work and doing it well. The snow question gave the most difficulty. It is not pleasant to shovel snow for nothing after receiving 25 cents an hour for past performances. We had such "copious" snowstorms all winter that it was impossible during the short days for two men to shovel out all the doors and windows and also look after their other duties. Therefore one day I dismissed the "big" room early and told the five larger boys to return with shovels and go to work. They did so. The next day each of them was appointed as captain for a definite period to have charge of the snow shoveling. It was the captain's duty to get out his crew and assign to each his work. They fell in with the plan and did good work the rest of the year. A record of their work was kept and the one with the most credits received a prize.

Commercial enterprises.—The Eskimo Building & Loan Association conducts a store that was established in 1910 by Dr. E. O. Campbell. After several years of financial uncertainty, the store has finally emerged triumphant. The store accounts are carefully audited by the Government teachers, who also send in the store orders and fix local prices. It is this supervision that has made the store possible. Our last statement showed the store with all bills paid and with \$650 in cash, 429 hair seal, and 162 pounds of ivory to its credit.

The profits belong to the Eskimo people, and are to be disbursed either in the form of dividends, in which case they would be paid according to the value of the purchases made by the respective natives, or they are to be used for the general welfare. It is important that, for the present, the profits should be set aside for the purchase of a light, but strong, power boat, that can be beached by the natives but strong enough to go whale and walrus hunting, make trips to Nome, and tow rafts of driftwood. If the proper kind of a boat is secured it will be invaluable to the people of this village. Better no boat than one that is unsuitable. After a boat is obtained, which will in all probability be this year, there should be a good boathouse; then a sort of town hall, where the natives can have meetings, enjoy games and dances, should be erected.

Population.—St. Lawrence Island is easily capable of affording support to several times its present population of 241. There are many natives barely existing in other parts of the North, such as the King Islanders, who would be able to live comfortably on St. Lawrence Island, where hunting and trapping are still good. The natives here have expressed themselves as desiring the addition of new blood, and they need more men to man their whaleboats. A larger population would also permit more efficient and economical school service by the Government. It is our intention to let it be known that the Gambell natives would welcome natives from the mainland, and that the resources of St. Lawrence Island are, in their opinion, and in the opinion of the Government teachers, capable of supporting a much greater population than it now has.

Reindeer.—In the year 1900 the Government placed 70 reindeer on the island. The report of last year showed that these few deer had increased to 1,468, in the interim supplying the people with hundreds of skins and considerable meat and sinew. The deer men are without dispute the cleanest, brightest, and wealthiest of the natives. The girl who is fortunate enough to get a "deer man" for a husband feels highly honored.

The past year has been an extremely trying year for our reindeer. Owing to the alternate thawing and freezing of the surface snow the moss was buried under the ice so that the deer had difficulty in reaching the moss; many of the deer wore away their fore hoofs in attempting to reach the food; several were starved. At present this year's fawning record is not complete, but we know that the increase is much lower than it should be.

The following table gives a record of the increase of the Gambell herd for the past 10 years:

Years.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Killed for food and skins.	Total in herd June 30.	Per cent of annual increase.	
					By fawns (living).	Net.
1906.....	189	75	11	253	39	33
1907.....	263	113	35	331	44	31
1908.....	331	116	58	389	35	17
1909.....	389	132	83	438	34	13
1910.....	438	177	68	547	40	25
1911.....	547	204	70	681	37	24
1912.....	681	257	135	803	38	19
1913.....	803	341	178	966	42	20
1914.....	966	352	167	1,151	36	19
1915.....	1,151	494	177	1,468	43	21
Total.....		2,261	982		1 39	1 22

¹ Average.



A. PART OF THE SCHOOL GARDEN AT UNALAKLEET, IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA.



B. SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY THE SEWING CLASS AT YAKUTAT, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



A. PART OF A REINDEER HERD IN THE NUSHAGAK REGION.



B. READY FOR THE START OF THE 5-MILE SNOWSHOE RACE. SHAK-TOOLIK REINDEER FAIR.



A. FOOD SUPPLY. DRYING SALMON FOR WINTER USE. ANVIK, ON THE YUKON RIVER.



B. HUNTING WALRUS ON THE ICE FIELD NEAR NOME.



A. THE SITE OF HYDABURG VILLAGE, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. THE BEGINNING OF HYDABURG.

The report for 1916 is not completed at present, but it is possible that it will show a slight decrease in the above averages. These figures show that the herd in the absence of some unusual catastrophe will double about every four years.

If a market can be developed for the meat there is no doubt but what the Gambell natives will reap a rich harvest annually from their herd. It seems certain, however, that the natives will need the protection of the government for many years to come before they can be trusted with full property rights in the reindeer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, BERING STRAIT.

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

The Cape Prince of Wales Eskimos are of a different type from those found elsewhere. According to tradition the Wales men of long ago were great fighters, constantly waging war with their neighbors and welcoming to their band the offenders and outcasts from neighboring or even distant places. Undoubtedly, before Columbus began his voyages, the Cape Prince of Wales men flourished, and we need not depend entirely on their own more or less hazy legends for such information. Deep in the ancient glacier here, under the accumulation of ages, we have recovered quantities of domestic utensils, as well as various implements of warfare, proving that long ago the Wales fighting man had the tools of his profession. Judging from the physique of his descendants, he was well able to handle himself in any company and at any time. The ancient Wales Eskimo laid the foundation of a most sturdy and healthy race. All that has been said and written of the weakness of the Eskimos, their deterioration, eventual extermination, and kindred prophesy can not possibly stand in the light of the facts regarding the Eskimos of this settlement. In a climate such as that of the Bering Strait region, only the fittest survive. The Cape Prince of Wales men and women of to-day are the most fit, man for man and woman for woman, that the writer has ever seen after many years of close contact with and observation of many races of people.

This is probably one of the largest villages in the northwestern district and it is unfortunate in having undoubtedly the worst all-year climate in all Alaska. At this date, June 30, there is more snow visible than bare ground, and it is beyond the understanding of white men just why these Eskimos prefer the Cape Prince of Wales region to other more desirable and much more productive locations.

After two years' continuous residence here we believe tradition governs to a much greater degree than is generally understood; the present-day Eskimo is very loath to leave the land of his forefathers and tackle the problem of existence elsewhere. We think that could a portion of this village be transferred to some other district or settlement, the strong Wales blood would strengthen any section to which these people might be encouraged to move.

At Wales an undercurrent of superstition is much in evidence and it proves a great detriment to substantial advancement. Such superstition is constantly fostered by intercourse with the semibarbaric natives from the Siberian coast. We had a visit from five boat loads of Siberians during the present month. None of the Siberian Eskimos compare favorably in physique or in intelligence with our people, yet Wales natives with great hospitality, in contrast to their warlike traditions, entertained the visitors with feasts, songs, dances, and

elaborate Christian Mission services, after which a general trading was indulged in. As to whether the Christianized native or the barbarian proved the better trader we can not say, but our opinion is that only an Eskimo, and an Eskimo of the keenest type, can match the Wales native at trading. Trade is a passion instilled into the smallest of the race.

The fewer visitors we have from the Siberian coast the better it will be for the advancement of our people. From time to time these visits are exchanged, and at such times ancient customs, songs, and dances are revived, all tending to a retrograde movement.

Undoubtedly a fair proportion of Wales people believe that the white man's way is superior to their own and try sincerely to follow it as best they can. However, there are many who will cling to their own manners and customs to the end of their lives and whose dead bodies will be hauled up among the rocks of Cape Prince of Wales Mountain, where their bones will be scattered and mingled with those of their ancestors. The older Wales native is a hopeless case, and unobstructed advancement will only begin when he is gone for good. Probably we are too enthusiastic in the matter of advancement and perhaps too impatient to see accomplished that which required generations for its development. However, we know certain Eskimos whose sole ambition is to improve not only themselves but their race in general. Such ambitious natives are found in every community, but they are exceptional enough to be most interesting. The salvation of the race lies with the present-day school pupil.

The strong hand is neither feared nor appreciated by the Wales youth, and gentle methods are apt to be looked upon as signs of weakness. Corporal punishment is an offense to the community, for the reason that the Eskimo child is master of the parent; this is most evident here, as elsewhere in Alaska. The most effective punishment is suspension from school. Even threatened suspension brings discipline when other means fail. The warm, clean, and comfortable schoolroom with its interesting work is preferable to the Eskimo home or even the kosga, or clubhouse.

Health.—An epidemic of chicken pox spread to this place from a small settlement down the coast. Practically every home had a number of cases. All children responded promptly to the ordinary treatment. More than usual snow blindness was noted, but the number of blood affections, such as boils and carbuncles was reduced, probably on account of the large quantities of fresh whale meat available toward springtime. There were nine births and five deaths. Medical assistance was given 2,900 times, and 1,647 visits were made to homes. At the end of the term we have no cases of serious illness, with the exception of one stubborn case of muscular rheumatism. The syphilitic cases are practically cured.

Reindeer.—During the year several meetings were held with those engaged in the reindeer industry. Differences of business affairs were thrashed out and adjusted.

A delegation comprising 14 men and 1 woman made the trip from Wales to the Igloo reindeer fair. Sixteen sleds and 21 sled deer constituted the outfit. Contests were entered into and the Wales delegation succeeded in winning a fair proportion of prizes. This speaks well for the individual, but we regret to say that the *get-together* spirit is woefully lacking in this community and will have to be developed before Wales deer men make a complete success of this great enterprise.

Relief of destitution.—This is one of the serious problems for Wales teachers, particularly if they are not equipped with very hard hearts; if not so

equipped, they will often be the victims of misplaced charity. Begging is chronic in many Eskimos. A great deal of food, clothing, and utensils was distributed under the belief that the need was imperative, and probably in a great number of cases it was; but when a Nome fur buyer distributed over \$1,000 in cash for skins that had long been cached we noted that a large number of the sellers were among the chronic "needy."

Town council.—The Wales native council is a permanent institution, and it is doing good work. Throughout the year the councilmen took charge of all differences and settled the same with dispatch and fairness. Village sanitation was carefully looked after, and a great improvement is apparent. Village roads were straightened and new ones cut when and where required. Drains were opened, and all refuse was burned or buried. The work was all done by the able-bodied men. Two days' labor was required, and in almost every case the work was done willingly. There were some who complained that the president and secretary of the council did not handle shovels as well as the others, but when the necessity of overseers was explained grumbling ceased. The same general plan of village improvement will be in operation during the present summer, and we anticipate still better results.

Notes.—During the summer months the school building was renovated and thoroughly cleaned. A new floor was laid in the large classroom, and all walls and ceilings received two very much-needed coats of paint. New standard desks were set up, and the room brightened and improved both in appearance and comfort. With the assistance of a native workman the floors of 11 rooms were painted, while 7 rooms received paint on walls, ceilings, and floors.

A new school bell was placed on the main building; three new stoves were set up. A new bathroom was installed. All chimneys were overhauled and new tiles placed where required. A very short and exceedingly wet summer prevented other outdoor improvements which had been planned.

No cases of intoxication were reported during the fiscal year.

The seal catch was lighter than that of 1914-15, totaling 2,400. A good walrus season netted 243, and one bow-head whale was bombed April 21. The bone was only 5 feet long, but the meat was a great treat to the people, as no whale had been taken in these waters for 10 years. Only 11 white foxes were trapped; no red fox, and no mink. Fishing was good, and elder ducks plentiful in the spring months. No ptarmigan were taken during the year.

Bering Straits were blocked with ice for three weeks, and communication was established with Diomedé Island.

The shore ice moved out June 20, and the U. S. S. *Bear* arrived June 21.

No missionary was appointed to Wales; therefore the church work devolved upon the teachers. Three services were conducted each week throughout the year. The church committee as usual cared for the janitor work. The choir practiced Friday afternoons and did very good work.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, 1916.

The natives of Alaska.—According to the United States census report of 1910 there were in Alaska 25,831 persons classified as Indians. This included those of mixed blood, of whom there is a considerable number. No census of the native population has been taken since 1910, but it is probable that the native population has remained practically stationary, perhaps showing a slight increase in some sections and decreases in other places. The natives of south-

eastern Alaska are by far the most prosperous in the Territory. Health conditions among them are undoubtedly better than elsewhere. Civilizing influences are apparent in many of the native towns and villages, due to the work among these natives of the teachers of the U. S. Bureau of Education, under whose direction schools are maintained, and the influence of the missionaries who labor among them. The gospel of cleanliness and sanitation is preached and practiced by many of the teachers and preachers, as well as the doctrine of godliness, and the result of their combined work is seen in the village streets, in the homes, and in the personal appearance of these people. Some of these native towns have a measure of local self-government. They elect their town councils, promulgate ordinances dealing with health conditions and sanitation, and enforce them; certain police regulations are maintained, and, taken all in all, the progress thus made is particularly gratifying. There are a number of cooperative mercantile stores, financed by native capital and managed by natives, under the superintendence of the school-teachers. These stores are successfully conducted and are in themselves a means of giving to the natives a business education that can not be provided in any other way. Thus they see the benefits of cooperation, and the annual dividends that the stockholders in these commercial enterprises receive are to them an object lesson in thrift and saving. There are also a number of sawmills conducted by natives, which not only supply them with lumber for their houses and for boat building, but a market also is found for their product among white settlers in contiguous communities. The principal occupation of the natives of Alaska is fishing, and in the southeastern section many of them own their own gas boats, in whose management they are usually as expert as the white men.

Vocational training among these natives should be greatly extended in order to better fit them to cope with the changing conditions which the settlement of a territory inevitably brings. Vocational or industrial training is carried on to some extent in the native schools, but there is a fertile field for its extension, if sufficient appropriations could be secured from Congress for its enlargement. The native mind is alert and receptive, and they are quick to learn how to do the things that they see the white men do.

The Indians of Alaska have never been wards of the Government; they have never been clothed and fed at Government expense, and with them it has at all times been necessary to fight for their own physical existence or perish. Centuries of existence under these conditions have taught them self-reliance, and it is rarely that the native peoples of Alaska suffer from physical want, given good fishing and hunting seasons and opportunity for employment. The salmon fishing and canning gave employment to some 5,000 natives during the last fiscal year, and, where they are frugal and thrifty, the money thus earned aids them materially in procuring supplies of food and clothing for the winter season. This people are entitled to receive the utmost consideration from the Government. The schools are giving them education; they are anxious to emulate the white man in business and industrial methods, not for purpose of competition, but that they may be better fitted for taking their places as citizens of the United States, an ambition that permeates the very core and fiber of those natives whose intelligence has been quickened by education and contact with white civilization. In this connection, it may be here stated that the Alaska Legislature, session of 1915, passed laws providing for the incorporation of native communities, and the admission of those natives to citizenship who possess the necessary qualifications detailed in the law. A few have taken advantage of this law and have applied for citizenship, and some of the native communities have sought incorporation.

Conditions obtaining in central and western Alaska and in the interior are not so satisfactory as in the southeastern region. Nevertheless, it may be stated that, according to reports received by this office, they are making slow progress in moral and material improvement. The salmon catch of the present season has been far below the average in most sections, and reports have been received from some of the remote localities to the effect that there may be a distinct shortage of food. One of these localities is on the Upper Copper River, where the supply of salmon, upon which the natives there depend mainly for their sustenance, has been an almost complete failure, and therefore some provision must be made to relieve their wants. This matter has been brought to the attention of the department through correspondence, and it is hoped that action will be taken before a famine arises.

Slowly the Indians of the Pacific coast section of Alaska and the interior are learning to prepare gardens and raise vegetables for their needs. In this work they have received instruction and encouragement from the teachers of the schools maintained among them; and, although progress is noted in this line, much still remains to be done before the natives will secure any considerable part of their subsistence from the soil. In a few of the native villages on the Yukon River last year the Indians raised a sufficient quantity of vegetables (potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc.) to last them through the winter. But they need careful instruction and supervision in the work of cultivating and preparing the soil for planting and in taking care of the product thereafter, for it must be confessed that they do not take kindly to farm and garden work. In some of the districts of southeastern Alaska Indians have applied for, and have been granted, land allotments and are making conscientious efforts to till the soil and become farmers, realizing as they do that, if they are to achieve the fullest benefits conferred by progressive civilization, they must forego their dependence for sustenance upon fishing and hunting, and become permanently attached to the soil. If it were possible to give these natives a thorough course of instruction in agricultural work much good would be accomplished, and a long step forward would be made in transforming them into active and intelligent citizens.

Few epidemics have been reported among the native population during the year, although there is nearly always more or less sickness of various kinds, especially in the more remote villages, where usually there is an utter lack of sanitation, and personal hygiene is unknown. Tubercular diseases are common, as well as trachoma, and various other diseases of the eye. These are particularly noticeable among the natives of the interior, and especially among those inhabiting the reaches of the lower Yukon. With an appropriation of only \$25,000 for the fiscal year, two hospitals for natives were constructed, and the physicians of the Bureau of Education have done excellent work in alleviating suffering among the natives wherever these physicians have been stationed. An excellently equipped hospital was erected at Juneau during the year, and it is proving a boon to many sick and destitute natives who come hither for treatment from many places along the southern coast. Many more hospitals are needed not only in coastal Alaska, but at points in the interior. These hospitals could not only relieve suffering but many natives not afflicted with fatal maladies could be cured and not be doomed, as many are at present, to lingering deaths. Preventive treatment is as much needed among the Indians as among the whites, and perhaps more so.

For the fiscal year 1916 Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the maintenance of native schools in Alaska; a further appropriation of \$25,000 was made for hospitals and medical attention. This sum is notoriously inadequate to meet

existing needs, but nevertheless it has been extremely helpful and excellent results have been obtained.

It seems that the aboriginal races of most countries readily acquire a thirst for intoxicating liquors, probably not attained until after the advent of the white man. Whatever may be the case among the native peoples elsewhere it is recorded that the Alaska natives were a sober people until after the advent of the Russians, from whom they learned the use of intoxicants, and with a keenness of imitation, having acquired the taste, when they could not secure the white man's liquor set about themselves to brew a liquor that would produce the desired state of intoxication. There are different kinds of these native brews, but alike in one result—that all produce drunkenness and debauchery. In recent years there has been a marked decrease in the making of these liquors, called in the vernacular "hootch," "sourdough," or "cold" whisky, "quass," or native beer. All are deadly and demoralizing in their action upon the native, physically and mentally. The native, as a rule, only resorts to the manufacture of this poison when he is unable to secure the whisky or beer of commerce, the chief offenders being the denizens of remote villages of the interior, western, and northwestern Alaska.

Notwithstanding the continuous activity of the special agents employed by the Government under the direction of the department and this office for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, there are still to be found worthless white men and even some proprietors of saloons who are always ready to take the native's money in exchange for bad whisky. While these violations of the law are found in various towns, the most frequent infractions occur in the remoter sections; but in all places a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor by natives is noted. This is not wholly due to the operations of the preventive agents, although their work is efficient, but another cause is found in the fact that as education spreads among the Indian tribes they are enabled to see that the use of intoxicating liquors is the bane of their people, and some of the strongest advocates of temperance and sobriety are found among them, and the example set by those earnest men is having a most salutary effect.

The introduction of reindeer among the Eskimos of the Bering Sea and Arctic coasts and in western Alaska has done much to preserve the lives of that people and insure them against starvation or want, which prior to the introduction of reindeer was of frequent occurrence there. The keynote to the welfare and conservation of the native peoples of Alaska is to be found in industrial or vocational education, in teaching them the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and then seeing that the laws are strictly observed, and in giving them the medical attention and care that are frequently necessary, and added to these, industrial opportunity. There used to be a somewhat brutal saying in the West that "a good Indian is a dead Indian"; but happily that period of ill feeling, not to say hatred, of the aborigine by the white men has passed, and he is beginning to be looked upon as having a place in the economic scheme of things, notwithstanding the old doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The Indian is entitled to his place in the sun, and it is the bounden duty of the dominant race to lead him to it gently, if possible; firmly, if necessary, but at all times patiently.

In the report of this office for the fiscal year 1915 the condition of the natives inhabiting the wide stretch of country known as the delta of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers was described at length, the result of investigations conducted by the Government special employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the second judicial division. On his second visit the present year he found a great improvement over the preceding year. United States

Commissioner Charles J. Koen, of St. Michael, in a general report upon conditions in his precinct, states that the natives of the Yukon Delta are now fairly prosperous, the work of the special agent in the country adjoining the lower Yukon having been of great benefit to the natives in breaking up the "hootch" makers. Mr. Koen adds:

"One arrest and conviction in this precinct has had a salutary effect on them, as the news of the conviction was carried the whole length of the river, and it was the means of making a lot of natives who did nothing else than brew this deadly liquor find new residences. A special agent should be kept on the lower river at all times, and every assistance given him in making arrests and in securing convictions, as this is the only way to break up the practice. This lower river country is an asylum for medicine men and "hootch" peddlers, and a law should be enacted for the prosecution of the medicine men, who levy tribute on the other natives through fear, but who can not be reached under existing law. A jail sentence is torture to a native, as he can not stand confinement."

Potlatching, or the making of gifts by the more opulent natives to their less fortunate brothers, but who invariably expected an ample return of their benefactions, once prevalent, is rapidly passing, although the potlatch is still found in some of the less civilized communities. It usually takes place at the close of the fishing season or the beginning of winter, and it is at this time that the natives gather at a central point and spend many days in feasting, dancing, giving and receiving gifts, the hilarity of the event being greatly accentuated if a supply of whisky or "hootch" can be had. It is safe to predict that a few more years will witness the final passing of the potlatch. In remote localities, too, as noted above, the medicine man or witch doctor may be found, who, whenever occasion offers, is ready to practice his incantations for exorcising evil spirits and the cure of the sick, but he is almost entirely discredited wherever education has made any progress.

Native schools in Alaska.—During the year the Bureau of Education maintained 70 schools for the natives of Alaska, having an enrollment of approximately 4,000. In addition to a curriculum embracing elementary subjects, emphasis was laid upon manual training, domestic science, and subjects of a practical nature, by which the natives might secure immediately material results. Besides actual teaching, the employees of the Bureau of Education devoted a large part of their time to the adult population of their respective villages. Sanitation and hygiene are taught them, together with any other subjects which might help to bring their daily lives to a higher plane. The natives are gradually coming to realize that they must reconstruct their modes of living if they ever wish to hold their own.

By an act of the last Territorial legislature the political status of the natives was defined and the method of procedure outlined by which they may become citizens. Another act of the legislature provided for the organization of native villages to be governed locally by natives. Several villages have already organized under this act.

With a view toward protecting the interests of the natives, the Bureau of Education has adopted the policy of establishing reserves, through Executive order, of certain tracts desirable for use by natives. By this method the bureau is able to work out its plans for the improvement of the natives, unhindered by outside influences. It is the plan of the bureau to attract natives to reserves already established through the introduction of such industries as will make the natives self-supporting and independent. It should be noted that Alaska reserves differ from the Indian reservations in the United States in that the natives of Alaska are as free to come and go as they were before the reserves

were established. Residence on the reserves is entirely optional with the individual native.

Health conditions.—The health conditions among the natives of Alaska during the past year were approximately the same as the previous fiscal year. With the limited funds at its command the Bureau of Education continued to do what it could to alleviate the suffering of the native population along medical lines. Approximately \$19,000 of the educational fund was used for medical work among the natives, which, together with the special appropriation of \$25,000, granted for the first time by Congress for the medical relief of the natives of Alaska, made a total of \$44,000 with which to cope with the medical needs of the natives. Besides furnishing a medicine chest for each school, from which the teacher in charge attended to the minor ailments of the natives in the vicinity, small hospitals in charge of physicians were maintained in Kotzebue, Nulato, and Kanakanak. In addition, physicians were maintained at Mountain Village on the lower Yukon at Nome, Seward, and Sitka. The appropriation of \$25,000 made it possible for the Bureau of Education to erect at Juneau the only hospital in the service really worthy of the name. The building was completed in December, 1915, and by the following spring had been fully equipped and made ready for occupancy. The hospital was opened by Dr. Douglas Brown, physician in charge, on May 9. The staff consists of three nurses, matron, cook, and janitor. The building is two stories, and accommodates 20 patients, leaving quarters for the staff. The hospital serves all of southeastern Alaska and fills a long-felt need, and will go far toward relieving surgical and noncontagious cases among the natives.

Plans are now being made for the erection of a 10-bed hospital on the Kuskokwim River. This has been made possible by an increase of the medical appropriation through a Senate amendment. The 1917 appropriation for this purpose is \$50,000. The district served by the Juneau hospital and that which will be reached by the proposed Kuskokwim hospital forms but a small part of the Territory that needs to be reached. The difficulties encountered in reaching even a small percentage of the population can be appreciated when one considers the vast territory over which the native population is scattered, in groups rarely exceeding 200 in number. When this fact is borne in mind and the unquestioned, imperative need of medical relief is considered, the bureau's estimate of an annual appropriation of \$125,000 seems modest. Numerous and repeated investigations and voluminous reports have shown, without a shadow of doubt, that the need for an adequate appropriation for the relief of the natives is imperative. It is to be hoped that Congress will grant the necessary appropriation without delay, for the cause of the natives is not hopeless if provision be made at once.

The Bureau of Education, with the aid and cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, has established an excellent hospital, and has demonstrated its ability to economically care for the natives' needs, and it is to be hoped that Congress will make it possible for the bureau to establish similar institutions in the other sections of Alaska where the needs are equal if not more imperative. Tubercular sanitariums are especially needed, as tuberculosis is one of the most prevalent of the diseases from which the natives suffer.

The reindeer industry.—The year 1892 saw the beginning of a constructive and beneficial policy, inaugurated by the Federal Government in Alaska, when the importation of reindeer began from Siberia to this Territory. This importation continued for 10 years, at the end of which time 1,200 had been brought over. From this nucleus the present Alaska reindeer service grew.



A. MAKING A "DUGOUT" CANOE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. STEAM LAUNCHES, OWNED AND OPERATED BY NATIVES, HAVE ALMOST REPLACED THE "DUGOUT" CANOES.



A. SUMMER CAMP, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. TRYING OUT HERRING OIL, TO BE EATEN WITH DRIED FISH, SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA.

The 1915 report shows a total of 70,243 reindeer distributed among 76 herds. Of this number 46,683, or 66 per cent, are owned by 1,140 natives; 3,408, or 5 per cent, are owned by the United States; 6,890, or 10 per cent, are owned by the missions; and 13,262, or 19 per cent, are owned by Laplanders and other whites. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, exclusive of meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was \$81,997. The return on the investment in the reindeer service is shown by the following table:

Valuation of 46,683 reindeer owned by natives in 1915, at \$25 each-----	\$1,167,075
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1895 to 1915-----	369,407
Valuation of 23,560 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, other whites, and Government-----	589,000
Total income of missions, Laplanders, and other whites from reindeer, from 1893 to 1915-----	107,361
<hr/>	
Total valuation and income-----	2,232,843
Total Government appropriation, 1893 to 1915-----	307,000
<hr/>	
Gain (627 per cent)-----	1,925,843

The distribution of the deer among the natives has been accomplished through a system of apprenticeship. According to the rules and regulations of the reindeer service, the term of apprenticeship is four years. At the end of the first year of his apprenticeship the native whose work is approved by the local superintendent receives 6 reindeer; at the end of the second year, 8 reindeer; at the end of the third year, 10 reindeer; and at the end of the fourth year, 10. With the approval of the local superintendent of the station, the apprentice may kill the surplus male deer and sell the meat for food and the skins for clothing. He is encouraged to use his sled deer in carrying mails, passengers, and freight. Upon the satisfactory termination of his contract of apprenticeship an apprentice becomes a herder and assumes charge of his herd, subject to the rules and regulations of the reindeer service. The herder must then in turn train and reward apprentices in accordance with the provisions of the rules and regulations. The system of distribution, therefore, continues automatically. The native is not allowed to sell female deer except to the Government or to another native. This policy is consistent with the purpose of the establishment of the reindeer industry in 1892, namely, to provide for the economic welfare of the native inhabitants of Alaska. Until the summer of 1914 the industry had been confined to the natives and the Laplanders. The latter obtained their deer in payment of the services rendered as instructors of the Eskimo in the care and management of the deer. During the year last mentioned a company of white men was organized at Nome, and about 1,200 deer were purchased from one of these Lapps.

The past year saw an extension of the reindeer fairs. During January and February, 1916, fairs were held at Akiak, on the Kuskokwim River; Shaktolik, near Unalakeet; Igloo, on the Seward Peninsula; and Noorvik, near Kotzebue. The fairs were conducted on more elaborate plans than the previous year. Every herd sent its delegation to the fair in its vicinity, whenever it was possible, and the interest ran high in all matters pertaining to the reindeer industry. Offers of various kinds were made, with prizes for each deer. Races and target contests were held. Prizes for the various events had been contributed by Seattle merchants and added much to the interest. The friendly rivalry thus engendered is doing much toward increasing the interest of all herders in the different phases of reindeer work.

The reindeer have now been distributed over practically all western Alaska, extending from Point Barrow down to the Aleutian Islands. The Copper River Valley and the upper Kuskokwim are the next to be stocked with reindeer. Most of the larger islands of the Aleutian group have been stocked with small herds, and the only one remaining unstocked, namely, Attu, will receive attention as soon as satisfactory transportation arrangements can be made.

In the past most of the attention of the officials of the Bureau of Education has been given to the establishment of new herds and the distribution of the deer in sections not already stocked. From now on, however, with the distribution practically accomplished, attention will be given to the subjects of breeding and developing markets for the meat. Small shipments of deer meat have been made from time to time, the past summer having seen the exportation of about 200 carcasses, but no systematic exportation of the meat has heretofore been made. With thousands of surplus male deer at hand each year, the time has now come to seriously consider the ways and means by which this meat may be satisfactorily marketed. While much meat is sold annually to people in Alaska, there is at hand a surplus amount which can and should be exported to the United States. Under proper management, Alaska may become in due time a source of a large meat supply for the people of the United States.

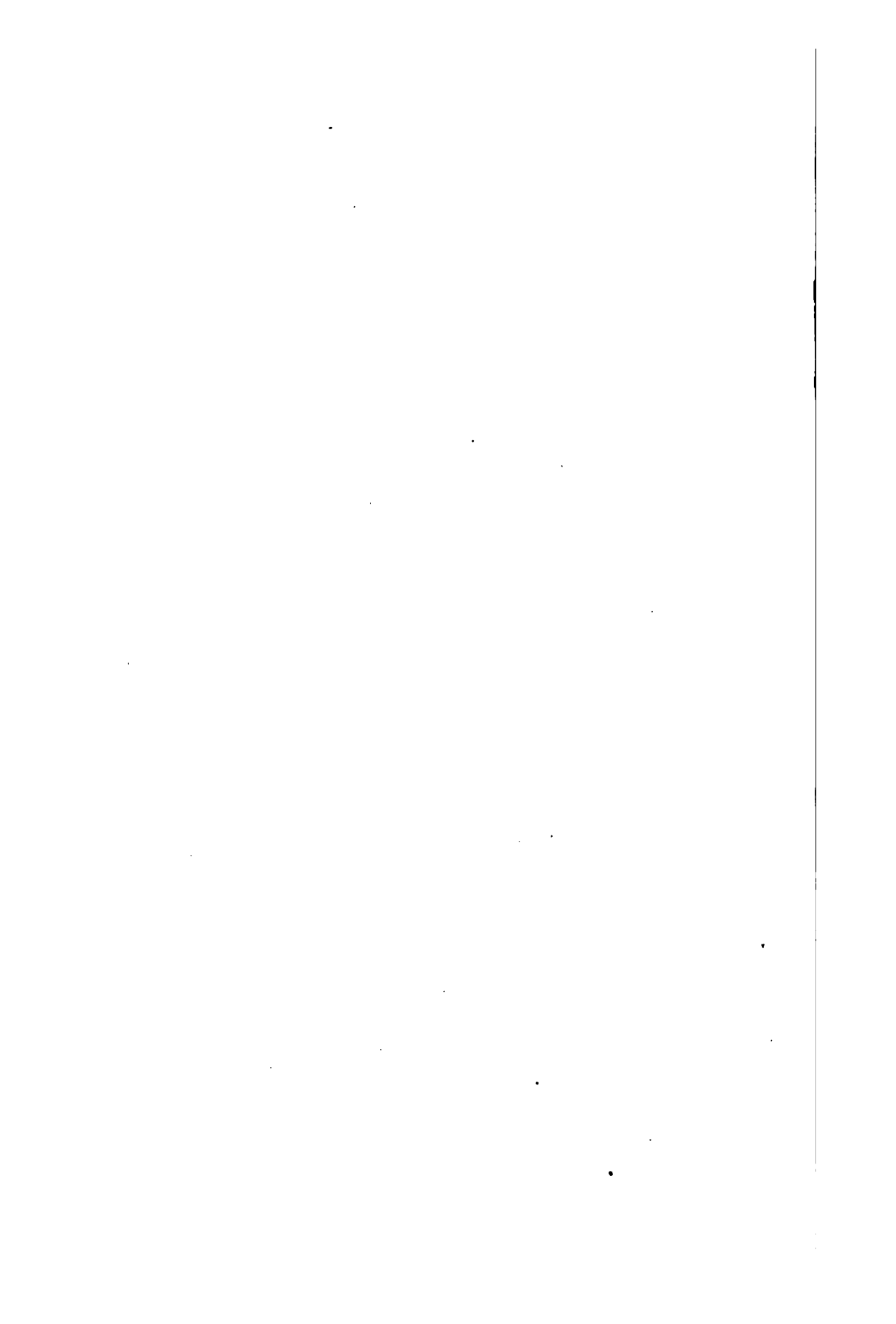












DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1918, No. 5

WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1916-17



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, JUNEAU.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1918, No. 5

WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1916-17



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1916-17.

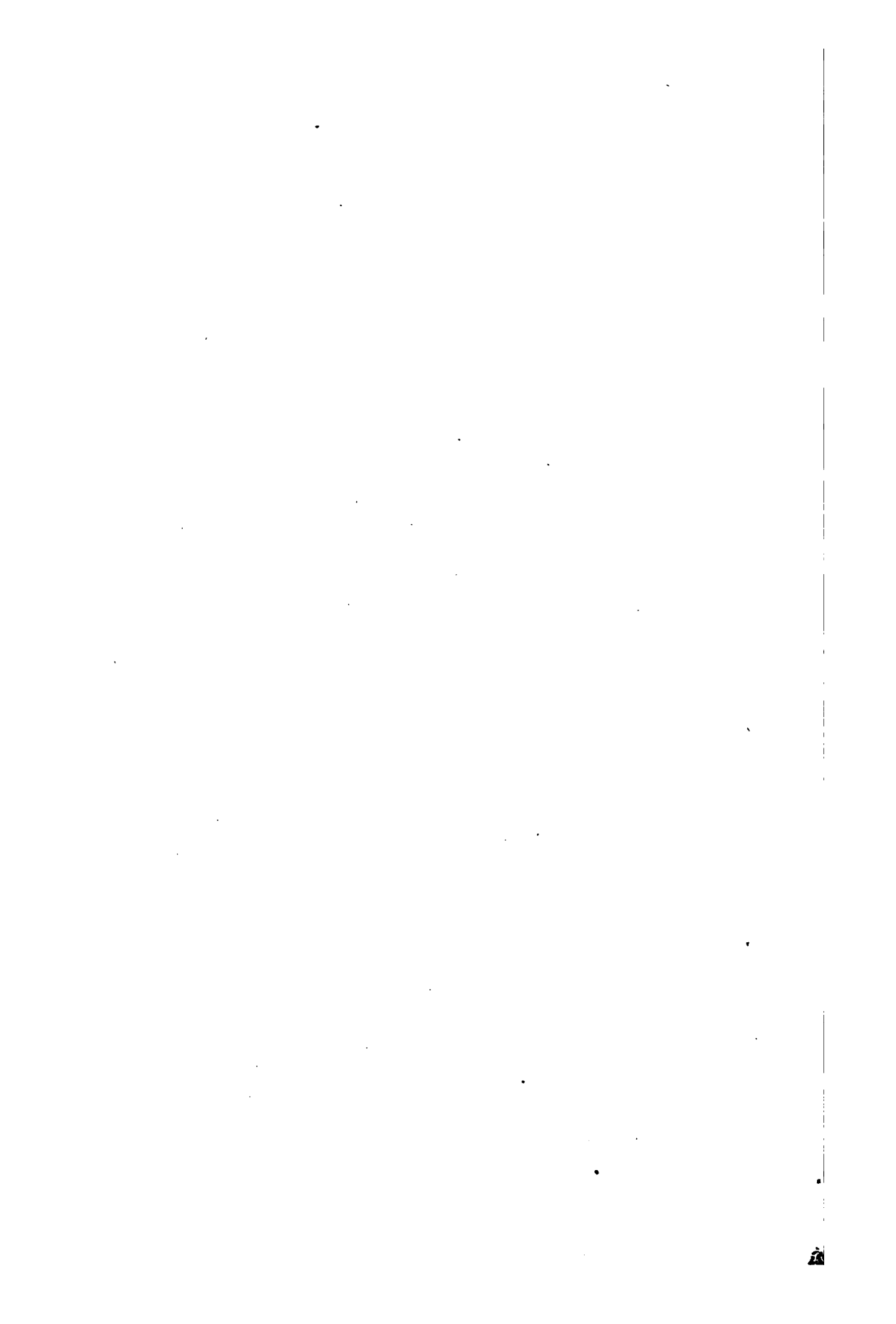
PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The work of the Bureau of Education for the native races of Alaska has been carried on in accordance with the terms and purposes of Congressional appropriations for their education, medical relief, and for the extension of the reindeer industry among them. In the schools, emphasis has been placed upon instruction in matters pertaining to health, industrial training, gardening, and commercial education. Effort has been made to improve living conditions in the villages, to lessen the death rate, and to render the natives better able to meet the changing conditions with which the advancing civilization of the white man has confronted them.

Sixty-eight schools were maintained with an enrollment of 3,666, and an average attendance of 2,172. Four superintendents, 1 acting superintendent, 111 teachers, 5 physicians, and 10 nurses were employed.

The school buildings at Noorvik, Shaktoolik, and Port Moller were completed during the year. A teachers' residence was erected at Hydaburg. The erosion of the bank of the Yukon River made necessary the taking down of the Fort Yukon school building, which will be rebuilt at a greater distance from the river. The region surrounding the village on Golovin Bay, in northwestern Alaska, is barren, and it was with difficulty that the Eskimos could support themselves in that location; they, therefore, migrated to a tract on the northern shore of Norton Bay, where they have an abundant supply of fish, game, timber, and reindeer moss for their herds. The school was reestablished within this tract which was reserved for the natives by Executive order. A wireless telegraph station was established at Noorvik, in Arctic Alaska, which enabled this remote settlement to communicate with civilization.

The Bureau of Education encourages the establishment in native villages of cooperative mercantile stores, financed by native capital and conducted by the natives themselves, under the supervision of the teacher of the local United States public school. In no other way can the natives so readily acquire self-confidence and experience in



period of the lease to purchase all of the lessee's interests and operate the cannery themselves, under the supervision of the Federal Government. A local cooperative company has rehabilitated the sawmill which is now furnishing lumber for the cannery building as well as for other buildings in the village. Six thousand dollars of the bureau's funds were expended in installing a water system to furnish drinking water for the village, and limited water power for the cannery and sawmill.

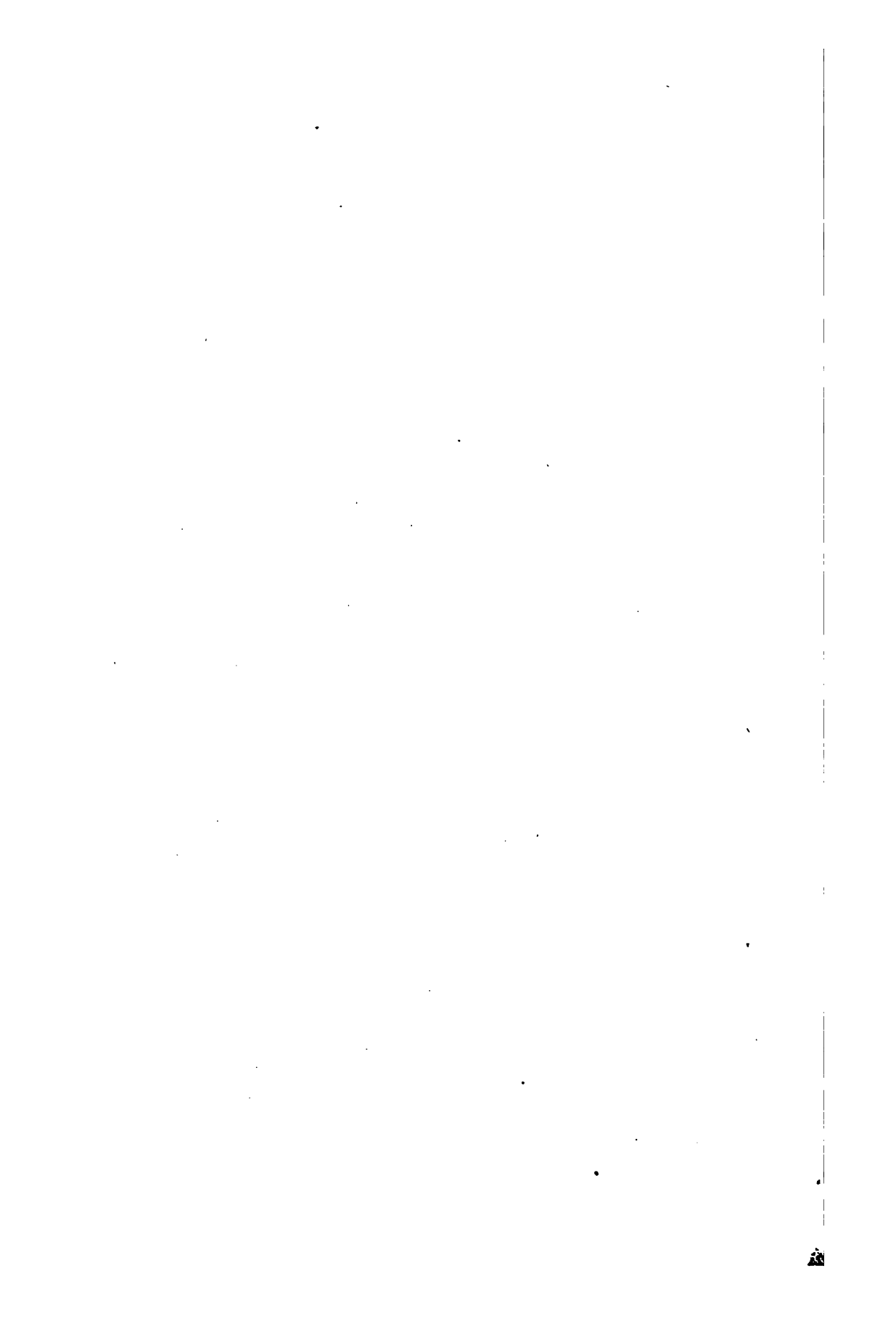
For the fiscal year 1915-16, Congress appropriated \$25,000 to provide for the medical relief of the natives of Alaska; in addition, \$19,000 of the appropriation for the education of natives of Alaska was used for that purpose, making a total of \$44,000 for medical relief during the year. The appropriation for medical relief was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for 1916-17, but as none of the education appropriation was used for medical relief the total expended for that purpose during 1916-17 was only about \$6,000 more than during the previous year. A well-equipped hospital was maintained at Juneau with a physician in charge and three nurses in attendance; the small, improvised hospitals at Nulato and Kanakanak were continued; the hospital at Kotzebue was not in operation during the year, owing to lack of funds and the difficulty in finding a properly qualified physician willing to go to that remote station.

In addition to the employment of physicians and nurses, in several of the Alaskan towns arrangements were made for the treatment of natives in hospitals and by physicians upon the request of superintendents or teachers; teachers at stations remote from a hospital, physicians, or nurses, were furnished with medical supplies for use in relieving minor ailments.

Plans were made in the summer of 1916 for the establishment of a small hospital at Akiak, on the Kuskokwim River, and material for the erection of a hospital building at that place was purchased in Seattle. Great difficulty was experienced, however, in securing transportation for the building material and hospital supplies to this isolated place. One of the two vessels which it was possible to secure proved unseaworthy, and was unable to reach its destination. It had to return to Seattle with its cargo undelivered and part of it in a damaged condition. It was then too late to secure another boat to make the voyage during the short season of open navigation remaining. Consequently it was necessary to postpone the erection of the hospital at Akiak until the following year.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for the distribution of reindeer among the natives and the training of the natives in the care and management of reindeer was used to establish new herds and to support



GENERAL SUMMARY.

9

PHYSICIANS.

Emil Krulish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.
Walter A. Borland, M. D., Kanakanak, from September 1, 1916.
Douglas Brown, M. D., Juneau Hospital, to September 25, 1916.
William H. Chase, M. D., Cordova, from November 16, 1916.
Linus H. French, M. D., Kanakanak, July-August, 1916, and May-June, 1917.
Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Nulato.
James P. Mooney, M. D., Juneau Hospital, from September 2, 1916.
Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
H. N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue, during July, 1916.

CONTRACT PHYSICIANS.

William Ramsey, M. D., Council, from September 1, 1916.
Curtis Welch, M. D., Candle, from December, 1916.

NURSES AND TEACHERS OF SANITATION.

Mrs. Mabel R. Borland, Kanakanak, from September 1, 1916.
Miss Mamie Conley, Juneau Hospital.
Miss Frances V. Dwyer, Juneau Hospital.
Mrs. Lulu A. Evans, Akiak, from September 1, 1916.
Miss Esther Gibson, southeastern district, from November 1, 1916.
Thomas R. Glass, Kanakanak, July-August, 1916; Kogiung, from September 1, 1916.
Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Nulato.
Miss Mabel Le Roy, southeastern district, from December 13, 1916.
Mrs. Lucia Petrie, St. Michael, from September 1, 1916.
Miss Rhoda A. Ray, Juneau Hospital.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, JUNEAU, ALASKA.

McMurtrey, J. P., from September 16, 1916.

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[Continued on page 2 of cover.]

12 WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of Natives of Alaska, 1917."

Appropriation.....	\$200,000.00
<hr/>	
Salaries in Alaska.....	100,244.99
Equipment and supplies.....	21,937.52
Fuel and light.....	24,632.90
Local expenses.....	1,808.44
Repairs and rent.....	7,600.54
Buildings.....	10,960.07
Metlakatla industries.....	6,000.00
Destitution.....	1,881.24
Commissioner's office salaries.....	5,071.67
Seattle office salaries.....	8,271.33
Commissioner's office expenses.....	200.00
Seattle office expenses.....	873.21
Traveling expenses.....	10,220.97
Contingencies.....	297.12
<hr/>	
Total.....	200,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Medical Relief in Alaska, 1917."

Appropriation.....	\$50,000.00
<hr/>	
Salaries in Alaska.....	19,007.84
Equipment and supplies.....	12,980.07
Fuel and light.....	2,019.10
Local expenses.....	1,578.71
Buildings.....	8,068.88
Destitution.....	4,082.07
Traveling expenses.....	2,071.75
Contingencies.....	191.58
<hr/>	
Total.....	50,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1917."

Appropriation.....	\$5,000.00
<hr/>	
Salaries of chief herders.....	583.61
Supplies.....	4,210.72
Establishment of new herds.....	200.00
Contingencies.....	5.67
<hr/>	
Total.....	5,000.00



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, JUNEAU.

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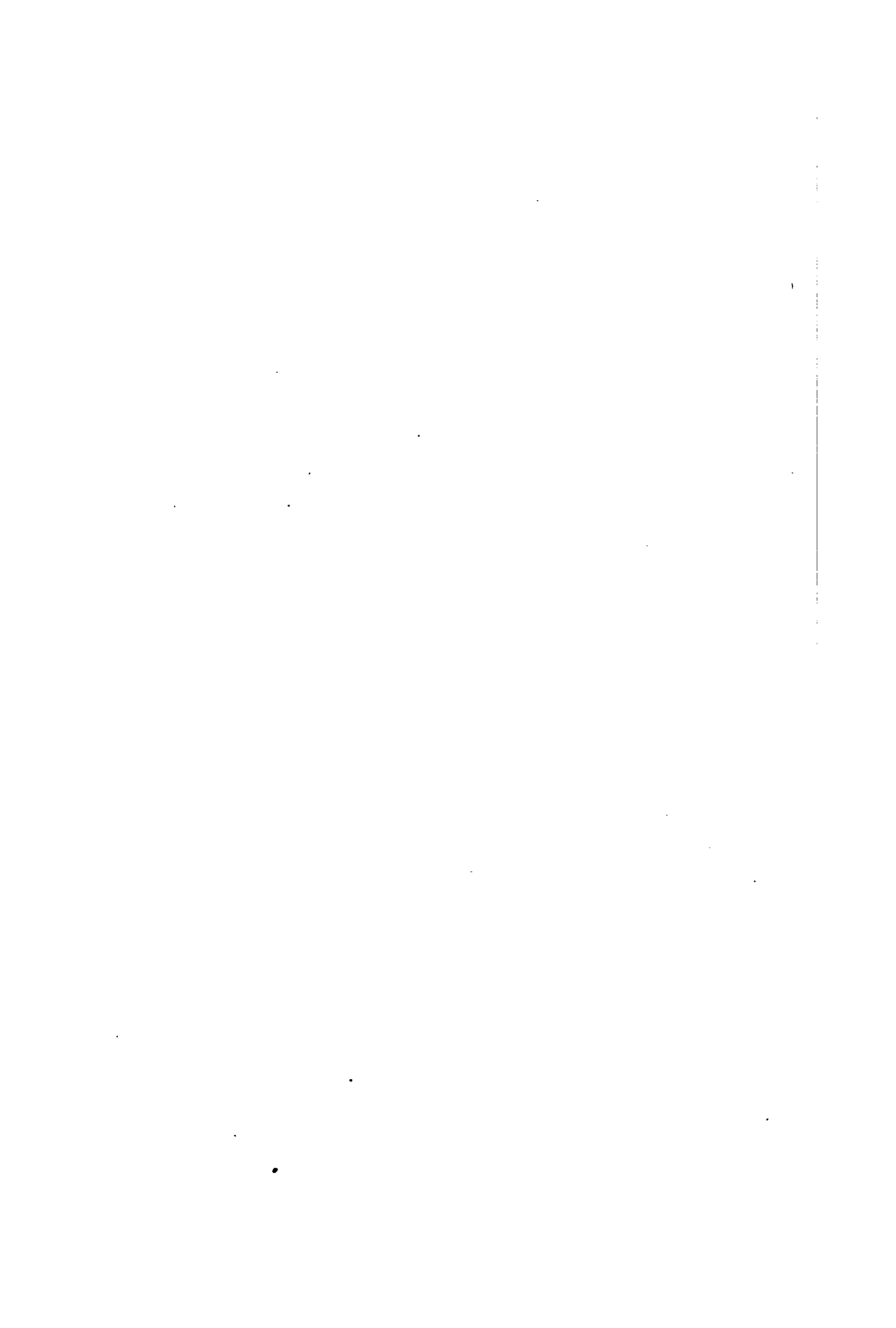
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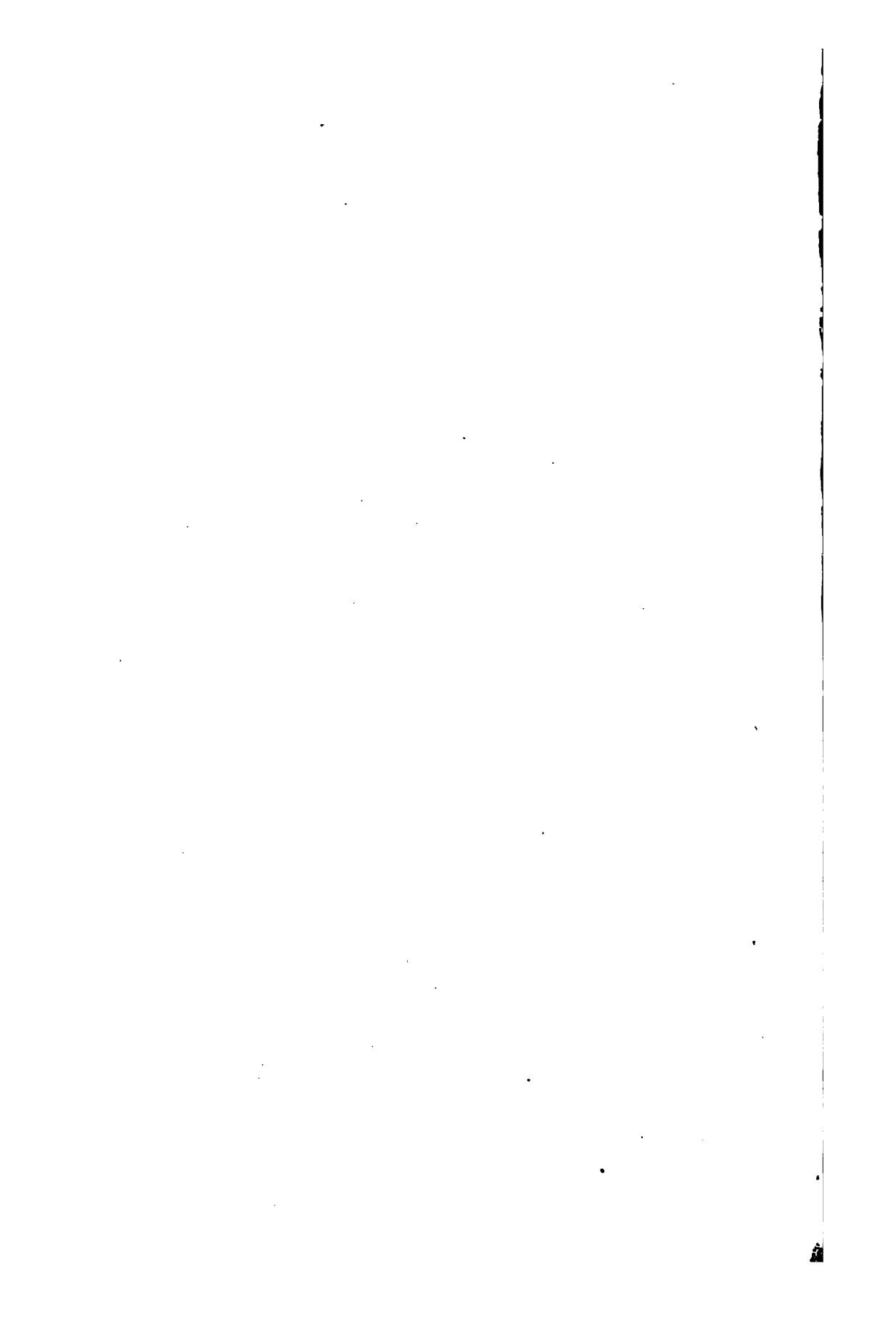
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1918, No. 5

WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1916-17



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AUG 18 1918

LESLIE AND STANFORD
YORK UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON
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1918

We should no longer slight the fact that new stock is needed. I strongly recommend that at least three shipments of deer be imported from Siberia to improve our stock. Unless this is done the deer we have will certainly deteriorate faster each year. As already stated, I do not believe there is any very serious deterioration in size now, except what is due to careless breeding with the stock we have, but this is bound to come. I do believe, however, that the deer are less prolific and possibly more subject to disease and weakness, especially the fawns.

When I consider that our appropriation has dwindled from \$25,000 to \$5,000 I appreciate the fact that it will be difficult to secure money for this purpose. However, the reasonableness of the recommendation should be self-evident when it is recalled that the last deer was imported in 1902.

Mission and white herds.—My report of last year contains general statements regarding mission herds and herds owned by white men which still apply. At the date of writing this report, Lomen & Co. have increased their holdings by the purchase of the Klemetsen herd in the western district. To effect this purchase several new stock holders entered the company, all business men here at Nome.

The company has secured the services of William Marx, United States commissioner at Teller, for the management of their Teller herd. They have done well in creating markets for the by-products of their herd, and have been the first to begin butchering deer in a slaughter house in accordance with modern methods.

Grazing lands.—The question of the right to use land for grazing is the point of contact between white herds and native herds. There is some unrest now over this question, and it can easily become critical unless properly covered by law.

"The Eskimo."—The publication of our little paper in this district has done a great deal to interest the reindeer men in their work. Two pages of each issue, at least, have been devoted to reindeer business. It is an extension of the work of the fairs and tends to emphasize the development of native leaders, and to create a united Eskimo sentiment on matters that concern their race so deeply. It is impossible for me to show in this report the great good accomplished by this magazine even in its beginning.

Reindeer fairs.—The two fairs, at Noatak and at Igloo, far surpassed anything we ever had before. The interest was greater, much more work had been done to prepare for the events, and many records were broken. At the Noatak fair over 101 people were fed in the mess tent (not including the 11 in the teachers' mess). At Igloo 83 were fed in the big tent. Caring for this number of people for a week entailed considerable work. Four years ago such efficient labor was out of the question and unheard of. Now it is all handled by the Eskimos themselves. I wish to emphasize the fact that in addition to the impetus given the reindeer industry, the fairs are developing the Eskimos along other important lines.

Among records that excel those of a year ago, the 10-mile course was covered in 27 minutes and 20 seconds. Last year it was 37 minutes and 8 seconds. It will also be noted that in the racing events the Igloo fair was much faster than the Noatak fair. I should state, in this connection, that the exhibitions were much better at the northern fair.

I believe the most important thing accomplished at the fair was the emphasis placed upon the development of a real united Eskimo sentiment on matters that concern the natives vitally. This year the delegates elected at each fair five head herders who are to be their "leaders" during the coming year. This first year we will not do much to develop this idea, but the second year will see a great deal of authority placed upon these head herders. They have already settled a great many minor matters, and settled them much more efficiently than I could have myself. They have attempted to bind the herders together and to get all of the reindeer men to work together, especially in the division of markets for meat. There is much to be done along this line yet.

built in low places near sloughs, rivers, lakes, or the ocean. The best location noticed was situated about 50 miles north-northeast of Nelson Island; and though there were no natives at this place, I believe that they would move to this low mountain if a school were placed there. At Nelson Island the natives were found on the west and south sides. They stay on the island for a few months in the summer and about three months in the spring, fishing in the summer and sealing in the spring before the ice goes out. Four days were spent at Tununa, on Nelson Island. A thorough investigation was made as to the resources of this place. There is very little game in the winter; in the spring the people come to the island for sealing, then after the ice goes out they scatter along the west side of the island and fish. Codfish, herring, and salmon are caught in abundance; water fowl abound; and berries are plentiful. Driftwood is scarce, but sufficient is found for kindling, while two good veins of coal are within 2 miles of Tununa. One vein is on the beach and can be loaded into boats, while the other is high up on the hillsides. Both veins are accessible and as the coal is of good quality it could be utilized to supply several of the coast schools, or at least Hooper Bay and Nunivak Island. Nelson Island is not suitable for reindeer grazing during the winter.

Nunivak Island has several small villages, the largest being located on the north-east coast. This village has an ideal site for a school, and the Methodist Missionary Society, with headquarters at Nome, is planning to build a mission at this place. The natives of Nunivak expressed their willingness to move wherever the school might be located. As the land is quite high and rolling, with gravel beaches, affording good drainage, the soil was not so wet and muddy as that of the tundra district and the people were not so muddy and dirty. At Kanrayuktaligamute, where the best site was found, there is a small stream for water; a little driftwood is gathered in the bay; water fowl, fish, berries, and sea birds furnish food in the summer, while seal hunting and fox trapping (white foxes) are profitable occupations during the winter. The island is the best adapted to the grazing of reindeer that I have seen.

By making a single portage of approximately 200 yards we were able to visit the villages on the large lakes north and west of Bethel. These lakes, though apparently deep, are quite shallow and we were able to touch bottom with our oars—5 feet being the average depth, and often places were found a mile or more from shore that were only 3 feet deep. This has to be considered when the school site is decided upon. The villages are all located at the entrance of sloughs or small rivers, consequently the ground is lower and not as suitable for building purposes as that found farther back. A good location for a school was noticed on a slough leading from these lakes into the Kuskokwim River. Here a native trader has a small store and one or two native families live near by, but the native village proper is across the river on lower ground. If a school should be built on the high ground it would be necessary to have the natives move across the river or the children would have to cross in oats until the ice formed. The name of this place is Piagamute and is the nearest village to the Kuskokwim River, being about 20 miles from Bethel by land and 50 by water. The supplies could be shipped to Bethel and then transferred to smaller boats for transporting to the school site.

The region north and west from Akiak has not a sufficient number of natives to warrant a school. Three small villages were visited, with one or two families in each. These people were invited to send their children to Akiak, Russian Mission, or Holy Cross. In many places arrangements were made whereby parents in outlying villages placed their children with relatives located in close proximity to a school, thereby giving the children the benefit of a schooling without removing the parent from his chosen hunting ground.

A school should be located on the Kashungnuk River, near the Yukon, where the last spruce timber is found. With a cooperative store, hospital, mission, doctor, and a nurse this place would draw from all of the tundra villages within a radius of



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, JUNEAU.

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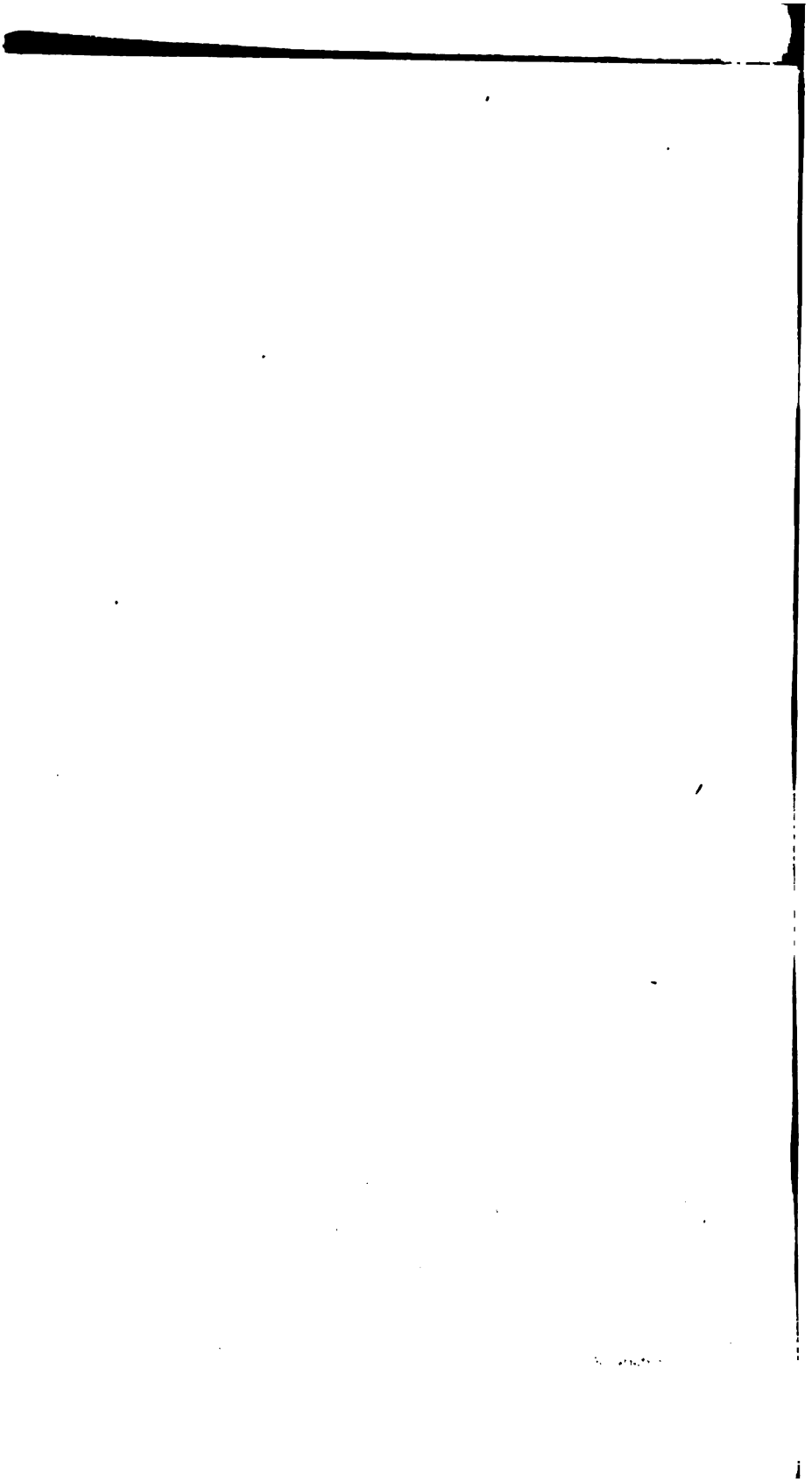
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DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

AUGUST 1918

WELAND STANFORD
YALE UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

REPORT OF CHARLES W. HAWKESWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

The monthly report cards, forwarded by the teachers of the 14 schools in the district, show that we have administered to the educational, social, economic and moral needs of 3,335 natives of Alaska. These are listed in tribes as follows: Thlingets, 2,467; Taimpsean, 534; Hydax, 334.

From this total population of 3,335 in the district, 1,050 have been enrolled in the 14 schools.

During the school year of seven months, which is the period of time covered by the report cards, we have had 73 births and 127 deaths. These deaths were due mostly to the epidemic of measles that spread throughout Southeast Alaska during the months of January and February. In Hydaburg alone during the school year there were 28 deaths. It is our aim to secure as accurate a record as possible of the vital statistics of natives for the entire 12 months, and thus to ascertain beyond a doubt the increase or decrease in the native population of Alaska.

The entire force of the bureau in the district during the year consisted of 1 superintendent, 1 doctor, 5 nurses, and 28 teachers. The teachers, of necessity, are required to be specialists in kindergarten and primary work, for the reason that 35 per cent of the total enrollment in the district consists of kindergarten children; 38 per cent are in the first and second grades, while only 20 per cent are in the third and fourth grades, 4.8 per cent in the fifth and sixth grades, and only 2.2 per cent in the seventh and eighth grades.

In order to start a uniform school system, we introduced Thompson's Minimum Essentials last fall, and worked the same papers in all of the schools, but this was only one step toward grading. Another step was the school fair at Metlakatla. Our aim was for each of the 14 schools to keep every good piece of work done in any of the varied branches during the year and forward the same to Metlakatla on Washington's birthday for the school fair exhibit. We had planned a contest for the same time between the schools of Metlakatla, Hydaburg, and Klawock, in order to bring those three most progressive schools in the district into closer fellowship, and through good-natured competition in spelling matches, arithmetic tests, prize speaking contests, as well as contests in athletic events, to create a pride in the local schools and arouse enough interest to keep the older boys and girls at home rather than go away to the Indian schools in the States.

The Metlakatla fair, considering the fact that we had most unpleasant weather during the week, was a great success. The entire teaching staff from Klawock, with their most promising pupils, came, also the teaching staff and members of the school, as well as the Boy Scouts squad, from Hydaburg. No greater incentive has ever been given to these three schools than that of the fair. All the advantages of a teachers' conference we had, plus the additional advantage of the boys and girls seeing what others had actually accomplished. All were amazed at the nautical knowledge of the Boy Scouts from Hydaburg in tying some 20 different kinds of knots. Their ability in first-aid work, so necessary in this hour of the world war, and their ability to use the commercial telegraph, won the admiration of all. The prize-speaking contest between Metlakatla and Klawock brought to mind that the natural oratory of the Indian is by no means lost when the boys and girls speak in English.

I have seldom, if ever, heard Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, or the great speech of Patrick Henry, given with more convincing power than when those orations were delivered by boys from Metlakatla. The Klawock contestants at the fair were much younger, but showed excellent strength. Their exhibit was readily granted first place by the judges, and their prize speaker, a young girl of 12 years, won the first honors of the fair, a gold medal, in the prize-speaking contest.

An additional incentive brought out by the fair was that the schools could have bands. Practically every native town in Southeast Alaska has its band. We sug-



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assured me that these two towns would be surveyed in the fall. I am looking for great progress at both Kake and Hoonah.

Regarding Indian lands—a matter which has been brought to the knowledge of all teachers and the superintendent through Circular No. 491 of the General Land Office—I have to report that I have made an intensive application of the law in each town I have visited.

The natives are accused by various white men and by some of the Land Office officials of retarding the development of Alaska. When a settler applies for a homestead and builds his cabin and plants his garden, a native comes there and claims the ground because of former occupation. We readily see the reason of this; an Indian, naturally, does not take any step toward making a recorded claim for an allotment until he sees the white man on the land.

In order to offset this custom I have urged all natives who claim land to get their corner posts set, their notices up, and their applications in the Land Office at once and thus anticipate any future claim by white men.

I have proposed to the Land Office officials that a time limit be set, say until 1920 or 1921, offering to the natives during that period every opportunity to enter a claim in the Land Office for all land ever used by them. After that date they would receive no special favors. From that time on, if they wished to apply for an allotment or homestead, they would have to enter their claims the same as white men.

SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS.

REPORT OF DR. JAMES P. MOONEY, JUNEAU.

These two villages of Juneau and Douglas I do not regard as typical, for the reason that there is too much contact here with outside influences. What the natives need is help, not hindrance. Get them out in the open more and give them the benefits of our knowledge of sanitation and public health and you will have done much for the natives of southeastern Alaska.

Our hospital is new, and it will be some time before the natives learn to appreciate its full value. But judging by the way they have patronized it, there will be need of extra accommodations before next fall.

Last November and December we had an epidemic of measles in the village, and very few of the children escaped, but, on the whole, there were few complications. Some of the other villages suffered more than Juneau, and yet I am sure there were many fatalities that were only hastened by the inception of measles. On the whole this has been a fairly good year as regards health conditions.

Our hospital has been full most of the time since the 1st of October, and many times the women's waiting list was two weeks in advance. The men's ward was not so crowded, as a rule. We had 164 admissions up to the writing of this report, representing 3,476 days of treatment. A great many willingly paid the small charge for board—at least 60 per cent. In fact, those who paid were the ones who seemed to appreciate the most what was being done for them. There were 1,750 clinic patients, besides many out calls made in the villages.

During this time I have performed operations as follows: Thirty-two laparotomies, 3 hernias, 2 kidney operations, 3 gall-bladder operations, removing 71 gallstones from one and 23 from another, and removing the gall bladder in still another; 3 amputations, 3 bone cases (resections or parts of humerus, etc., all tubercular). In three instances I removed all the glands of the neck, and two others only part. There were several cases where a gland here and there had to be removed, sometimes under local and sometimes under general anesthesia. There were also 4 curettages, 4 circumcisions, 2 cases of perineorrhaphy, 1 cystocele, 1 radical mastoid, and 1 antrum. There

were numerous minor eye operations, besides 5 major ones, as cataract, enucleation, etc. There was one case of ununited fracture of rib that was anchored, with good results. There have been many cases of tonsils and adenoids that were operated upon and taken home in the afternoons, aside from the 11 cases that were entered upon my register. There was also one case of external urethrotomy.

The above does not include the numerous cases of minor surgery that were done in the clinic under local anesthesia, such as removal of the nasal septum, turbinates, lipomas, amputations of fingers, etc.

We have many interesting medical cases, and some very sick ones too, but with few exceptions they have responded to nursing and treatment. I have in mind one case of malnutrition and gastroenteritis that recovered, and, if there had been no other, the saving of this one little life would justify the expenditure of energy and funds on the part of the bureau. I am looking forward to the time when we may have a training school for the young native girl, in order that she may be fitted for work among her sisters and brothers. With this in mind, I am submitting a plan for enlargement, part of which we have needed from the first and a part of which we will need during the busy winter months, and still another part of which will be needed when we have a training school.

REPORT OF DR. DANIEL S. NEUMAN, NOME.

The following individual cases were treated in Nome: Bronchitis, 173; rheumatism, 134; conjunctivitis, 77; influenza, 38; separative otitis media, 23; keratitis, 20; foot and mouth disease, 15; snow blindness, 13; menorrhagia, 3; endocarditis, 1; syphilis, 1; gonorrhoea, 1; gastric dilatation, 1; prostatic abscess, 1; accident cases attended to, 104; confinement cases attended to, 3. In addition to the above there were a good many minor cases which were not recorded because of their insignificance. Eighteen patients received hospital treatment, three of whom were tubercular. One patient was operated on for extra uterine pregnancy; one curettement (puerperal septicemia); one operation for mastoiditis; and one fibroid tumor (uterine) was removed. All surgical cases recovered. During the year 1,500 day and 63 after midnight visits were made to the native homes of the sick; patients receiving attention at my office numbered 3,604; school children examined, 42; visits made to the hospital, 378.

During the year not a single new case of tuberculosis developed in Nome. The additional cases were out-of-town patients. Rheumatism showed a decrease over the previous year, while bronchitis increased, which was due to the severity of the past winter. There were a few serious accidents, but all cases recovered. There was an entire absence of any skin diseases in Nome, although a few cases were treated from other villages. Venereal disease was also on the decline. The natives have begun to take better care of their eyes in the springtime, which accounts for the decrease of snow blindness. There were nine deaths during the year.

The hygienic condition of Nome village is gradually improving. The natives are becoming more employed in the white man's occupations such as mining, freighting, carpenter work, painting and the like.

The Holy Cross Hospital rendered excellent service during the past year, and the majority of native patients were furnished with a private room, which is always preferable to a crowded ward.

With the advance of civilization the natives move away from the Sandspit and scatter all over the town. This feature makes the work more difficult, and more and more time is required, as each year passes, for a physician to render efficient service. But this can not be remedied, and there is no question in my mind but that in a few years the entire Nome village will disappear, and the melting pot of civilization will not only remodel these people, but will entirely absorb them.

Recommendations.—(1) My laboratory work has proven conclusively to me that every patient who suffers from repeated, severe attacks of rheumatism invariably is troubled with an advanced stage of pyorrhea. I believe it is our duty to pay more attention to oral prophylaxis, and all natives should be supplied, not with a cheap and worthless toothbrush, but with a brush with good bristles, having a sufficient amount of stiffness. I would also recommend the use of some good tooth paste. All of my rheumatism patients have been greatly benefited by proper attention to the teeth and the gums.

(2) We should be authorized to exclude from school all children suffering from tuberculosis.

(3) As a good many of the Nome natives are doing well and are more than self-supporting, I believe it is inadvisable to continue free treatment and free medicine. Some schedule should be worked out, charging a small fee for both, which should go into the treasury of the Bureau of Education.

REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, NULATO.

A great improvement in the sanitary conditions of this village is manifest. For the past two years all drains have been redug at breakup time and antiseptic solutions sprinkled around the village. All low places were treated with chloride of lime, refuse matter of every description which had accumulated during the long winter months was carted off, all débris burned, and yards and streets raked.

It has been necessary to hire a native to do this work, as at this particular time the natives must move to the lakes for their spring trapping, not returning until June. The people have promised to build their dog kennels at the back of the town before next winter, which will greatly add to the cleanliness of the settlement.

The natives are exhibiting a marked improvement in the care of their dwellings. After thorough and painstaking effort I have succeeded in making them understand that overcrowding and poor ventilation are injurious and dangerous. Many of them have built bunks in which they now sleep instead of on the floor as has been their custom for many generations. There is still, however, room for great improvement in their habits.

Strange to say, the most unsanitary building in the village is the council house, where all public gatherings are held. I advise the destruction of this building this fall or at least a thorough overhauling before the winter activities begin.

All tubercular cases, with the exception of one bed-ridden case, are in fairly good condition. Patients are careful to use sputum cups about the town and in their homes.

The winter of 1916-17 was not so hard for the natives as was anticipated, most of them finding employment cutting wood and the fur market being fairly good. The spring catch of muskrats was also good.

During the past winter I made several trips to the native villages of Melozi, Lewis Landing, Loudon, Koyukuk, and Kaltag, and one trip to Tanana, on which occasion I visited all native villages en route. I also visited the reindeer fair at Shaktolik, where I had an opportunity to examine many of the natives of the lower Yukon country. Here I found the same prevalence of tubercular cases as in the upper country. I instructed these natives as to habits and hygienics. On my return I brought with me a small native boy who had sustained a fracture of tibia. After recovery he returned to his home in Shaktolik.

Among the many cases treated during the past year were one of typhus, one of scorbutus, and two fractures of tibia. The following cases were operated on with success: Appendicitis, anal fistula, fistula following appendicitis, and several cases of lacerated cervix and perineum. Several abscesses have been opened and drained and countless minor injuries treated. Fifty-three natives and seven whites were

admitted to the hospital during the year. Vital statistics show 21 births and 10 deaths in the villages of Nulato, Kaltag, Koyukuk, and Louden since July 1, 1916.

I recommend that an addition, including an operating room, be built to the hospital, also that a cabin be built or rented for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis. I recommend the expenditure of a small sum for the purchase of enough lumber for two toilets and the digging of two drains, also that several barrels of lime be furnished to be used in whitewashing and to be sprinkled about the town in the spring.

REPORT OF DR. F. H. SPENCE, BARROW.

(Presbyterian missionary employed by Supt. Shields to visit coast villages.)

Soon after the U. S. S. *Bear* left here last year an epidemic of gripe prevailed for five or six weeks; nearly every one in both villages had it. It was a busy time for one doctor with 500 people to look after, most of them sick. Some of our supply of medicine for a year was three-fourths gone when the epidemic was over.

At the request of Walter C. Shields, superintendent northwest district, I made a visit to Wainwright in March, where I was almost as busy as when here, and even more successful. Cases came from the reindeer herd, from Icy Cape, and Point Franklin. One very interesting case of eye strain from Icy Cape has since come up here to be with me longer, and is improving.

I am glad to be able to say we are not troubled with trachoma here. We have many cases of snow blindness and conjunctivitis, some of them very severe, but where we can obtain the active cooperation of the patient the result is good. A few cases have resulted in a scar and consequent partial loss of vision because of neglect of treatment. Attempting to alleviate pain by cutting is a custom among these people. One woman lost her sight because she had a native make a deep incision over the eye for pain, and I did not learn of it until the sight was lost. We are trying to put a stop to this, but the old "Devil doctor" dies hard.

During the year there have been 28 births and 17 deaths. Seven of the 17 I never saw or knew they were sick until they were dead and buried. All of the seven were at the upper village at Point Barrow with which there is no good means of transportation. When I go up there it means six or eight hours out of the day. Last summer when we had the epidemic and so many were sick here it was not possible for me to take care of those here and those at the Point, so I had them bring the worst cases down here. Because the people in the upper village have not had the advantages that the people have here from your bureau they do not realize the value of human life and are careless and indifferent. There were eight deaths there this year, and only one had any medical attention.

A subauthorization of \$50 to be used for food to be given the sick has been a great help during the year in many cases.

During the year I gave a stereopticon lecture on tuberculosis, assisted by Mr. T. L. Richardson, the teacher, using slides furnished by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. I also gave three talks on tuberculosis, based on "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis," prepared by the above society and distributed by the Bureau of Education, Alaska School Service. I have also given numerous other talks on hygiene and sanitation. Last week Mr. T. L. Richardson also gave a talk on the above subject.

SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT
KIVALINA, ON THE SHORE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.**

By H. D. REESE, TEACHER.

We arrived at Kivalina on September 16. Had we been two days later we very likely could not have gotten from Kotzebue until after the freeze up, as storms set in the day after our arrival and continued the rest of the fall.

We discovered that the school supplies for the year were not here. A native informed us that the steamer could not land them because of storm, that it had taken them north, reshipped them, and that they had at last been landed at Point Hope. Some natives volunteered to go after them. They got ready two skin boats and crews, but three weeks passed before the weather indicated safety for setting out on the trip. Because of severe storms they were four weeks in making the trip. They experienced a very rough voyage, and were compelled to land their cargoes and make camp many times. At last on the 5th of November, with the temperature 15° below zero, they arrived here. Winter had already set in in earnest and several hard blizzards with plenty of snow had overtaken them.

About the middle of October the natives began coming in from up the river where they had camped for the fall fishing. School was opened on October 16, and was in session until April 20. The migration to the whaling grounds forced the closing of school at that time. The total enrollment for the term was 53; the average daily attendance, 29. Every child of school age in the community and several adults were in attendance. In previous years children between the ages of 3 and 6 years were enrolled. We enrolled only three under 6 years of age. We did not believe it in any way advantageous to the small children to attend school in a room already crowded and with only one teacher. The very small children retard the progress of older pupils. Neither did we enroll any of the married people, as we did not consider schoolroom work of value to them, their duties at home preventing their attending a sufficient time to learn reading or any other subjects taught in regular school work. The attendance of pupils who lived in the village could not have been better.

The school is the center of their social activities, and there is no other place in the village where they can all get together. The weather along the coast here is not favorable for outdoor play, so the schoolroom is the place where the children and young people wish to be. In fact the only way we can keep them out at any time is to make hours during which the schoolroom is not open to them. They enjoy and take a lively interest in school work.

Our people are scattered over a wide region. During the past winter only 10 cabins were occupied in the village, while 11 houses were occupied at the reindeer herds and 6 others on the coast and rivers from 12 to 40 miles distant from the village. Two of the reindeer camps were 35 miles each and one about 70 miles from the village. There are but few children in these outlying cabins and they get to school from one to two months each year.

With the increase of reindeer and number of herds more people leave the villages for the deer camps. Surely the reindeer camps are the proper places for the homes of the herders and their families. But this presents the problem of keeping the children in school a sufficient length of time each winter. The houses at the village are so small and overcrowded that it is not advisable to have these children move in with the village people. We expect that next winter a couple of the reindeer families will live in the village and keep these children.

All the young people in the community can speak, read, and write the English language. The children of school age have a sufficient knowledge of English to converse in that language. The past winter two pupils reached the sixth grade

and nine the fifth grade. To assist the pupils in getting a better understanding of the English language, we did two kinds of language work. One was the keeping of diaries. Diaries were kept by third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. Diary writing is an excellent form of language work, as it compels the pupils to think and express their thoughts in English. The pupils like diary writing and there is much rivalry in each grade to see who can write the longest and best diary. Some of the pupils are very good diarists, and record not only incidents of the day but their thoughts and opinions as well. They try to use in their diaries the new and big words which they learn in their reading lessons. Sometimes in order to work in some big word the language used to express the thought is far-fetched. Nevertheless it is very good practice and is a great assistance in teaching the pupils to write and speak better English. The other form of language work was the writing of Eskimo folk stories. This work, too, was taken up by the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. Some days each pupil would select an old story, write it and read it in class. Sometimes one pupil would tell the story in the Eskimo language and the class would write it in English. To vary this work occasionally an English story would be translated and read in Eskimo by a pupil and the others would translate back into English. Then the twice translated version and the original would be compared. Sometimes much hard thinking is done by the pupils in order to get the most suitable English word. They like this work very much and it is a rich field for language work, as there seems to be no end to the number of old Eskimo stories. However, many stories can not be used, as they contain parts which are obscene in thought and words. This same objection makes it impossible to use in this work the Eskimo songs. For the small children we made in school the reading charts used. An advanced pupil made drawings and other pupils with the assistance of the teacher made sentences suggested by the drawings. A pupil would then print these sentences. To add a little zest to these sentences sometimes an Eskimo word would be put in. The children read these sentences with vim and they quickly learn them.

A branch of work in which we got good results was sewing. Fourteen girls did regular work in this branch. In regular class work 28 dresses, 12 aprons, many handkerchiefs and towels were made, 17 pairs of mittens were knit, and much lace was made. Besides this the girls and women made many articles of clothing on the school machine, of which we kept no record, as it was not regular school work. At first neat cutting, fitting, and sewing did not count for much with the girls; new material and colors were everything. Untidy seams and fittings were done over until care was practiced.

In cooking, all girls who were large enough were instructed in making bread, biscuit, and doughnuts. Nearly all the women of the village can make bread, but it is not much in evidence owing to lack of flour and poor facilities for baking in their homes. The school girls often bake in the school kitchen for the village people. Biscuit making is the favorite way of using the flour. The school girls display their ability as cooks to the people of the community by preparing and serving a Thanksgiving Day dinner. Thanksgiving Day rivals Christmas with our people, the chief celebration being a big dinner. The dinner is prepared and served at the schoolhouse and the entire community is on hand to do it justice. The food is furnished by the natives and all kinds of native foods and white man foods which can be procured are in evidence. Usually a reindeer for the occasion is presented to the village by some native. Last Thanksgiving the girls made noodles and stewed them with the meat. They also baked bread and biscuits and made doughnuts. Then the women brought all kinds of native foods, which they prepared at their homes. Especially favorite dishes for the dinner are muktuk (whale skin) and berries mixed with oil and reindeer fat until foamy and then partly frozen (Eskimo ice cream). All natives vie with each other in displaying their capacity as eaters. This is a social event anticipated all the year.

The workshop is a great boon to the village. It is in use nearly every day throughout the year. Sleds, kyaks, stoves, tables, chests, stovepipes, ice picks, spears, fish traps, tinning, and all manner of things are made. The village council takes care of the shop and makes an effort to see that shop and tools are used properly. This, however, is not an easy task to do, as the natives are very careless in using tools, and good tools do not remain such long. It is surprising, though, to see the good workmanship the natives accomplish with poor tools. The lumber sent for the shop work is still at Port Hope. So we had nothing but a few boxes for the schoolboys to practice on. They made of these boxes chests for themselves, also a chest for each of the large girls. The shop has never been completed. The walls are but one thickness of lumber and every blizzard puts much snow into the place. It is also hard to keep it warm.

Enough shingles are here to cover roof and walls; nails and building paper were put on last December's requisition. If we get these materials we can complete the shop, and thus save much fuel.

The bathroom is a source of much enjoyment and help to the pupils. Every Friday afternoon and evening the girls bathe; every Saturday afternoon and evening the boys bathe. The other people of the village bathe occasionally, but each one can not bathe often. It is impossible to melt snow and ice with our limited facilities to make sufficient water for the whole village to bathe often. Even to get sufficient water for the school children and three or four of the adults each week, we begin to melt snow Monday morning and keep at it all week. A limited amount of laundry work is done each week in the bathroom. This work we limit to the young people who are in attendance at school.

Some people frequently requested at first to do the family wash there, but because of the small amount of room, we loaned them tubs and told them that the family wash must be done in their homes. Even with the young people we permit them to wash their clothes in the bathroom rather than encourage it. The fact that when they wash clothes in the bathroom they usually take a bath in the water first may give some idea as to how water is valued here. It takes much fuel to melt the snow and ice, and fuel is a very valuable and highly prized commodity here. Also, our supply of coal directs our policy in connection with school, kitchen, and bathroom.

The School Republic has been in successful operation here for several years. The large number of young men and young women in attendance at school is a very favorable condition for its success. The officers consist of president, vice president, judge, two peace officers, two health officers, two commissioners of work, and a truant officer. The officers, with the assistance of the teacher, make the rules for disciplining the school. The peace officers look after the enforcing of these rules. The commissioners, with the assistance of some pupils, whom they choose each day, look after all janitor work. The truant officer keeps the daily record of attendance and looks after all absentees and cases of tardiness. Not only is the School Republic inculcating the principles of self-government and community betterment through working together, but it is a great assistance to the teacher.

The village government is conducted by five councilmen, a peace officer, and two health officers. These officers are chosen by an election in which all the people vote. The council meets monthly and discusses questions for the common good and passes such ordinances as are needed. The health officers are women. Their duty is to inspect the houses every Saturday afternoon. The peace officer informs the people when they are violating an ordinance. The peace officer is a new addition to the village government. We thought there was room for such an officer; we also thought that something new might revive interest and add a little life to the village government. It must not be supposed that the village council has an easy time in governing the village. The councilmen have their troubles. One of the topics brought up at every meeting is "The people no honor the council." Of course the teacher must direct the council and uphold its authority.

Through the council the teacher does much of his village work and settles disputes arising among the natives. Such disputes do not always remain settled, however, and may come up two or three times for settlement. The village council is especially helpful to the teacher when he wishes to introduce something new and which he thinks the people may not take to very well. He has the council to pass it as an ordinance, and then he explains the helpfulness of such an ordinance and puts it up to the people that since it is an ordinance of their own village government they are duty bound to uphold it. The village council is a step in educating the Eskimos to direct their own affairs and to follow leaders of their own race.

Looking after the sanitation of the village is one of the duties of the village government. With this in view the council laid and collected a tax of \$2 on each house, which is to be used in paying for cleaning up the village this spring, taking care of the village well, and draining a pond in the center of the village. This work will be done as soon as the snow and frost are all gone. The refuse is to be gathered up and burnt. Also, an ordinance was passed forbidding anyone starting a rubbish pile in the village after this spring clean up. All such rubbish must be put on the ice of the sea or lagoon. The health officers inspect the houses every Saturday afternoon. The floors must be scrubbed and everything orderly before the officers make their call. In previous years these officers were appointed by the council, but the ones appointed last spring for the past year would not serve, because, they said, "The people not much honor the health officers." To give the health officers more authority we had all the people come to the schoolroom and elect two health officers. These officers say that the people "honor them."

All the houses of the village are igloos built of driftwood and sod. They are all built above ground, have floors, ventilators, and are well lighted, but they are too small and crowded. Lack of wood for building and fuel is accountable for this. One fire must suffice for as many people as possible. To get any quantity of wood it is necessary to go from 15 to 25 miles. Even at that distance the amount of wood to be had must be economized in order to last through the winter. Last winter the driftwood was cleaned up along the beach and considerable seal blubber was burnt with it. This wood should be collected in the fall and hauled by boat. This is not always possible, as it is the fall storms which bring in the drift, and these storms sometimes prevail too late into the early winter to permit the hauling of wood by boat. This was the case last fall. Though the scarcity of wood makes crowded house room, the effect of this crowding is somewhat counterbalanced by the outdoor life led by the natives. They take to the tents early in April, scatter over the country and remain so until late October. This practice of tenting and roving for half the year is favorable both for health and acquiring a livelihood.

The village has no fresh water supply in summer. It is on an island with the ocean on one side and a wide lagoon on the other. An attempt has been made to solve the water supply by digging wells. These wells are shallow, being only about 6 feet deep. It is useless to dig them deeper because that is the frost limit and there is no water below the frost limit. Thus only surface water drains through the loose sand into the wells. Last fall, in spite of the unusually rainy weather, both wells were dry. This need inconvenience no one but the teacher, as the natives may just as well camp away from the island where they can get to the fresh water.

There was about the usual amount of sickness among the natives during the past year. A disease went through the village last fall and early part of the winter. The same disease was at Kotzebue last summer and was pronounced enteric fever by the doctor there. No deaths resulted from it at our village but two people had it very severely.

Two deaths occurred during the year. One was that of a man about 45 years of age, who died from the effects of syphilis. His was a chronic case. The other was that of a little girl who died from the effects of burns received last spring. She was in the

hospital at Kotzebue all last summer and was thought out of danger when she left the hospital.

Our community has a large number of cripples. It must not be inferred from the number of cripples that our people are unhealthy. In fact, the health of the Kivalina Eskimos is perhaps above the average.

The people make their living by fishing, trapping, sealing, whaling, and reindeer raising. The village has exceptionally fine fishing. Trout is the chief fish caught. This fish is caught throughout the year but in very large quantities in the late fall, when they are put up for winter use. The sealing at Kivalina is also very good. Whaling is the old-time industry and to be a whaling captain is a position of great honor. The captain whose boat catches a whale has great prestige with his people. Though this industry is not so profitable as it was a few years ago nearly the whole village engages in it. There is a fascination about it which is hard to resist. Then, too, even though the bone is not worth much now, there is a big amount of oil and meat in a whale and the natives use it all. Whale oil is the favorite oil. By the 10th of May the Kivalina boats had caught two whales and one walrus. Because of the break up we have had no communication with the whalers since then. The whaling is done 80 or 90 miles above here at Point Hope.

Kivalina is the center of a very good trapping section. Some years the fur catch has been very large. This past year, however, was an exception. The fur catch amounted to about \$1,800, which was about one-fourth of what it should be. For some reason the foxes migrated to other sections but the natives say they are coming back this spring, and then, as if misfortunes never come single, the sealing during the winter and spring was very poor and of land game there was none. As fur is our only marketable product our village was hard hit this winter. The natives say it was the poorest season they have known for hunting and trapping. However, there was sufficient food, but not much variety.

Such years bring forcibly to the natives the value of reindeer. Without the reindeer this past year they would have endured hardships. The reindeer business at Kivalina has grown to be big. Two rivers which penetrate the near-by mountains have broad valleys, protected from the storms and covered with an abundance of moss, which give the village ideal advantages for raising deer. Also, the sturdy character of the natives at Kivalina is an important factor in the growth of the reindeer industry at this place.

We have had a very favorable spring for fawning. The records of the three herds here show about 900 living fawns. The Point Hope herd should have at least 250, which would give our station 1,150 fawns. This makes about 3,400 deer in the herds under this station. Every man and many women and children of our community own deer. This is a condition toward which we have all been looking, yet it has drawbacks as well as advantages. We must remember that the number of deer is yet too small to permit every native being a reindeer owner without seriously retarding the growth of the herders. A few deer do not assist in developing the owner. To develop a man through the reindeer industry he must be the owner of many reindeer. However, our hope is that the ownership of a few will create the desire for more and lead to greater care in saving female deer. The reindeer is the Eskimo's bank account, and in theory a small bank account should make the possessor desire a larger one.

The big thing in the reindeer industry is the facilities it offers us for educating the natives. The reindeer industry is the only industry through which we can get a hold on the Eskimo. Then, too, when we consider that there is no market here for meat and there are other sources which furnish sufficient meat for the natives, killing male fawns for skins is not so bad as it appears on the surface. Fawn skins are badly needed for clothing. Last spring a village herd was started. It is too young yet to demon-

strate its value to the village. A village herd is probably not so important to a village where all are reindeer owners.

There is no mission at Kivalina and the religious work is carried on by the natives, with the assistance of the teacher. The natives conducted a Sunday school throughout the winter. Two teachers were chosen, one for adults and one for children. Each Sunday morning a Bible lesson was studied by the Sunday school. Two other church services were held on Sunday and one on Wednesday evening.

Teachers who have been in the service for a number of years can note with satisfaction that the natives have progressed far. They have also taken much from the teachers' shoulders by undertaking some of the work themselves. Many details of the work which in former years the teacher had to look after, the natives now take care of themselves. Many of the old beliefs which in former years interfered with treating the sick, with morals, and industrial work have passed away, the work of the teacher has become much easier and more encouraging.

An event which means much to natives and teachers who can get there is the reindeer fair. This is a big factor not only in developing the reindeer people but in developing the whole native race. It is creating a spirit of union which is one thing badly needed by the Eskimo race.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT NOORVIK, IN ARCTIC ALASKA.

BY CHARLES N. REPLOGLE, TEACHER.

In Noorvik, perhaps as nowhere else, we have the two extremes of Eskimo character. On the one side the slow-thinking coast native from Deering who moved here less than two years ago, with a new hope to attempt a higher life and a better condition for his children. On the other side we have many natives whose residence has been along the Kobuk River, who are more intellectual, but very slow to adopt new things. They have been drawn to us more by curiosity than a desire to take any real part in a genuine uplift. They came to see, have been made to wonder, and now are rapidly advancing in civilization.

The work in the school has been divided as follows: In room No. 1 the advanced classes from the third year up, with Delbert E. Replogle as teacher, who also is our wireless operator; in room No. 2 the primary classes, under May Replogle as teacher, who instructs the girls in sewing, knitting, and basket weaving. In Room No. 3 is the kindergarten, with Lydia Oreluk, the native teacher, in charge. I have general supervision of the industrial work, the sawmill, the erection of the buildings, the medical work, together with the oversight of the village activities. We have all been busy and find the work growing to such proportions as to require the training of the natives for some of the responsibilities. Our school enrollment this year reached 108 but the regularity was not what it should be.

The school is being held in the natives' own building, erected by themselves and enlarged for the accommodation of the school.

The greatest difficulty experienced in teaching the Eskimos is not in teaching them regarding the facts of life but in getting those facts applied to their every-day living. Instruction has therefore been of the most practical kind.

The morning exercises are largely taken up with singing and telling the wireless news from all over the world, as received at our wireless station. So eager are the people to get in touch with the world that it is common to have the school room full of adults to hear the news. In order to understand it they must become acquainted with geography and history. These studies have given them a comprehensive viewpoint such as was never possible to obtain through the abstract textbook method of

teaching. This has had much to do with the change of the customs of the people themselves. To them the United States and its Government is no longer a matter of a man or two, but is a big tangible reality.

The wireless has done more in one winter to awaken the slumbering intellect of the native than years of abstract bookwork. His education has come to him imperceptibly and has fastened itself upon the consciousness without definite effort on his part. There is no longer any balancing of the "native custom" against the new knowledge.

In room No. 1 a class was organized for the study of electricity and the "radio" code. With the very limited general knowledge of the pupils, the progress was necessarily slow and very tedious.

Entertainments were given this year by the school on Thanksgiving and at Christmas. There was marked improvement over those of previous years. These entertainments are giving the natives confidence and eliminating their shyness. There were great crowds from afar at both affairs.

Carpentry.—With the improved facilities for obtaining lumber there has been some real work done in this line. Our method of instruction has been to teach the adults and apprentice the boys to them. This insures a more perfect working knowledge. All but four men in the village can understand and talk English enough for working purposes. We can therefore give the older men instruction and they are quite proud of the responsibility of teaching the boys. With the growing duties of the station this method was rendered necessary and has proven very successful. Houses were built, floors laid, windows and doors set, frames made and roofs put on homes which have been of practical value. The boys made 9 beds, 4 common chairs, 2 rockers, 4 trunks, and 12 tables.

Boat building.—Eleven boats have been built, some of which were sold to other natives, besides the one built for the station this year. The boys sell their small boats for \$15 and \$25 each. There is now a 35-foot boat under construction, which would be suitable for a 15 horsepower engine, or two 8 horsepower twin engines. The native who is building it expects to get it into the water in the latter part of the summer.

Sleds.—Fifty-four sleds were built this year—18 of hard wood and 36 from the native birch, found locally. This birch makes a strong light sled and is plentiful in the foot hills. Five of the boys are learning the industry.

Stoves.—Four boys under the instructions of a native man are making stoves. They produce a very good camp stove with oven and fire box which will last about two winters. These stoves are constructed from material sent in by the Bureau of Education and from material obtained here from empty distillate tanks. Twenty-eight stoves were manufactured this year.

Cooking.—Cooking is taught through the mothers of the village. Every woman in the village can bake good bread, and most of them do so, regularly. We have a system of inspection requiring each family to bake a certain quantity of bread each month. This was enforced when they had the flour. It has created the baking habit and has largely eliminated the intestinal troubles of the children.

The native must needs live as much as possible on his own peculiar diet; we have therefore endeavored to teach new and better ways to prepare what he has to use for his food.

Sewing.—Careful instruction has been given the girls in school as well as the women at their homes. This department is under the care of May Replogle and the work has been thorough. Two native girls have conducted dressmaking establishments in the village and were kept busy all out of school hours. At the holiday season they had to hire help to get all their work done. There is a great demand for clothes that fit, and the native women are getting to care more for their neatness than at any time to my knowledge.

In the school, knitting, crocheting, basket weaving, and general sewing are taught. These classes have produced this year the following articles: Ten skirts for girls, 31 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 baby outfits, 21 yarn hoods for babies, 36 pairs mittens, and 1 comforter, also sheets for hospital work. All the industrial work in the adult classes must be done by artificial light from November 20 until February 6. The only light for this country is the electric light, which we could not use very much on account of a shortage of distillate for the mill engine.

Fishing.—Fishing is the great industry of the Kobuk. Fish are plentiful at all times of the year, ice or no ice. The shee, perhaps the finest fish in the world, is found only in this region. It is abundant and weighs from 10 to 85 pounds; 20 to 30 pound fish are plentiful. The shee is caught in the winter with a hook through the ice, and in the summer in nets. Its meat is as white as that of a halibut, and very fat, with a delicious taste. Pickerel abound in the grassy lagoons; 10-pound "mud sharks," resembling cat fish, are all along the river; there are quantities of whitefish weighing from 1 to 5 pounds, caught mostly in the late fall; also smelts in the early spring, together with the innumerable salmon all summer long. Noorvik being in the upper end of the great Kobuk delta is admirably located for fishing. The average catch for a thrifty family for the year is about 6 tons, most of which he dries: this feeds his dog team and helps to buy his flour and sugar for the family, as well as furnish the bulk of his own food. This year a company has been organized, a fish trap secured, and large preparations made for curing the fish in a more sanitary manner. This will greatly add to the catch and increase the income of the natives.

Mining.—Some natives have done considerable prospecting and have shown good specimens of gold-bearing quartz, but no developments have been made. Some have undertaken to guide prospectors to a mythical deposit, only to return with the prospector thoroughly disgusted and with a large fund of experience, both of Eskimo character and of climatic conditions. Five Eskimos work in the mines of Candle Creek and Klerry Creek near Kiana.

Gardening.—There was an awakening along this line this spring. Last autumn we purchased from Mr. Sickler, the Government teacher at Shungnak, a quantity of the turnips, potatoes, and cabbages raised there. This we used for an exhibit and talked up the business for Noorvik. We also grew in our own garden, on the hill by the teacher's residence, some fine lettuce and kale, and we had about 100 hills of celery which attained the height of 14 inches. The turnips weighed about 8 ounces each. These were grown in raw ground the first season, in the frozen tundra where it never thaws more than 10 inches deep in the year. This year we have planted the same ground in vegetables and celery which are all doing finely. We have also cleared about one-quarter of an acre of ground across the river in the willow covered bottom land, that overflows at some seasons. This is a sandy loam and is thawed down a long way. Here we have planted potatoes which had been started in 2-pound butter tins and then slipped out into the hills, and they are doing finely. This garden is only an experiment but looks so well that the natives are planting gardens all about us. An aggregate of about 1½ acres are being planted, mostly in turnips this year, by the natives of Noorvik.

Medical department.—There has been less than the usual amount of severe sickness this year. Four deaths and 12 births are recorded. There were three deaths from chronic tuberculosis, and one child from inflammation of the bowels. One severe case of burns was cured very quickly, and one severe case of ulceration of stomach was cured. One leg broken in a foot-ball game, a compound fracture, was set and put in good form again. Two severe maternity cases were successfully handled. All others were minor cases of colds and such like.

The sawmill.—The greatest industrial achievement, after the reindeer industry, was the establishment of the sawmill. The mill cut during the year 44,275 feet of lumber for the natives, of which the Government received one-sixth, or 7,325 feet,

which was used in ceiling the wireless room, for double floor in the native teacher's house, inclosing the mill shed, and other work such as boats and walks. The slabs were used in making houses, which are built double and filled with moss. In order to operate the plant a company was formed of Noorvik men who transact all business for the exchange of lumber. The lumber sells at the mill for \$35 per thousand. There being no logger among the Eskimos, we have not yet been able to secure the good logs that await the man who knows how to get them out. Neither are we able to get all the logs that are needed. Three rafts, totaling 500 logs, have already arrived and some natives are out cutting logs now. There may be a better report to make next year. The mill is a positive success. We are able to make any kind of lumber needed. We need additional planer knives for making rustic and drop siding; also longer knives for planing boards over 12 inches wide. We made about 3,000 feet of flooring this year, some 4 inches and some 6 inches, which is in great favor with the people. With the mill there has grown a strong sentiment in favor of better homes—real homes. One frame house, the first in Noorvik, was built this year. Thus far there has been no accident at the mill. Every precaution and safety device possible is in use. We have partially trained one sawyer, one engineer, one planer man, and a bookkeeper and yard man, who do really good work. The mill can be made to cut 2,500 feet of lumber a day, with good logs.

Mercantile business.—Two men purchased \$2,200 worth of goods from a local merchant in Kiana and sold them in Noorvik. The stock was far too small and the cost too great to permit of profit. About \$11,000 worth of goods was purchased this year from the various local traders, which if expended at home would have been a good business for one firm. There is not at present enough cash among the natives to buy a stock of goods, but it is imperative that we have a store in the village if we expect mercantile success.

The store could supply the most-needed articles of food and clothing, and leave the other things to the local traders around us.

Logging.—Although everyone logs a little, in a crude way, there has been no systematic effort in this direction as yet. There are nine men working at it who may succeed in making wages, but they need an experienced man to teach them.

Woodcutting.—A wood yard is operated at Kiana each summer by natives from Noorvik. The mercantile company of Noorvik contracted for the Government's wood supply this year and satisfactorily fulfilled the conditions.

Village site.—The village is just far enough from the sea to escape the fierce coast winds, while still close enough to satisfy the hunger of generations for the sea and seal. It is located far enough inland to meet the requirements of the trapper and fisherman and to have an abundant supply of timber. It is far enough down the river for logging purposes and in a slow river current, where the logs can be held easily, and is located at a sufficient altitude to avoid any possible high-water troubles.

Home life.—In this new village the native is no longer burdened with the irresponsible white man coming to his home; the loose morals of the women are less tried than before. The present one-room system of housing is not conducive to chastity, so that the morals of the people are still very low. But a healthy moral sentiment is growing.

Electrical plant.—This new feature of the Eskimo home life is not without its influence on thought and habit. In the semidarkness of the candle or seal-oil lamp the weird fancies and ghostly superstitions of the by-gone days flourished. Electricity is the only safe light in this land, where danger by fire is so serious. Every family in Noorvik is anxiously waiting the installation of the electric light in the home.

Sanitation.—This department is in charge of the village commissioner of sanitation, who is elected by the village annually. He works under the direction of the teacher. This part of the work had special attention. Many lectures were given,

finer were levied, and a village spirit awakened. There are now plans under way for shelters where the dog teams may be housed at a distance from the dwellings, which will materially lessen the filth accumulation in the village. Garbage is either burned or hauled to the ice in spring and goes out in the break up.

Washing.—Clean clothes are now demanded by the people; an unclean native is made to feel his condition. A wash day is set aside by many families and washing is done regularly every week on that day.

Bathing.—This is still a difficult problem for the people in the winter. With their one-room houses and no privacy bathing is rather neglected. Only a public bath-house will solve this question satisfactorily.

Dress.—Wearing apparel is conforming to the native improvement in taste. The fur coat is slowly taking the place of the "parka" for social wear. The natives are beginning to have a special suit of clothing for home wear and a good old-fashioned reindeer-skin outfit for the trail and rough work. The new roofs on their cabins permit the last winter's clothing to be stored for the succeeding winter; formerly last year's clothing was lost because of the warm, rainy weather of the summer.

Health.—The general health is much improved. Tubercular troubles are on the decrease, there being no new cases this year. Chronic eye troubles caused by insanitary conditions and dark houses with repeated snow blindness have given some trouble. Many of the causes have been corrected and the prospects are far better.

There is a great need for a hospital at this place. It is by far the largest village of Eskimos in this section, and is easily accessible from any point in the region. Many cases could be safely handled in a hospital which are now lost. Eskimos respond to reasonable treatment more readily than to overdosing. There needs to be some one who is responsible to look after this matter. The church has appointed a "sick committee" of two men and two women to attend and nurse all cases needing help. The chairman of this committee has become quite efficient and reliable. She can be depended upon to follow instructions. She is training an assistant.

Village government.—The village is governed by five commissioners elected annually and serving without pay. The laws, made by referendum vote, are few but effective. There has been no attempt to escape the decision of the commissioners. The local code covers the local needs regarding property rights, the care of dogs, public duties of residents, sanitary measures, and morality. A tax of 25 cents on each resident over the age of 16 furnishes a fund for street work and improvements. All of the men are willing to do their share of voluntary labor on public improvements. Through this system the village has built an addition to its meetinghouse, which accommodates the Government school at present. This building contains the big tower clock. The tower of the church with its clock face 4 feet in diameter is the center of vision to the village.

The reindeer industry.—Thanks to the reindeer the progress of the people is assured. With the meat for food, the skin for clothing, harness, and leather, the sinew for thread, the horns for knife handles, and the hair for mattresses, the reindeer is a marvelous animal for this country. The institution of the fairs has brought about a lively interest in the reindeer business. Almost every family now owns deer. Cooperation is obtained, which is so necessary in the propagation and marketing of reindeer.

The fair has made the reindeer man a specialist; he studies his profession and he is better fitted for his work than other men who are not in the business. This is a great step forward for the native. The reindeer man is no longer a hunter, fisherman, trapper, carpenter, or miner; he is a man versed in one good business. Not all herders have as yet attained to this stage, but they must do it or soon be out of the business. The two fairs held in this district have done more for the reindeer business than anything heretofore conceived, and should be fostered as much as is possible. These

fairs are conducted with the utmost care and show much thought and ceaseless planning on the part of Superintendent Walter C. Shields. In all the work and progress of the business there has been and yet remains the problem of the herder's family. How can the elevating influence of the school reach his children, who in turn are to become the future reindeer men? The herder must be at the herd or lose materially; his children must get to school. If the man is to succeed at his business, he must have the cooperation of his wife. This problem is yet to be worked out in a practical way. We have been trying rotation work; letting the herder and family live at the village for stated periods for the benefit of the school on the children. This has met some of the difficulties, but not all. The plan has made the families more willing to stay their time at the herd. The markets for the meat are in white settlements and the families and herds are often near those places where the downward tendency on the life and morals of the natives is great.

Out-door sports.—The people are great lovers of out-door sports. Football is their chief game. An earnest effort was made to organize a football team but had to be abandoned as the people who watch the game must have a part in order to keep warm. Delbert E. Replogle brought his old college basket ball with him and this was a decided improvement on the old fashioned reindeer-hair ball. Calisthenics and drills were introduced into the schoolroom exercises. Days were given to races of dog teams and reindeer, as well as to foot races of men and boys and even girls. We have an athletic committee with D. E. Replogle as director.

Religious work.—There being no missionary in Noorvik the religious work was looked after by the teacher in charge. The people had regular meetings under the directions of the Noorvik Monthly Meeting of Friends, an Eskimo organization. There were also held meetings for village business, mass meetings, men's and women's meetings, with graphophone concerts, and reflectoscope pictures in the meeting house. Anything elevating or instructive has been fostered.

Printing press.—A small printing press with a font of type could be used by the school to good advantage in teaching composition and spelling. The wireless news could be put into type by the advanced scholars and distributed in the village for the good of all. It would not cost much and the natives are asking for it.

The wireless station.—The wireless station has been a remarkable success. It has been of great service in the regular course of instruction in history and geography. It is the northernmost station on this continent. Rummaging in wireless shops in Seattle, D. E. Replogle picked up a set of second-hand instruments; then he made some additional ones himself, and with the help of Mr. Walter C. Shields and the Army wireless men of Nome, secured some lacking articles, bringing the outfit to Noorvik in July, 1917. The first message was sent through to Nome on November 27. The aerial was strung just 40 minutes when signals from Nulato were detected, and an hour later Nome was picked up. The receiving instruments were all but one homemade and they have been a success from the start. Lack of meters necessary to the tuning of the station has caused some trouble at times in the sending. The most remarkable thing is that with the few things furnished the station has worked so well. All the difficulties are now in control, even to the replacing of the badly scratched, second-hand Leyden jars by a condenser made from empty distillate cans. Our signals are heard at the Army station in Nome, and are distinctly read in Nulato, 180 miles away, with which we now work every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. We need a better sending set. We have one man to turn the rotary spark gap by hand power; it should be turned by a small motor. The Noorvik Eskimo is no longer an isolated native, but begins to feel the citizenship of the world in his blood. He is making healthy comparisons and contrasts. At first the wireless was to him a novelty, a toy; when the masts were set up he helped for the fun of it. To-day he is anxious for the news and is connected with the world. A wireless message is as the voice of God to him. The psychological influence on him is immense.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SELAWIK, UNDER THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

BY FRANK M. JONES, TEACHER.

The school attendance this year has been large and quite steady. With the exception of a few families nearly all the children were in the village at the opening of school. Parents were encouraged to make every effort to keep their children in school and they did so faithfully. In some cases I know this was a real hardship, with the father away hunting and shortage of fuel in the village. Some needy children were given clothing from the mission and school supplies in order that they might be in regular attendance. The parents' appreciation of their teachers has been a help to us and their cooperation has helped us settle many problems. Night school for adults was popular during the winter.

The beginners and primary pupils under Mrs. Jones's direction have shown good progress. The English-speaking parents of the primary tots were told to speak English to their children at every opportunity. It was easy to pick out in school the scholars so helped at home. The greatest difficulty the teacher has in the beginner's class is making the children understand directions. We believe it is a bad policy to use an interpreter or the Eskimo tongue in school. Of course this makes it hard in the primary grades, but the pupils learn to talk English sooner. Baker's Action Primer was used to teach the small children the use of verbs. The A, B, Cs, chart work, jingles, and songs were also included in the year's primary work.

The upper grades show aptitude for physiology and geography. Arithmetic must be made very practical. Composition is most difficult for the Eskimo child and consequently is most important. In such work as reading, spelling, and copying the children do well. Several showed real talent in drawing. Songs and recitations at Christmas and Easter were beneficial for both children and adults.

If an older pupil was perfect in attendance during the week, he or she was permitted to take home a book to read. These library books were much appreciated and stimulated attendance. Many times have I dropped in at an Eskimo home and found the child reading aloud from his library book. Other children would be listening and the old Eskimo parents very intently trying to understand the white man's talk, the children often interpreting to their parents. The children could hardly wait until Friday to exchange their books.

Carpentry.—Only boards from boxes were available, so the articles made were small. However, a thorough course in the names, uses, and care of tools was given. Composition books with the names of tools, a sketch, and their use were kept by the boys. At the close of school each boy proudly took his book home. This summer the books will be read and reread and thus the work next year made somewhat easier. In many cases the father at home had learned about the tools from the boy. Then he would surprise me by coming to borrow a tool, and instead of making motions to indicate the tool wanted, simply say the name of the tool. Eskimos take no care of guns or tools of their own, consequently need new ones nearly every year. Emphasis was therefore laid on the care of guns and tools. At the close of school an examination was given the boys and the answers were very creditable.

The following articles were made in school: Soap boxes, cabinets, chests, checkerboards and checkers, small windmills, hooks (of deer horn), tops, picture frames, grub boxes, and horn buttons.

Sewing.—The smaller girls made rag dolls, which were given to the babies when finished. The first essentials of sewing were taught them while making the dolls. At the close of the term several small underwaists and aprons were made by these same girls:

The larger girls show talent in cutting and fitting, but are lacking in the patience required for nice finishing. Patterns were cut from brown paper and the dresses modeled from small pictorial designs. Some girls crocheted lace for trimming. The following articles were made: Sixteen underwaists, 4 underskirts, 15 dolls, 2 baby hoods, 8 aprons, 2 caps, 3 parka covers, and 14 complete dresses.

In the women's sewing class the material was furnished either by themselves or from the mission boxes sent from California. In the former case the finished article belonged to the owner and in the latter case the garments were distributed to the needy. Miss Hunnicutt was ably assisted by Mrs. Jones in conducting these classes. The women were glad to have the social gatherings and to learn more about sewing. The men would bring the little sewing machines just before class and carry them home after class was over. Nearly a score of hand machines are in the village, so the work was rapidly done. The course was made as practical as possible and the use of English encouraged. Enthusiasm and gossip kept up the interest.

Cooking.—All the older girls received instruction in making light bread, cookies, doughnuts and biscuits. Several women of the village were taught how to make light bread. The average Eskimo stove is unfit for use in baking bread, so the school-room stove was many times called into service. The number of ranges in the village is increasing. The Eskimos realize that it pays to buy a good substantial stove, one that holds the heat and bakes well. Cleanliness was emphasized, and all girls were made to don clean aprons and caps before taking their cooking lesson. They took great delight in washing the utensils after use. One reindeer boy showed great interest and ability in cooking, so he was taught how to make different kinds of cookies and cake. He was in great demand when in the village and made quite a little money by his cooking.

Village improvement.—Three new cabins were erected last fall. Nearly all the cabins in the village are well floored and have one or more windows. In all the cabins you can stand upright with ease and some have 8½ or 9 foot walls. Many roofs were raised last fall, thus giving more air capacity and standing room, two things badly needed in the crowded houses. Practically every family now has its own cabin, a condition making for better health for the natives.

The Friends Church, owned and constructed by the Selawik natives, is a large log structure 25 by 35 feet. It was completely finished and floored last fall. Four large windows furnish light. An orchestra of five pieces was successfully trained, and appeared several times in entertainments in the church.

Shelves and hooks were introduced for the first time in some of the cabins, and an effort was made to have all the women keep their clothes hung up and off the floor. The regular scrubbing of floors and frequent washing of clothes were drilled into the women. A strict house-inspecting committee of the neatest Eskimo women was effective in keeping up the standard. Cupboards and tables are more numerous and each year more Eskimos eat from tables and sleep in clean bunks. Thus the years of drilling and exhortation by the teachers begin to show results. The Eskimo men frequently ask about plans to build or improve their houses or their furniture.

Village government.—At a meeting of the village people in October the formation of a village government was accomplished by the election of the following officials to serve for one year: Head commissioner, commissioners of morals (one man and one woman), commissioner of destitution, commissioner of safety (marshal), and commissioner of sanitation. The school-teacher was the adviser of the local officials throughout the year.

After the election all the people promised to stand by the commissioners and to obey the rules they might make. Definite duties were laid out for each official. Two women were elected and served very well. Some difficult problems occurred during the year, which were satisfactorily handled by the commissioners. The Eskimos take the idea of self-government very seriously. Occasionally the commissioners of

morals and safety were called upon to exercise their power; during our absence at the Noatak fair they used it effectively on a white man who insulted an Eskimo girl. This is a step forward, as heretofore an Eskimo would scarcely ever lay hands on a white man for any reason. I believe the satisfactory moral condition of the village is due in a large part to these upright commissioners, who were not afraid to do their duty.

Destitution in the village was reported to the proper official and relief was extended by the village. This took quite a burden off my shoulders, as it is often hard for the teacher to distinguish between the needy and the professional beggar. The commissioner knew the actual case.

Vagrant dogs were corralled by the vigilant marshal and those showing signs of sickness were promptly shot. Trouble of any kind, and unsafe trails were also reported to the commissioner of safety. Reporting cases of sickness and helping to improve living conditions were the duties of the commissioner of sanitation.

Health and sanitation.—Education of the natives regarding personal cleanliness and hygiene has reduced sickness appreciably. This can be easily seen in the improved health of the babies. Many new ventilators and higher roofs give more air capacity to the cabins. We were unsuccessful in a few instances in getting the women to keep the cabins cleaner. The old people do not readily accept suggestions from the teacher in regard to cleanliness. The young people, on the contrary, listen and learn. One large family is continually filthy. A little girl in this family has a large rupture just below the navel. We bandaged it, but of course the relief was only temporary. A physician is needed to operate, but as there is none at Kotzebue the case must wait until one is available. Several cases of eye trouble have been treated. Snow blindness and subsequent irritation often cause a white film to grow over the cornea. Argylol and boric acid were effectively used in these cases.

One Sunday morning we were awakened by a violent pounding on the door. I arose and found a native woman with her 5-year-old boy. He had fallen out of a bunk, she said. Examination showed a broken arm. Mrs. Jones administered the anesthetic while I set the arm. In a few weeks the little fellow's arm was entirely healed.

A few cases of ptomaine poisoning occurred, but prompt action always resulted in relief and cure. The people have at last learned that rotten fish weakens their stomachs and makes them more susceptible to disease, if not directly poisoning them.

Many of the advanced Eskimos come to ask me questions about the location of the bones, organs, and functions of the body, thus showing an awakening mind and with it the doom of superstition. To be sure the old "medicine man" still practices among the "Ipanee" (old Eskimos), but the younger generation laugh at him. The young people have a real knowledge of the body and the "Doctor" can not hoodwink them. One "medicine man" comes to me frequently for medicine. He always says it is for his wife. Superintendent Shields in his talk at Selawik hit the old "Doctors" hard, and his speech will long be remembered.

Only three deaths have occurred during the year; two being long-standing cases of tuberculosis and one of old age. All were adults. Mrs. Jones has helped me in many infant cases and credit is due her for her part in saving the lives of some babies of the village. Over 20 births have been recorded with no deaths.

The schoolroom, a warm stove, soap and water prove quite an attraction for the children. So baths in the schoolroom are frequent.

Garbage of the village is raked and burned or thrown into the river. The natives leave the village before the snow melts and return only at intervals until fall, so the garbage problem is easily solved. Living in tents during the summer makes the Eskimos sturdy and strong. If they were cooped up in their cabins constantly, the race would soon deteriorate.

Industrial life.—The fur catch was plentiful during the past winter and the prices good. Food has been expensive, as usual, but most of the natives have had flour, sugar, and tea in their homes all winter. Competition between the local stores has benefited the natives, also the policy adopted by one store of keeping the price constant on food articles. Fluctuations in price bewilder the Eskimo and invariably get him deeper in debt.

The financial condition of the village is better now than ever before. As there were no severe storms this winter the traps set were not lost and could be well attended. Many natives have paid their old debts. Some, of course, will be in debt until they die. One man trapped 66 minks, another 23 foxes (mostly white) last winter. These were the largest catches reported.

Some freighting has been done by the natives at good prices. A few others have worked in the mines at Candle or on the Kobuk. Several make money by working on the river boats during the summer. The Selawik native is industrious and as a rule honest.

In the "shipyard" there are now eight boats, seven sail and one gasoline. There will be two new ones constructed this summer. The reindeer boys also have a boat of their own. Selawik has more native boats than any other village near it. Some of the lumber used in the boats came from the States, but most of it was whipsawed and dressed by hand.

Fishing furnishes some support in the summer, but the catch is not dependable. The ownership of deer is the aim of many natives, and some invest in the purchase of reindeer everything they make each year. This form of savings bank pays good interest and is safe.

The reindeer.—Fawning time this spring was not attended by such cold weather as in some years, consequently fewer deaths of fawns occurred. The reindeer boys watched carefully night and day during this period. The natives realize every year that the fur catch will sometime cease and the deer man then will really come into his own. I camped a week at the largest herd during fawning time in order to oversee the work and learn more of the industry. The reindeer boys seemed to appreciate the interest shown in them and did their best.

Sale for Selawik deer meat has been good and the demand greater than the supply. The price varied from 12½ to 20 cents per pound. The recent reindeer association organized at Noatak has fixed the price at a minimum of 15 cents.

Six deer men (two with their wives and children) made the trip to the Noatak reindeer fair. They returned full of "pep" and knowledge gotten there. Mrs. Jones and I also went, traveling farther than any other teachers in this district to attend a fair. What we saw and heard convinced us that the fair was a big thing in the education of the reindeer men. I have no doubt they will talk for years about the things seen and learned there. The spirit of earnestness, discussion of problems, competitive deermanship, and exhibit of handiwork can not be valued in dollars and cents. The small number of prizes made it difficult to properly award them. The giving of prizes, even though of small value, stimulates competition. However, the ribbons were proudly received and the spirit of earnestness could not be doubted. The reindeer fairs are to the Eskimos what conventions and institutes are to the teachers in the States.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT UGASHIK, ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA.

By WILL A. WILSON, TEACHER.

July, Alaska's harvest time, was very profitable to the natives of this village, as they then reaped over \$3,600 in cash laboring in the salmon industry.

As soon as the last ship was gone all of the natives, as is their custom, left for the beautiful Ugashik Lakes, where they dry their fish for winter consumption.

I was unable to go with the crowd last fall as I was expecting the school supplies and waited here to receive them. About the second week of September the natives began returning to the village and the children entered school as fast as they arrived.

October 24, John Nichols, a half-breed, arrived in a Columbia River boat with some of our supplies from Nushagak. The weather had been very rough and he and two small boys had been stranded on a flat near Naknek for several days before they got a tide high enough to float them. After landing the supplies here they left for Port Heyden October 29. After crossing the Ugashik bar they found the sea so heavy that when they tried to run into Chegong Creek the boat capsized. The two children were lost. After drifting with the wreckage for about four hours, Nichols was washed ashore almost exhausted. Fortunately he was found and cared for by natives who were trapping at that point. We sent natives from here to attempt to find the two boys, but the bodies must have drifted out to sea, as our people have been unable to find them. Nichols's entire winter outfit was lost.

School work.—The attendance was very good this year; the children were in school practically every day they were in the village and able to attend. The children from other villages always came to school when they happened to be here.

In addition to the textbook instruction, the girls, under Mrs. Wilson's guidance, made underclothes, shirts, and dresses for each child, and they are very proud of their accomplishment.

Each child took a bath in the school tub once a week and changed clothing. Monday morning, after our family washing was done, the older children used our washing machine and washed all of the soiled clothing belonging to the school children. Tuesday the girls ironed these clothes, and each child's towel and clothes were placed on the shelves ready to be used after the next bath.

Mrs. Wilson taught cooking to the girls and two of the boys; each child was allowed to take home a portion of the baking for family use. Some of the whites who have no cooks were persuaded to furnish flour and other materials from which the girls made bread, cakes, and pies, two-thirds going to the men who furnished the flour and the rest to the girls. The girls take a great interest in domestic work and with the proper surroundings would make good housekeepers.

We were hampered a great deal this year on account of being unable to get our supplies. The boys and I expected to paint the school buildings inside and out this year, but the paint is still in Nushagak; visitors to the village are suggesting white-wash. Our manual training work this year consisted of making dog harnesses, one new sled, and repair work on others. The apprentices made reindeer harness, and the other boys made some boat models of such material as we had at hand. After Christmas the boys polished ivory which I bought at Nushagak last year. We also lengthened the flag pole 16 feet.

Entertainment.—In November we began practice on our Christmas entertainment which consisted of songs, flag drills, recitations, and a little play entitled "Mother Goose's Christmas Party." Each child in the play was costumed for the part he or she was to take. The play gave a great deal of work to the children and much benefit was derived from the practice. At 4 o'clock on Christmas Day every one in the village was here and enjoyed the entertainment and the prettiest Christmas tree they had ever seen, an evergreen tree which I hauled about 80 miles for the occasion. This year many of the natives placed presents for one another on the tree and every man, woman, and child received a present. After the distribution of presents a lunch consisting of sandwiches, tea, and cakes was served.

The birthdays of Lincoln and Washington were celebrated with patriotic ceremonies.

Medical work.—There has been a great deal of sickness in the villages of this region during the past year, and almost everyone is afflicted with a severe cold at present.

Medical assistance was rendered 797 times during the year. The prevailing trouble, of course, was tuberculosis. We had nine cases of pneumonia, one of milk fever,

one of abscessed breast, four cases of severe frost bite, two of gunshot wound, and one case of foreign body in the eyeball caused by explosion of shotgun shell during process of loading. We handled all of these cases in the school, securing good results. Two of the pneumonia cases were fatal. In June I took the woman injured by the exploding shell to Naknek where Dr. Rosson, of the Alaska Packers' Association, removed the portion of shell from the eyeball. While I was away with this case, a native boy shot himself in the arm with a shotgun shattering both bones in the lower arm, destroying the joint, and breaking the bone in the upper arm. He was taken to the schoolhouse where Mrs. Wilson dressed the wound and stopped the hemorrhage. She then sent him to Naknek on one of the company's boats, where Drs. Rosson and Shafter operated on him. These cases were handled at Naknek through the kindness of Messrs. Smith and Nielsen, superintendents, as it was almost impossible to get the cases to the Government Hospital at Nushagak.

The medical work takes up a great deal of my time; it is hard to refuse to go to the other villages when they ask for aid. Uguguk is 60 miles from here and Upper Ugashik is 15 miles, so I am kept busy when they have much sickness there. Many cases have been brought here from other places for treatment in wintertime. During the past winter we have been short of many of the medicines we needed and we have no cough medicine of any kind or any liniment, as the supplies for last fall have not yet arrived from Nushagak. Dr. Borland sent some of the supplies by a man who was coming this way, but he could not bring a great amount. Dr. Borland was with us for three days in February and did some dental work for us.

During the winter I traveled by dog team as follows: To Nushagak and return, for medicine, 570 miles; to and from Naknek, taking child to Dr. Borland, 240 miles; to Uguguk and return, to treat a fractured leg, 120 miles; 36 trips to the upper village and return, medical calls, 1,080 miles; trip to reindeer herd and return, to treat a frozen boy, 60 miles; total, 2,070 miles.

There is no fund for this expense and if I had to hire a team it would have cost \$517.50 for dogs, sled and driver, besides provisions and dog feed. I own my own team which cost me \$140 and used during the year 3,186 fish valued at \$288.95. Of these fish I caught and dried 1,760 of them myself during my last summer's vacation.

On one trip I was caught in a blizzard and spent two days and three nights in a tent, without any stove or provisions. I had two native men with me and gave each of them a fish, took one myself, and kept the rest for the dogs. It was a trip we should have made in a day, as I took only tent, medicine, and dog feed; it was an urgent case and I felt that we could make the 60 miles in one day. It looked fine when we started, but when we were out about three hours the blizzard struck us so hard that we could not see. I would have perished on that trip had it not been for the natives and the animal heat from the dogs. The natives furnished the common sense and the dogs the heat. On the third day we started again, although it was still unfit to travel, but we made a trapper's camp where we found food and shelter, but we were "all in."

Besides these trips I visited each of the herds once a month. When I was away Mrs. Wilson taught school. She did this that I might care for the sick although she was not under salary.

We have the good will of every native within a radius of 300 miles and a feeling that we have done our duty to those in need.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL ON ATKA ISLAND, ONE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

BY AMOE B. CARR, MRS. ELLA D. CARR, AND LELAND E. CARR, TEACHERS.

School began September 11, a few days after the last visit of the Coast Guard steamer. Our day-school enrollment was 17, and night-school enrollment 13. We held night sessions for the adults until the trapping season began. These sessions were attended

with much enthusiasm and interest. Our village chief attends regularly and has made great progress in English.

Day-school work.—The children have made wonderful advancement this year in using English. The old women of the village ridiculed them so much that for a while it was very hard to get them to speak English, but since they have learned considerable English we hear it spoken quite often among the children at play.

They are excellent in memory work, hence spelling is one of their favorite subjects and they spell very well indeed. They are somewhat slow in arithmetic; we are trying to make it as practical as possible. The children are drilled much in changing money, buying groceries, and selling furs.

They like hygiene and have learned the meaning of "germs," etc. We especially emphasize the ill effects of alcohol and tobacco, as all the adults in the village make "sour-dough beer" and use tobacco.

We have been trying the phonic system of teaching reading to the beginners this year, and can declare it a great success. The children enjoy it and are learning faster than the other beginners did. The children all sing the old favorite songs and a number of motion songs.

On Monday afternoon they draw and paint. They have made some very good pictures of objects with which they are familiar. On Tuesday and Thursday afternoons they sew, and this year they outlined a quilt. They made drawings of seals, foxes, reindeers, and other animals, and transferred them to white muslin, then outlined them in red. They also knitted a pair of mittens each, and a cap each, and sewed for each pupil two aprons, one underdress, and one suit of underwear. Before Christmas they made gifts for their parents and friends; hemstitched handkerchiefs, sewing bags, pin cushions, and doilies, while the little folks hemmed towels, made iron holders, and doll dresses. One afternoon each month is devoted to patching and mending—boys included. While the children sew the teacher tells or reads stories to them. On Friday afternoon they learn new songs, tell stories, and learn new games.

Wednesday afternoon is devoted to instruction in sanitation, hygiene, and cooking. The children have learned what foods contain the most nutrition; what to get for invalids, and how to cook a few simple dishes for everyday use. The children are young and we have not accomplished as much in cooking as we would like.

Sanitation and health.—The natives take pride in keeping the streets clean; they are graveled each year, and all refuse is carried into the bay. The houses are scrubbed triweekly, and bedding is aired every fine day. Some washing is done every day in the week. Windows are opened at night and every fine day, as the natives are learning that fresh air means health. We have been fighting lice ever since we came here. Lousy children were in disgrace and were placed in the "lice row" in school. This year we have not seen a louse on a single child. We are really proud of this achievement.

The health of the village was very good this year, with the exception of a peculiar siege of dysentery and vomiting which broke out last fall among the children and lasted from three to six days. We cared for them the best we could and all recovered. There were no deaths. Four babies were born, all fine strong girls. We gave special care and attention to the babies, instructing the mothers as to the best method of feeding and clothing them. The mothers listened to our advice and, in a measure, tried to follow our instructions. The children all run to the teacher when they get a cut, burn, or scratch. They have learned that sores heal readily when given proper care, and they do not want their mothers to put old rags on their wounds.

Occupations of women.—During the winter months while their husbands are away the women have little to do but weave baskets. This is very tiresome, close work, and we are discouraging it to some extent. We tell them to get out and walk or fish on nice days, and leave their weaving for stormy days. After much persuasion we succeeded in getting some of the women to set traps near home. One woman caught

two blue foxes, which will probably net her close to \$100, which is more than she could make in a year by basket weaving. The outdoor exercise also improved her health.

On Thursday afternoons the women all come to the schoolhouse to sew and do fancy-work. There is much rivalry among them to see who can do the nicest work. They have made the following articles: Ten crocheted doilies; 7 pairs of pillow slips, hem-stitched; 5 knitted sweaters; 18 pairs of knitted mittens; 12 crocheted caps; 12 middies; 10 white dresses; 10 aprons; 12 underdresses; and 12 nightgowns. Besides these articles many yards of lace were crocheted to trim the skirts and dresses.

While the women sew the teacher instructs them in hygiene, cooking, and general-welfare subjects. They are good listeners, but rather poor conversationalists. However, I have learned more of their wants and desires during these afternoon talks than by any other means.

Occupations of men.—Last summer we purchased a net and with the aid of the men of the village secured enough fish to supply the whole village with salt and dried fish for the winter.

The men hunt eider down, eggs, and sea lion in the summer; eider down for quilts, and the sea lion for use in making shoes and bidarkies. This year has been a bad one on trappers; there has been so much snow. The natives say the worst in years. In spite of all drawbacks they have done very well.

The total number of blue foxes caught was 169; silver gray, 33; white, 2. The total income from foxes was \$8,096; \$375 was paid out for labor; \$200 for basketry. The total income of the village was \$8,671. This makes a per capita of \$135.48 for 1917 to compare with \$24.45 in 1912.

Native store.—The increase in the income of the village is entirely due to the native store, which was established here four years ago. The natives receive the full value of the foxes sold, and as each year passes we are getting a larger stock and are able to give better prices on goods sold. The new store building which was erected last summer has given the natives confidence in the permanency of the establishment. They are proud of the store and think they are fortunate indeed to be so favored. The chief with all his people wish to express their appreciation to the Bureau of Education for the school and especially the store. Their homes are better furnished; they have warmer, neater clothing; better and more food; and even a few luxuries are now available.

Buildings and improvements.—Besides the store building there have been erected four new frame houses, four toilets, and a silo. Water is piped from a near-by spring through the village and into the school building. A faucet was placed in the center of the town and all can get good water without tracking through the mud up to the spring. Five new dories have been built. All the new houses have been painted this spring.

Last January a severe storm from the northeast washed away the wall in front of the schoolhouse, and for a time we thought it would carry the building out, but the sea subsided before that happened. The men put up a new wall which can be only temporary. Nothing but a cement wall will hold against the great seas which surge in here in wintertime.

Stock.—We now have seven head of cattle. The silo came up in September and by the time it was erected it was quite late for ensilage, but we filled it about half full. This winter was so severe that the cattle would have perished had we not put up ensilage. During the summer months they get fat, and during an ordinary winter they can secure almost all their food out of doors. It seems to be an ideal place for raising stock. The reindeer are increasing. No accurate count has been made, but we estimate that there are about 75 on the island. There is grass and moss enough on the island to feed a large herd.

Agriculture.—Last spring we planted one crate of potatoes and in the fall when we dug them up we found only little marbles, about 20 pounds of them. This spring the

natives planted gardens, and we have two school gardens. Turnips, radishes, and lettuce are planted. Conditions are not favorable for gardening, as seasons are so variable. Every year, however, gardens are made and sometimes an abundant harvest is reaped.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT TATITLEK, IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

BY CHESLEY W. COOK, TEACHER.

There has been noticeable development in the village during the last year, industrially and in classroom work. The most marked advance has been among the younger men, who have been engaged in cutting piles and logs for mines at different places on Prince William Sound; in cutting logs for the sawmill at Cordova, and in furnishing piles for fish canneries. In addition they have sold six or seven thousand dollars' worth of salmon to the canneries. Many have worked by the day at mines as assistant cooks and laborers and in other capacities. I believe we should feel encouraged about this, because in former years the natives worked only when driven to it by necessity. As I write I do not know of an idle man. They are all either fishing for salmon or working at the mines, not because they are forced to work, for at this season of the year they can live without effort, but because they wish to earn money. The efforts of the bureau in this village have certainly had a stimulating influence upon the natives industrially.

We have made fishermen of the natives, and fishing has come to be a great summer industry of the entire region. Factors which have created a demand for the native fishermen are their knowledge of the local waters, legislation in favor of local fishermen as opposed to nonresident fishermen, and the procuring of reserves which permit us to control the shore fishing within them. We should be able to control all the waters within the reserves. As early as January the canneries began contracting with the natives for their services as fishermen during the summer. At one cannery natives have been made the "major crew." All the canneries have been willing to employ all the natives that could be secured, some of the companies calling at the village and transporting the natives to their canneries. In causing the men to work steadily and to earn money we have accomplished much of what we set out to do. The unfinished phase of this part of the work is to teach the natives to lay aside a part of their earnings, to create a reserve upon which to draw in times of need. In this we have not made much progress, though they are acquiring more substantial property in house furnishings, boats, and engines.

The school enrollment increased to 62 this year, overcrowding our rooms and making it impossible to give sufficient time to all phases of school work. We are in immediate need of another classroom and teacher. We are now conducting classes from the kindergarten to the sixth grade, as well as doing industrial work with both boys and girls.

Our shopwork reached a standard this year that I have been striving to acquire for many years. We were able to take in outside work and put the schoolboys upon it. We succeeded in building a 28-foot launch with our training class, and the boys were thus able to earn something as well as to have the training. This successful effort brought inquiries from several quarters as to whether we would accept orders for boat building. I believe that there can be quite an industry worked up along this line if I can be relieved of some of the classroom work in order to devote my time to it.

Another new phase of the work is the introduction of games in the lower grades by Mrs. Cook. This has developed alertness and stimulated the use of English. The children will use English in playing a game if taught the game in the English language. We have also found that the earlier a native child enters the school the better and faster he advances, as he grows up in the language and ways of the school.

In our instructions we are directed to report upon our success in agriculture. There is not much that I can report about that, as this is not an agricultural section. Each year I prepare a very small piece of ground and raise a few vegetables, but the production never pays for the effort. There is no arable ground here; it is tundra, which must be stripped of moss, drained, dug up, cut into fine pieces, mixed with sand and gravel and fertilized; then, if the season is favorable, one can raise turnips, cabbage, peas, lettuce, and radishes. We can prepare the soil, but we can not govern the weather conditions. We have had but two favorable summers out of the seven I have spent here. The natives have never followed my lead in gardening to any extent, and I have not encouraged them in it for the reason that gardening comes at the same time that the fishing is being done, and the proceeds of one day's fishing would buy more vegetables than a garden would be likely to produce in an entire summer. It seems to me that it would be impractical to encourage agriculture under the conditions here.

We should very much like to install a sawmill, have the natives cut lumber for modern houses, lay out the village in lots and streets, and to construct a water and sewerage system. While I believe the native should usually pay for what he gets, yet in introducing these new undertakings the bureau must expect to take the lead and bear the expense. My idea of conducting the improvement would be for the bureau to advance the amount necessary to buy and install the sawmill; to assemble the natives and make them acquainted with the project; to get them to promise to set up the mill; also to pledge themselves to secure logs and saw lumber enough for a house within a certain time. After the mill is completed we should get them to build additional houses within certain periods, and consent to a survey of the village and a plan of drawing for lots, under the supervision of the bureau. We started fishing in a similar way, furnishing a seine and dories. We had our ups and downs, and at times I was very unpopular, but we have a fishing industry to-day. In a few years we could have a model village. The task is hopeless as long as log houses are built in the same old hit-and-miss way.

The natives observe the law as well as the whites, and often better. Often they are encouraged by whites to break the law, particularly in taking valuable skins, such as sea otter, which are protected. Much the same conditions exist in regard to morals. They follow the examples set by a certain class of white men.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLUKWAN.

BY FAY R. SHAVER, TEACHER.

Shop work.—On account of extremely cold weather last winter there was much time when we could not use our shop. Although there was not so much work done as formerly the quality was up to the standard. The younger pupils made toys, boxes, tables, etc., besides helping to make sleds and stovepipe. The older boys made sleds, boxes, tables, galvanized pails, camp stoves, heaters, dust pans, stovepipe, etc. We could have made a dozen more heating stoves and sold them, but were unable to secure the drafts and legs, which are cast, in time for use. The heaters made were larger than before and sold for \$10 each, making a good profit for the workmen. Tanks for cooking the oil out of fish were made of galvanized iron and sold for \$17 each.

The shop has been a great help to the people of the village. It has saved many trips to Haines, and often the article made was more suited to the needs of the native than any that could have been purchased. Many good suggestions were given by the natives and followed to advantage in our work.

Agricultural work.—Several new experiments were carried on in agriculture. Kafir corn grew to about 5 feet in height but did not mature; beardless barley grew well and matured a fair crop. Canadian field peas proved a great success, most of the crop ripening and furnishing an abundance of forage as well as seed, which will prove of great value here. Mangels grew 18 inches long; sugar beets did well; millet just began to head when the frost came. Alfalfa made a good growth; it has not been winter killed since I began to plant it two years ago. I cut two crops last year and the season was dry. Corn did not do so well as usual; potatoes matured a good crop and were dry and mealy; beets grew nicely. Swiss chard was especially good, the stalks being about 3 inches broad and 16 inches long. Tomatoes were ripened out of doors; there were quantities of green ones, and we found that many could be ripened in the house. A few cucumbers were raised. We had several cuttings of asparagus; the stalks were strong and healthy. Rhubarb is always good. We have been unable to obtain a good crop of strawberries as many of them are knotty. Peas were exceedingly fine and the crop abundant. The beans were the best I have seen anywhere; they were not left to mature as they were the snap variety. Kale and cabbage are always good. Radishes, turnips, and rutabagas grew well but were infested with the root maggot. Cauliflower formed beautiful heads of the very best quality. Kohlrabi was very large and solid. Parsnips were as good as can be grown.

The natives took much interest in their gardens and raised very good crops. Their main crop was potatoes, but other vegetables, also flowers, were raised. The children often go to the woods to gather flowers and they are very fond of the bright-colored ones. Every garden has to be fenced to protect it from the dogs. There was not so much new land cleared as usual, as the natives had no team with which to break it. The nettles do not interfere much with the gardens, although there are plenty of them. Mares-tail is a great pest and has nearly taken up some garden plots. It is hard to get rid of.

Plans are being made for an agricultural fair this fall. Prizes are to be given for the best gardens and vegetables.

Medical work and sanitation.—This work was carried on under the direction of Mrs. Shaver. There was an epidemic of measles in our village, which affected nearly every child. There were three deaths of children who were not strong and had been sick before. Aside from the above, the village has been quite free from sickness.

This spring a general village clean up took place. Eleven wagon loads of tin cans, etc., were hauled and dumped into the river. A clean-up this fall should leave the village in very good condition.

Dr. Craig has given us his help and advice at all times in the treatment of illness and in maintaining sanitary conditions, which we have appreciated very much.

The cooperative store.—The store did over \$10,000 worth of business last year with a net profit of 15 per cent to the stockholders. This profit was divided as follows: Six per cent was paid on stock, six per cent on purchases, and three per cent was placed in a reserve. Some of the older natives were not satisfied with the profits because they had dropped off from those of preceding years. The high cost of supplies was the cause. The reduced profits on package goods was hard to overcome as there was often an advance of a cent or two on a package. We do not have pennies, so could hardly raise the price, which cut down the profits that much. At present the prices have advanced so much that our prices have been advanced accordingly. Unless something unforeseen happens our profits will be very good by the close of the year.

In connection with the store I might add that the credits are a great drawback. There is generally one of two causes for them. It is very seldom that the party asking credit has no money, but because a certain amount has been laid away for the big potlatch. This is never touched, even though the family is in want. The other reason, which is the cause of most of the credits, and which is being overcome gradually, is the fact that the native must see and handle the money in a transaction in

order to know the profit made. Guns, ammunition, and the food used on a hunt are almost always bought on credit when the proceeds of the hunt are to be sold. When the furs or meat obtained in the hunt are sold, the store bill is paid and the money in hand is the profit. If the hunt is not successful the bill may be one of long standing.

Hunting and trapping.—The natives had a good catch of furs last winter and realized good prices for most of their catch. Traders paid between \$8 and \$12 for lynx, while those handled through our department at Seattle brought nearly twice that amount. The furs handled by our department netted the natives \$3,606.16, which was about half the catch. Some of the natives shipped their furs to Chicago and St. Louis, but they did not realize nearly so much as did those who sold their furs in Seattle. Circulars showing big prices still play a prominent part in attracting the native shipper. The returns have nearly always been disappointing. Next winter will see nearly all of the furs sold where there are competitive bids. The furs of 16 natives were shipped from Klukwan and handled by our department. One man's furs netted him over \$1,100 for three months' work. A native of Klukwan by the name of Gundagain was offered by a trader \$28 for four skins. He received through the bureau \$60.90 for the same furs. Another was offered \$27 and received over \$47 net. A trader paid \$12 each for some lynx skins but bought a most beautiful black fox skin for \$250 that should have brought three times that amount. The bureau, no doubt, receives many knocks for helping the natives to dispose of their furs, but I feel that this is one of the best ways by which we can instill confidence in them and get them to realize that we have their interests at heart.

Fishing.—The natives of Klukwan did fairly well in their fishing. They received about \$10,000 for fish and for work at the cannery. Not all of this came to Klukwan, as some of our people went away to work after the cannery season closed. Most of them obtained employment in the mines at or near Juneau. This work added between \$2,500 and \$3,000 to their earnings. Most of this sum was put away until after death to be given away in a big potlatch. Everything given away at that time is supposed to go into the hereafter to help the soul in the spirit world.

Canning.—About 500 pint and 200 quart glass jars were filled with fish, vegetables, and berries. Some of the natives took advantage of the opportunity and used the canner. They had no trouble about the berries and fish keeping.

Goats.—The goats came through the winter in better condition than usual. Two kids have been raised. They may become acclimated and in time prove of value here.

Old customs.—The big potlatch was held at Yendistuckie, where the feasting lasted for two weeks. This village is about 19 miles from Klukwan. Most of the people from our village and Haines were there. The only ones not going, I think, were those not invited. I have not been able to find out just how the potlatch was conducted, as it was too far from here and school had just started. One native gave away \$1,000 in addition to the food he furnished. This must have been an unusual amount of money, as there was lots of talk about it. They had the white man's dance every afternoon and evening. There was one day when they did not let the whites in. I was not able to find out what took place at that time. When the people returned they said they did not know that it was to be an old-custom affair, but that when they got there they could not get away. The truth is that this feasting will fill many an evening with gossip, and they would not have missed it for anything.

The next potlatch was held at Douglas and was given by a native merchant of that place. The natives were given to understand that this was not to be an old-custom affair, but to dedicate a native brotherhood hall. It, however, turned out to be otherwise. The Klukwan band was invited with the promise of a handsome present, but did not receive enough to pay its expenses. Most of these feasts end in dissatisfaction of some kind.

In order to counteract these practices we should give the natives something to take their place. We do this in part by our school entertainments and parties, but they

like to get together in their own way at times. We need more room in which to entertain the natives of the village. The new basement for the school building will help out wonderfully.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT HYDABURG, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

BY MARK SAID, TEACHER.

Hydaburg school opened October 2, 1916, and closed April 27, 1917, thus completing its sixth year. A total of 103 was enrolled, with an average attendance of 66.3. All grammar grades, excepting the fifth, were taught in the three rooms. After Christmas the regular work was supplemented twice a week by manual training for the older boys and sewing and cooking for the girls.

The census of Hydaburg for 1916-17 shows a population of 335. During the year ending June 30 there have been 19 births and 25 deaths. The excessive mortality is largely due to the ravages of an epidemic of measles, which broke out in December and was so general that school was closed during that month. During the progress of the disease, 157 people were sick; at one time the teachers were caring for 125 patients. The measles alone proved fatal in but one or two cases; but five tubercular boys, when left in a weakened condition by the measles, were quickly carried away by the other disease; five other children followed within two months. Of those who died, 9 were young people between the ages of 10 and 20 years, 13 were babies, and but 3 were adults. Tuberculosis and its menigital complications claimed 75 per cent of the number.

Early in October the people organized logging, milling, and building crews, and began the construction of a new church. Before snow fell the frame was up and sheathed and the roof was on. This is to be a church belonging entirely to the people. They are accepting no help from the mission board's building fund. All the labor is donated and the Forest Service has allowed free use on stumpage for the lumber.

In the fall the bureau authorized the erection of a teacher's residence at Hydaburg. A plan was selected, and the lumber was cut to fit the plan in Seattle and forwarded to Hydaburg.

After Christmas the interests of the townspeople centered in industrial progress. A new dock, measuring 44 by 96 feet, with an approach 360 feet long and 16 feet wide, was completed. It is located at the southern end of the town. The dock is substantially built, resting on hemlock piles, faced three sides with spruce fender piles, and surfaced with 2 by 12 spruce planking. At the shore end the foundation for a warehouse to be used in connection with a cannery, was completed and part of the framework of the building was set up. On the north side of this structure the foundation for a cannery building to measure 40 by 100 feet was about half finished. For setting the piling for this work, a steam pile driver was rented from Sulzer at an expense of \$10 per day. The driver was in use for 19 days at an expense to the trading company of \$190. This was paid for in logs.

These construction operations kept an average of 20 men working for three months. Every man in town put in some time at the work. Wages, fixed by the stockholders of the trading company in open meeting, were 30 cents per hour for workmen and 35 cents for bosses. Most of the earnings were applied to pay up accounts owing the trading company by the laborers, and the surplus went to purchase stock in that company, it being agreed that such stock should not draw dividends until the cannery produced profits from operation. The mill crews and the logging crews were also paid in this manner, and during the period the trading company collected \$4,042.80 on current and back accounts, and the net increase in the accounts receivable was held to \$10.24; \$500 worth of stock was sold.

The sawmill has been very busy this spring. Between January 15 and May 31 it has cut 300,000 feet of lumber. Of this, 65,000 feet went into the construction of the new dock, 10,200 feet into the warehouse and cannery foundations, and about 200,000 feet have been sold, bringing the company \$3,800. This amount does not represent a profit. To expect efficient service or dividends of the mill in its present condition is out of the question. The equipment is becoming so worn that frequent stoppage for repairs is necessary.

On the 1st of June the King salmon began to run and the mill crew followed the rest of the town to the fishing grounds. The King salmon fishing has been excellent this season. Many of the fishermen have earned more than \$150. One boat has made about \$800 in a month's time. Led by reports of business possibilities for the store in a location where many people camp for the King salmon season the trading company erected a small building and sent out a stock of goods this spring. This season the fish did not elect to swim in the neighborhood of the store, the people scattered to find the fish, and the venture will but little more than pay expenses.

The experience of the past year suggests the following recommendations: One man in Hydaburg is not enough to take care of the town's growing needs. There should be one man to attend to the industrial, commercial, and civic activities, and one to devote his time to the school and social life. A competent doctor or nurse with headquarters in Hydaburg is of paramount importance. In order to operate on a dividend-paying basis, the sawmill should be reconstructed in a new location, equipped with more power, a band saw and a larger planer, and the company should own a logging donkey engine. And, lastly, by the installation of a cannery, the town would gain, not only economically but mentally, morally, and physically.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLAWOCK, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

BY CHARLES E. HIBBS, TEACHER.

On account of the lateness of the canning season, school did not begin until the 1st of October. Most of the patrons of the school had returned to their homes by this time and we were able to begin school with a very good attendance, which was maintained throughout the school year. Our first month showed an enrollment of 69 pupils, while our average attendance for the year was 63½. The total enrollment for the year was 88.

Mrs. Hibbs, taking the same grades she had the previous year, was able in a very short time to have all the pupils in her room properly located and doing their regular work. This is the first time since entering the native service I have had the opportunity of seeing the advantage gained by returning teachers to former positions, and the results show out much more plainly than in the white schools of the States. Every possible means should be used to retain teachers from year to year on account of the extra amount of work they are able to accomplish.

In all reading in the grades special effort was placed on the use of phonics, or the sound method, with very satisfactory results. The pupils have become very efficient in their ability to prepare reading lessons unassisted and also in reading them. Story telling was productive of good results both in memory training and in the use of English. The pupils enjoyed this work very much, for most of them have enough of an English vocabulary to understand the stories and data given them.

Much time in arithmetic in the grades was given to oral and mental practice and drill in the four fundamentals. I believe the grades here will fall very little below the respective grades in the States in this work.

More and better work was done in domestic science during the past year than during any previous year. This was not only conducive of good results among the

children but also awakened much interest and enthusiasm among the parents. Much practical work was done in the making of clothing and quilts as well as in crocheting and knitting.

We have enjoyed the most satisfactory year in the Klawock Commercial Co. since my coming to Klawock. Our greatest difficulty lies in the amount of credit we are almost compelled to give. However, we have been steadily gaining, and while at times the credit system caused some little embarrassment on our part in our dealings with the wholesale houses we are now on a fairly firm foundation and feel quite sure of our position. Last winter when our books were audited we gave a 12 per cent dividend and placed 2 per cent in the business. This established much more confidence in the village and we are yet increasing our stock. We hope in the near future to establish a sawmill and cannery in connection with the store. There was much talk of a small hand cannery last winter, but the sharp advance in tin caused us to hold up these plans until better inducements can be obtained in tin and machinery. A small sawmill is much needed here, as with the growth of the village much sidewalk material is needed as well as building material. The bureau should extend every effort in helping us to secure this mill, as it would be a great encouragement to the people of Shakan and Karheen who are moving here for school privileges. With a little encouragement from the bureau I feel it is but a short time until we can have all the Thlingets of the west coast of Prince of Wales located at Klawock as the Hydahs are now located at Hydaburg.

The people of Klawock have been exceptionally healthy during the past year, having had no deaths in the village. But a resident of the village died at a fish camp. Several, however, are in the last stages of tuberculosis and can last but a short time. The medical work during the past year was considerably lighter than the previous year and the assistance rendered by the teacher of sanitation was also very valuable. If it is impossible to establish hospitals at these villages I would suggest a building be arranged with two or three beds with a nurse placed in charge. In the serious cases medical aid can be secured from Craig, 6 miles distant. It is impossible to treat many of the more simple cases satisfactorily in the homes on account of the unsanitary conditions and the unreliability of the natives in giving medicines.

We have had very little trouble in the village during the past year. The town council has enacted some very creditable laws and very successfully enforced many of them. The council elected last fall seems to realize more than the previous and first council the duties resting on them and the powers intrusted to them and have performed their duties in a very creditable manner. Most of the people from the village of Shakan moved here last winter, and the people from Karheen expect to move here this fall. This will materially increase our population and unite almost all the Thlingets on the island. We hope to finish our school building this summer and get our village surveyed. The new part of the village will be occupied by the new citizens and a few of our better families that wish to get better homes in a less crowded section than that in which they are now living. These things are all encouraging, and while we feel much has been accomplished during the past year we hope with better conditions and facilities to accomplish much more during the next year.

The parents as well as pupils take much interest and pleasure in school entertainments and two very successful ones were given during the winter. We have already raised \$45 toward a printing press for the school.

At one of our entertainments I had an exhibition of military drill which was so well received that I decided to continue the drill among the boys in school. I feel the time was well spent in the lessons of discipline taught as well as the physical exercise obtained.

Toward spring I suggested to some of the pupils as well as parents that we organize a school band. This was enthusiastically received and the village furnished us with instruments. Sixteen boys took part, ranging from 8 to 13 years, and after two months'

practice were able to make a very creditable showing. While I do not feel this is a necessity in the school work here, it worked up great interest in the school among the parents and assisted so much in punctual attendance, both among the members of the band and those that enjoyed coming early to hear the practice, that I believe it was well worth the effort and should be continued. We practiced each morning at eight and it was not unusual to have boys at the schoolhouse before seven awaiting time for practice.

After the holidays a musical and literary society was organized, holding meetings once each week. Any one in the village able to speak the English language was eligible to membership, and only English was to be spoken in the society hall. Some of the older people could not understand the mission of this society at first and refused to attend or allow their children to attend. Some were faithful, however, and our membership and attendance kept growing until we found the school auditorium too small for the gatherings. They took especial delight in debating; even school girls just in their teens taking part. The judgment used in selecting subjects and the ability with which they were handled were very gratifying.

I believe the time and effort put forth for the Metlakatla-Hydaburg-Klawock school fair was well spent. While the people of Klawock are very jubilant over the results of the fair, I am convinced that the time has not yet come for competition among the natives, when it is those from different tribes that are contesting. I have worked with two tribes and find the idea prevalent that each is the chosen tribe. They yet delight in relating the prowess of their forefathers in overcoming the cunning of the other tribes and cannot take defeat graciously. This competition, regardless of the fairness of the judges, only tends to intensify this feeling of rivalry we are trying to stamp out, and what we gain from an educational standpoint we lose in keeping open this old hatred that must be allayed to establish a union of the natives for common good. I would recommend that these fairs be held annually, each school putting its best or what it has at hand on exhibition; a regular program of educational value for patrons and teachers should be given each day, and one night be given each school for an entertainment for the benefit of those in attendance.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, 1917.

The natives of Alaska.—The economic conditions among the native population of Alaska have changed considerably during the past year. Those depending on furs for their main livelihood have not only faced a scarcity of pelts, but have found that prices were below normal on account of the war. On the other hand, the cost of food and other supplies which have to be shipped in from the States has increased 50 to 300 per cent. Added to this, in a good many sections, there has also been a scarcity of fish during the year, which has reduced their winter supply of this food article.

To combat the above conditions, the United States Bureau of Education, through the agency of its teachers in Alaska, issued instructions urging the natives to live as much as possible independently of food supplies and manufactured articles which have to be brought from the outside, and to conserve the native products not only for their own salvation but for the assistance they thereby render the country in the war in which it is engaged. To this end the native, as a farmer, is gradually becoming a factor in the development of the Territory. Through its schools in Alaska, the Bureau of Education is attempting to teach the natives the advantages of having their own gardens in which to raise foodstuffs, not only for their own use, but for the use of miners and others in their vicinity. The products of the Kuskokwim, Kotzebue Sound, and upper Yukon regions are very creditable and show great promise. It has been difficult in the past to impress upon the natives the advisability of remaining with their gardens until the crops are assured. They have to combat their

natural tendency to leave their homes in order to go fishing. While it is necessary for them to obtain fish as well as vegetables, the two can be combined if handled intelligently.

Under the present laws it is possible for natives to acquire allotments of land in Alaska. To date their usefulness has been rather doubtful. The allotments as now made are really too small for hunting purposes and too large for farms. The native has not yet reached the stage where he can handle intelligently a 160-acre farm, even if he were in a position to clear it and put it under cultivation. Up to the present it has only been possible for him to handle a good-sized garden. After he has learned the lesson well and the advantage of the latter, he will then be in a position to undertake the cultivation of a 5-acre farm.

The native is also learning to avail himself of banking facilities. Through the Bureau of Education in Seattle it has been possible for him, for several years, to send his furs and other products to be sold in Seattle, thereby assuring him the highest return for his peltry. The money which he has then to his credit is either used in shipping him such supplies as he must have, or, if it is not needed for this purpose, is usually kept by the bureau for him and placed at interest. The chief of the Alaska division is under bond for taking care of these matters for the natives, and in the past year approximately \$20,000 was handled in this manner for them. All such accounts handled by the chief of the Alaska division are audited quarterly. Those of the natives who desire and are able to handle their own accounts have been given their individual savings and checking accounts.

The natives continue to avail themselves of the Alaska legislative provision of 1915 for citizenship. Also several villages have been organized in accordance with the act passed by the same legislature. Up to the present most of these have been in southeastern Alaska, where the natives appear to be the most progressive. When a village is properly organized, a council manages its affairs in a very creditable manner, and improved conditions are always the result of such management.

The bureau has collected miscellaneous statistics in regard to the native population, and while complete returns have not been received from all sections of the Territory, sufficient statistics have been received to make possible a survey of the natives and their conditions. Reports were received from 88 villages in Alaska, having a total population of 9,234. Of this number it appears that 5,028 are adults, 2,655 children of school age, and 1,551 children under school age. Of the 5,028 adults, 1,311 can read and write, and of the 2,655 children of school age, 1,599 can read and write. Of the population there are 53 engineers, 82 pilots, 36 captains, 13 teachers, 28 preachers, 119 carpenters, 306 reindeer men, and 59 miners, the remainder being classified as fishermen and trappers.

Their progress toward adopting civilized habitations may be noted in the fact that of the 2,522 domiciles in which this population lives, 1,509 are frame or log buildings, of which 341 are three-room, 317 two-room, and 851 one-room capacity. Of the entire 2,522 dwellings, but 597 could be classified as shacks or igloos. In addition to these dwellings, 88 villages had a total of 54 community buildings, such as town halls, cooperative store buildings, etc.

Another interesting phase of the statistics bearing on the progress made by the natives is that relating to means of navigation. A native boat to the average person means a crudely fashioned craft of skins and sinews. While the latter are still in evidence, especially along the Arctic shores, the bureau's statistics show that, in addition to the 431 skin boats and 163 birch-bark canoes, there are 1,325 wooden boats, of which 163 are sailboats of an average tonnage of 4.8 and 208 power boats of 4.9 average tonnage, equipped with 8.4 average horsepower engines. When the fact is taken into consideration that these statistics cover less than 40 per cent of the native population

of Alaska, it is remarkable to note how they have availed themselves of modern conveniences and adapted them to their needs. In southeastern Alaska the native fishermen equipped with power boats are no small asset to the salmon industry of the Territory. Most of such boats have been built by the native owners. They not only possess such ability to a marked degree, but the care and handling of gas engines appear natural to them. Their acquisition of civilization's conveniences may be emphasized by the fact that these 9,000 natives own 1,843 sewing machines and such home furnishings as 132 organs, 2,078 clocks, 1,563 phonographs, and 1,837 bedsteads.

The fact that the Alaska natives are not a dependent people can not be overemphasized in order to give them the credit they deserve for successfully fighting for an existence in the face of rapidly changing conditions, caused by coming in contact with the white man. Although the native has had to rearrange his mode of living and to a certain extent, his method of securing his livelihood, he has rarely been forced to ask for aid. The Bureau of Education has, during the past year, expended but \$2,000 for the relief of destitution. That is 8 cents per capita, based on a native population of 25,000. In most cases the relief was given only on account of temporary destitution, and return of wood and labor was received in payment of the supplies given. The net amount expended for destitution, therefore, is almost negligible. With a little foresight on the part of the Federal Government, the natives' future and permanent independence can be assured.

In such sections of Alaska where reindeer have been distributed the natives' economic independence is already established. However, such sections are restricted to the coastal regions, western, and northwestern Alaska. The value of the reindeer industry to the natives of Alaska can not be overestimated, and the introduction of this industry into Alaska will ever remain a noteworthy example of one of the Government's constructive policies. The Bureau of Education, to whose credit the successful management of the industry belongs, having thus established its ability to deal with the problems of the natives, should be given by Congress the additional means it needs and has asked for so many years with which to establish the natives of the entire Territory on a permanent economic basis.

The present appropriation for the education of the natives of Alaska, \$200,000, is the same as it was in 1908. It is obviously impossible for the bureau to enlarge its work, provide for vocational training, establish boarding schools, etc., when every dollar is needed to maintain the school service already established. When the vast territory that has to be covered is taken into consideration and the fact that the native communities rarely exceed two or three hundred in number, together with the cost of reaching most of the isolated native villages and the ever-increasing cost of supplies and material necessary to a school system, it is surprising that the bureau is able to maintain its 70 schools on such a small appropriation and secure the results which have been obtained. Congress must be made to realize the importance of providing adequately for the natives of Alaska. They already bear their share of the taxes. Quite a number are availing themselves of citizenship, as well as organizing their villages. Given means to properly guide the natives in their acquisition of civilization, the Bureau of Education should have no difficulty in transforming the natives into self-reliant and useful citizens. They are unquestionably an asset to Alaska, and their development is of paramount importance to the best interests of the Territory. In addition to the increased educational appropriation, the Bureau of Education should have at its disposal a reimbursable fund with which to establish industries among the natives. Since the majority of the natives live in their own communities, the establishment of such industries would not mean competition with white enterprise, but rather the development of native resources within these communities. The success of the cooperative stores already established in nine villages without the aid of Government funds demonstrates what can be done along this line under proper supervision. Two of these native store companies not only do a general mercantile business but

manage sawmills which produce lumber for their own communities and for neighboring towns as well.

For obvious reasons the Bureau of Education has encouraged the establishment of larger villages. This end is secured by a policy of setting aside selected tracts through Executive orders for the use of natives exclusively, and the establishment thereon of suitable and attractive industries. The bureau is thus able to secure a maximum amount of benefit for a larger number of natives than is possible when they are scattered in more or less isolated and small villages. This policy at present is in its infancy, but sufficient progress has been made to clearly demonstrate its feasibility in parts of Alaska. Much along this line can not be done, however, unless appropriations are available with which to launch the industrial enterprises necessary to the success of such native reserves and to maintain and equip schools adequate to meet the needs of natives attracted to such reserves. These reserves are in no sense to be confused with the Indian reservations of the States. The reserves in Alaska are set aside merely for the use of natives, and residence upon them in no way curtails the freedom of the native. In his present state he is no match for his keener white brother and his interests must, therefore, be protected. Equally important with his educational and industrial development is the proper care of the native's physical well-being. Here again the vast area to be covered and the scattered villages to be provided for make the task colossal. The native of Alaska has great recuperative power and needs in many cases only a little medical aid or advice. This can usually be given by the teacher, if a native school is at hand. There are, however, many chronic cases in practically every village which are in most urgent need of a physician's care and treatment. Having an appropriation of but \$50,000, the Bureau of Education is utterly unable to cope with the situation.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases are the most common of their afflictions and must be combated energetically to save the natives from extermination. Unless the appropriations for medical relief keep pace with those for educational and industrial matters, the latter will be practically useless. The responsibility for this lack of attention lies wholly with Congress. The needs, particularly the medical, have been presented to Congress time and again by various agencies, with no result except appropriations that are inadequate and that can not possibly meet the needs of the situation. When one considers that a seaman with but 60 days' service has at his disposal free medical and hospital care under the United States Public Health Service in any United States port, whenever it is needed, it seems rank discrimination to permit the natives of Alaska, who are practically helpless without such aid, to go unattended. Not only is it necessary to provide this aid for the sake of those afflicted, but also for those who may yet remain well. Equally important is the consideration for the white population, as the physical deficiencies of the natives, unless promptly attended to, become a menace to their white neighbors.

The Alaska native school service.—Seventy schools, of which two were summer schools only, were maintained by the Bureau of Education during the past year. The total enrollment was 3,600. Most of these schools included the elementary grades only, presided over by one of the teachers. In some of the larger villages more advanced work, up to the eighth or ninth grade, was done, as at Metlakatla, Hydaburg, Unalakleet, Wales, and Barrow, where from three to six teachers are employed. The curriculum covered includes not only the three "R's," but such practical subjects as manual training, domestic science, agriculture, sanitation and hygiene; and, in order that the adults may have similar advantages, evening classes are held in the schoolrooms and meetings for the women of the villages are held afternoons at regular intervals. Thus the entire village comes in contact with the school and enjoys its benefits. The influence of these schools, therefore, can not be gauged by reports of the enrollment of the day school.

Quite often the teachers are the only white people in the native communities and the natives, therefore, naturally look to them for guidance, counsel, and assistance in matters concerning their welfare. In addition to the schoolroom duties the teachers devote themselves to "settlement" work and by practical advice and example improve the modes of living of their villagers. The teachers in this service must, therefore, not only possess pedagogical ability, but must be all-around, practical people who can be of service to the entire community. Each school is also provided with a well-selected assortment of medicines with which to alleviate the minor ailments and sufferings of the people. The more medical knowledge a teacher possesses the more effective is this important phase of the work. The schoolroom work of the native boys and girls makes a very creditable showing, comparing very favorably with that done in white schools. During February a southeastern Alaska school fair was held at Metlakatla at which exhibits from most of the schools of the district were shown. Delegations from Klawock and Hydaburg attended and the usual contests between these two schools and Metlakatla were events of the week. Properly engraved certificates were awarded to the victorious contestants and the owners of the best exhibits. This fair was the first of its kind and will probably be an annual event, being not only of benefit to the native children and an inspiration for their best efforts, but also an opportunity for the teachers of the schools to compare methods and be of mutual assistance. The industrial work which is of such importance to the natives is gradually being developed. The progress which has been made, however, has been handicapped because of a lack of funds. Just as important as a practical education is to the native children is the assistance which adults need along industrial lines. Enough has been done to demonstrate that such an investment is secure and will bring a very satisfactory return. However, this has been accomplished practically without Federal aid. If a large number of natives are to be taught industrial independence a reimbursable fund is necessary, which can be used for the launching of native enterprises, properly supervised, returns to the fund being made by annual installments, the fund thus replenished being used in the launching of other enterprises. The Bureau of Education has for several years asked for \$25,000 for this purpose, and it is to be hoped that it will be granted at the next regular session of the Congress.

There are at present 10 native cooperative store companies in Alaska whose local affairs are supervised and the books kept by the teachers located at the places where the stores are maintained. Two of them have sawmills with which they produce lumber for local use and wherever a market may be had. The accounts of these store companies are annually audited. By an adequate accounting system which makes possible definite statements in regard to business these native companies are of invaluable educational benefit to the native stockholders. They are uniformly successful and are a credit to the natives, having been capitalized with their own money and credit received from Seattle wholesale houses and are managed entirely by themselves, except for the advice and oversight of the teacher.

Agriculture is being developed through school gardens with very gratifying results. These school gardens may be found in almost every section of Alaska, and through this agency not only the interest of the younger generation is being stimulated, but that of the entire village. The energy expended on their gardens will bring especially good returns this year, when the prices of food of all kinds are almost prohibitive. By a large production of vegetables and the storage of large quantities of dried fish, canned berries, and other local products the natives can live almost independently of outside supplies, thereby contributing materially to the conservation of food in the United States.

Another interesting phase of the industrial work in connection with the native school is being developed on Atka Island. As an experiment two head of cattle were shipped there by the Bureau of Education five years ago. This small herd has

now increased to eight head. A silo has been erected, the ensilage being made of the luxuriant grass of the island, on which the cattle seem to thrive.

Not a small share of the success of this school service is due to the well organized supervision given the schools. The Territory is divided into five districts, each of which is in charge of a superintendent directly responsible to the chief of the Alaska division in Seattle. These superintendents are required to visit each school at least once a year, which, in addition to always being in close touch with the local conditions of each school, makes a uniform and efficient school system possible. The superintendents travel by means of regular steamers, launches, dog teams, and reindeer. In the western and northwestern districts the reindeer is the only means of transportation used by the superintendents during the winter, and the hundreds of miles traversed by them is indisputable proof of the feasibility of reindeer for transportation. In order to properly protect the natives' interest, the rules and regulations of the service forbid its employees from engaging in trade for profit. During the years of its existence there has been but one noteworthy example of the transgression of this rule. This occurred at Wainwright, Alaska, during the fiscal year 1915-16. The teacher in charge and his wife traded with the natives during the winter for white fox skins to such a successful extent that when the skins were sold upon their arrival in Seattle the following summer they found themselves temporarily richer by the net profits of over \$3,000. Action against them was immediately taken by the Bureau of Education, and one-half of the amount was recovered for the Wainwright natives. This money was used the next year as a nucleus for a cooperative store at that place. The matter was settled by compromise, and a larger recovery would have been probable except for the fact that it was claimed that the trading had been done by the teacher's wife, who was not under actual appointment by the Bureau of Education. The amended regulations now apply to all members of the teacher's family who reside with the teacher in quarters furnished by the bureau.

A very important need of the bureau for the successful conduct of its schools is a power schooner. The bureau must necessarily place its schools where the natives have their villages. Consequently, many are located out of the paths of the regular transportation lines. Hence every summer the bureau is hard put to secure suitable vessels in which to ship the annual supplies to these inaccessible places. Usually such suitable vessels have to be paid exorbitant rates to induce them to call at these points. Added to this is the uncertainty of these vessels making such calls before navigation closes. Of paramount importance is the safety of the people who are sent as teachers. The means by which it has been necessary to get the teachers to some of these posts are without question hazardous and inadequate. The people who are willing to undertake the work at these lonesome stations should not be asked to take all these unnecessary risks to their lives and the inconveniences which at present are required of them. If the bureau had a boat of 350 or 400 tons capacity, it could carry teachers and deliver the supplies promptly, safely, and economically. To reach the stations in the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, except the few that are ports of call for regular steamers, is an ever present worry to the officials of the bureau. After such a boat had served its usefulness it could be used as a training ship for the native boys of southeastern Alaska. This phase alone, were no other considered, should justify the acquisition of the boat in question.

The Metlakatla Indians.—Affairs at Metlakatla assumed a somewhat more definite shape during the past year. The legality of the fishery reserve having been reaffirmed by the circuit board of appeals, definite plans for the development of this interesting colony are now being formulated. While the Bureau of Education would have preferred to have handled the colony on a native cooperative basis, sufficient capital could not be raised. Neither were Federal appropriations available for this purpose. The fire in May, 1916, which destroyed the old cannery buildings,

automatically canceled the agreement with the P. E. Harris Co. for the rehabilitating and operation of the cannery for a period of five years. Negotiations were, therefore, opened for again leasing the cannery and fishing privileges of the island. Two good offers were made by J. L. Síniely and C. L. Burkhardt. The bid of the former was considered the more attractive by the council of Metlakatla and the Interior Department and was accepted. Under the terms of the agreement the cannery is to be rebuilt in time for use during the season of 1918, beyond which the cannery is to be operated for four additional years. At the end of this period the revenue accruing from the contract, consisting of 1 cent per fish for all fish taken in traps from the reserve by the lessee, is expected to be sufficient to enable the Interior Department to take over the property of the lessee, after which the cannery will be run by the native cooperative company which was organized in 1916, under the name of the Metlakatla Commercial Co. This company is now doing a general mercantile business and is managing the sawmill, which has produced most of the lumber for the new cannery buildings that are nearing completion at the present time. Originally organized with a capital of \$2,295, the present paid-up stock of the Metlakatla Commercial Co. is \$7,375. A continued growth will place this company on a firm financial basis and will enable it to take over the cannery at the expiration of the present lease. Through the means thus afforded the economic restoration of this colony is assured, not only in the final possession of the cooperating cannery, but the wages and incomes thus assured the inhabitants during successive years. Considerable opposition to this reserve has at times been evidenced by various people, but the opposition invariably, it would seem, reveal selfish motives.

Alaska has miles and miles of territory in which the progressive white man is well able to secure a good return for his energy. Efforts which aim at the overthrow of the protection given a few Indians through the setting aside of a small island in order that they may live happily and contentedly must be condemned. If it were possible for the objectors to view the matter from a broad, humanitarian standpoint, their objections would unquestionably cease. The repeated statement that the Annette Island fishery reserve was made for the benefit of "foreign" Indians who migrated from British Columbia fails of itself when confronted with the fact that over three-fourths of the inhabitants of Metlakatla were born in Alaska. The Metlakatians are already one of the most progressive tribes in Alaska, and if the Bureau of Education is left unhampered by outside influence this native community will undoubtedly become one of the most prosperous and contented in the Territory. The bureau has already established an excellent day school, whose efficiency will be increased when the present building is completed. The remaining wing will include a gymnasium, an auditorium, shower baths, domestic science and manual training rooms, two additional schoolrooms, and a small surgery. Added to this will be the machine shop of the lessee of the cannery, which will be available during the winter for the classes from the school. With this equipment as a nucleus, the way is opened, with but a little additional outlay, for a small boarding and industrial school for advanced pupils from southeastern Alaska.

At present many native children are sent to the States to attend the Cushman and Chemawa schools, under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for advanced training as well as elementary education. This course has proved very disastrous, as the change in climate usually impairs their health to such an extent that tuberculosis is contracted, after which the decline is rapid, and the complete change in environment has a fatal effect upon the pupil's future usefulness. The conditions under which pupils live in the training schools are radically different from their previous environments. The trades they learn are frequently useless when they return to their homes, and the ideas and views of life which are the result of the life at a school where every act is according to a well-ordered program, which thereby displaces individual responsibility, make it difficult for them to readjust themselves to the environment of the

native villages when they again reach their home. All this, combined with impaired health, makes such pupils practically failures when they return home. The training schools for these native pupils must be located in Alaska, under conditions similar to their previous environments, where health will not be impaired but rather improved on account of supervision and where only such practical subjects will be taught as will be useful to them in the future.

Needs of the service.—The needs of this service may, therefore, be summed up in four main points, all of which are dependent on increased appropriations from Congress:

First. More schools. As already shown, actual schoolroom work, while important, is but a small part of the beneficent results of the establishment of a school in a native community. There are numerous villages in Alaska of sufficient size to more than justify the establishment of schools.

Second. A reimbursable fund with which to establish industrial enterprises among the natives as an insurance for economic independence.

Third. A power schooner to be used as a freighter and as a training ship.

Fourth. An industrial training school in southeastern Alaska for advanced pupils.

The Alaska native medical service.—This service is under the Bureau of Education, with the advice and cooperation of the United States Public Health Service. The appropriation for this work for the past year was \$50,000, which was \$25,000 more than the first appropriation ever made for medical relief among the natives, granted the previous year. Before that a portion of the educational appropriation had been used for this purpose. The present appropriation just about covers the work previously supported under the educational fund. The past year a well-equipped and complete hospital was maintained at Juneau, having a capacity of 20 patients and a staff consisting of a physician, three nurses, an orderly, janitor, cook, and interpreter. From the fact that the hospital was kept filled the greater part of the year, one may judge of the long-felt need it is filling and the great service it is to the native population of southeastern Alaska. Small hospitals, housed in former school buildings, were also maintained at Kanakanak on Bristol Bay and Nulato on the Yukon, each of which was in charge of a physician and one nurse. The one at Kanakanak is now being enlarged and altered, which, upon completion, will make it a modern and complete hospital of 11 beds' capacity. In addition to the three physicians in charge at these hospitals, the bureau had under appointment a physician at Nome and at Cordova and contracts with physicians at Council, Candle, and Ellamar. In addition to the nurses at the three hospitals, a nurse was stationed at St. Michael, Koggiung on Bristol Bay, and Akiak on the Kuskokwim; also two traveling nurses in southeastern Alaska. Contracts for the care of native patients were also made at Nome, Ellamar, Anchorage, and Seattle. The last named was a children's orthopedic hospital, to which Alaska native children were sent for special treatment.

Each school has a carefully selected stock of medicines and supplies, which constitutes a small dispensary with which the teacher ministers to the ailments of the inhabitants of the village in which the school is located. Anyone at all familiar with the extent and geography of Alaska will realize instantly the handicap the Bureau of Education is laboring under in attempting to minister to the local native needs with such a limited appropriation. Much has been written and said concerning the relief which the natives should have. Without this relief all other plans for them are necessarily futile. An analysis of the situation causes one almost to agree with the pessimistic alternative that the Congress should either attend to the needs of the natives in a comprehensive and sufficient manner or else do nothing at all and allow the race to die out as quickly as possible. While the service now rendered in a few places mentioned is efficient and valuable, the total results are meager when compared with the total native population. It is almost incomprehensible that Congress, which provides for the Indians of the States with such a lavish hand, can not grant a few

thousands to a people who have never been charges of the Government and who ask for only a little assistance to their own efforts to make them useful and self-reliant citizens.

The Bureau of Education could easily make excellent use of an appropriation of \$200,000. With this sum an effective medical service could be organized with which to meet the needs of these people. While the vast extent of the Territory will always be a handicap in covering this field, the sum mentioned would make possible the establishment of additional hospitals and appointment of physicians at strategical points in the Territory, where the greatest number of serious cases could be treated, and the appointment of nurses in communities not sufficiently populated to justify the establishment of a hospital large enough to warrant the services of competent nurses.

As tuberculosis is so prevalent among the natives, special attention should be given to this disease. The bureau's estimates include the construction of tuberculosis cabins in connection with the hospitals at Akiak and Kanakanak and the erection and maintenance in the Chilkat Valley of a tuberculosis sanitarium of 50 beds. It is to be sincerely hoped that this, as well as the other plans for this urgent work, will be speedily realized. The establishment of hospitals for natives is not only of benefit to the native people, but also to the whites. The present hospitals, excepting Juneau, are, and the proposed hospitals will be, located in sections not served by white hospitals. The appropriation act is so worded as to permit the admission of white patients, and this provision has already proved a godsend to sick and injured miners and prospectors.

There is at present no definite arrangement in regard to supplying the needs of natives in villages where Territorial schools are located. The bureau holds that when white inhabitants of such a village have secured a Territorial school for their community the bureau is not justified in continuing its school in a place where the total population, both native and white, is not large enough to support two schools. Upon the withdrawal of the native school, the bureau no longer has a representative in such a community and is, therefore, not in a position to attempt to look after the natives. It also holds that, since the Territorial school was voluntarily requested, the accompanying responsibility for the care of all the inhabitants and their interests is thereby assumed by the Territorial authorities. However, these local school boards have renounced this responsibility and the Territory has been unable to assist in the matter. Consequently the natives in these communities receive no attention at all. Were the bureau's appropriations sufficiently large to meet the needs of the natives this question would not arise. Under the present conditions, however, the bureau must expend its funds where the greatest benefits to the natives will accrue, and the communities sufficiently populated with white people to justify a Territorial school are not considered as dependent on the bureau's oversight as are more purely native villages.

Alaska reindeer service.—Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1917, are not yet available, but a conservative estimate would place the total number of reindeer in Alaska at 95,000. This large number is the result of the introduction into Alaska of 1,280 reindeer from Siberia. The statistics for the year ending June 30, 1916, show a total of 82,151 reindeer, distributed among 85 herds. Of this number, 56,045, or 58 per cent, were owned by 1,293 natives; 3,390, or 4 per cent, by the United States; 5,186, or 6 per cent, by missions; and 17,530, or 22 per cent, by Laplanders and other whites. That this industry is of paramount importance to the natives interested is recognized in the fact that the income of the natives from this industry, exclusive of meat and hides used by themselves, amounted to \$91,430. That the reindeer industry has proved a successful enterprise from a financial standpoint is seen in the following table.

Valuation of 56,045 reindeer owned by natives in 1916, at \$25.....	\$1,401,125
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1916.....	470,837
Valuation of 26,106 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, and other whites and the Government in 1916.....	652,650
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1916.....	146,926
Total valuation and income.....	2,671,538
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1916.....	312,000
Gain (756 per cent).....	2,359,538

This industry was introduced into Alaska for the sole purpose of making the natives economically independent in such portions of Alaska to which the industry could be adapted. In this the industry has been eminently successful. The distribution of the deer has now been firmly established and the natives affected thereby are assured of a livelihood that is usually limited only by the individual's energy. Even in such sections where conditions are not favorable to the opportunities to realize any financial returns from reindeer, his herd provides the native and his family with food, clothing, and transportation, which are sufficient in themselves to prevent him from becoming a charge of the Government.

The distribution of the deer has been accomplished through a system of apprenticeship whereby a native serves four years as apprentice, at the end of which time he owns the deer called for by the contract of apprenticeship, namely, 6 deer the first year, 8 the second, and 10 each the third and fourth years. Having satisfactorily served his apprenticeship, he then becomes a herder and assumes charge of his herd. Each herder is required by the rules and regulations to take apprentices under the same terms that he himself served as apprentice. The distribution is thereby perpetuated and will continue long after the Government itself owns no deer.

While the primary object of the industry is to assist the natives and for this reason has been restricted to them as much as possible, the past three years have seen the entrance of the white man into the enterprise. The rules and regulations forbid natives to sell female deer, except to natives. However, certain Laplanders who were brought to Alaska for the purpose of instructing natives in the care of deer, for which they received reindeer, were not subject to this restriction and consequently a herd of about 1,200 deer was acquired by Lomen & Co., of Nome, during 1914. During 1915 this company, desiring to increase its herd and not finding any more Lapp deer conveniently available, negotiated a purchase of about 1,000 deer from herds of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, at Golovin. These herds were the result of a loan of deer made to the mission during the earlier days of the industry, when it was the desire of the Bureau of Education to distribute the deer as quickly as possible. The appropriations being small and the philanthropic enterprise being in line with missionary work, it was thought that the loan of a small herd to each mission in the field, with the understanding that the same method of distribution to the natives should be used as in the Government herds, would be of mutual assistance and would aid materially in the rapid distribution of the deer. Some of the earlier contracts covering such loans were drawn very loosely. It appears the Golovin mission's loan was made under oral agreement with the then local missionaries. Years later the missionaries had changed and the agreement was gradually forgotten, so that when the offer of about \$18,000 was made by Lomen & Co. it was forthwith accepted. The matter has since been the subject of controversy between the bureau and the mission board, in which the former has tried to show the board that, although the legal reasons may be poor, the board is morally bound to preserve the original objects of the introduction of deer into Alaska, namely, the distribution among the natives. The final disposition of this matter depends on the outcome of litigation at present under way, in connection with a later and similar violation of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church at Teller, which, in 1916, sold about 300 deer to Lomen & Co. The loan to this mission is covered by written

contract, which it is alleged has been deliberately broken by the mission in its sale of female deer to other than natives. The matter is now in the hands of the Department of Justice and its final outcome will be important, since it will affect the status of all deer now held by missionary organizations in Alaska.

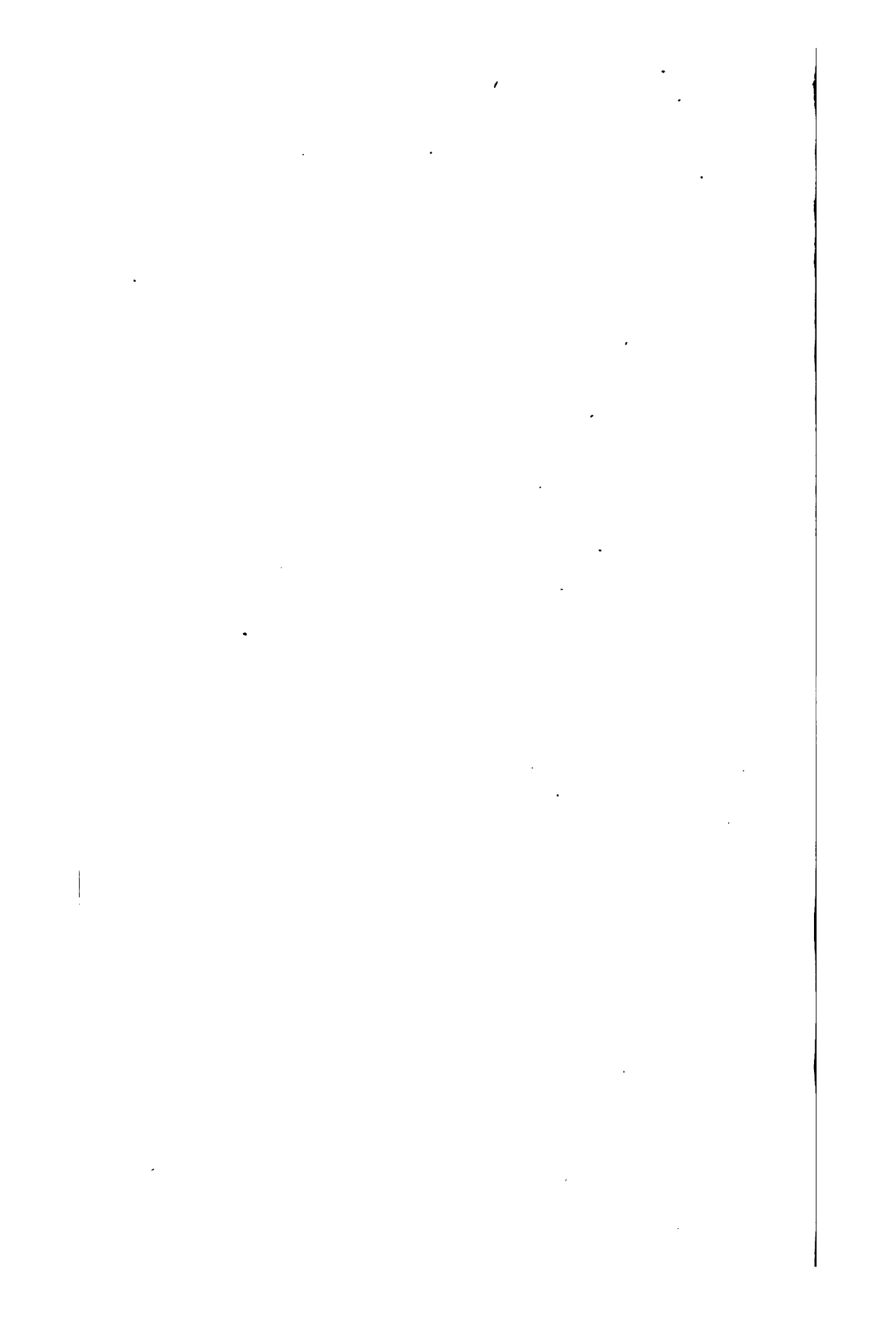
Four reindeer fairs were held during January and February, at Akiak on the Kuskokwim, Shatolik in the Norton Sound region, Igloo on Seward Peninsula, and Nostak in the Kotzebue Sound district. These fairs were largely attended by natives and whites who are interested in the reindeer industry. The usual contests enlivened the week's festivities. Lectures were given daily on various phases of the work; discussions were held and many controversies arising in connection with the ownership of deer and the personal affairs of herders and apprentices were settled by a native council elected by the delegates to the fairs. These conventions have now become permanent annual affairs, and their importance to the natives and the industry can not be rated too highly. The rivalry engendered makes for increased interest and renewed efforts in the various phases of reindeer work. The annual comparison of methods means increased efficiency of herders and apprentices, and the amicable settlement of differences which invariably arise between reindeer men results in harmony and good-fellowship.

The needs of this service may be summarized in an increased appropriation for the purpose of employing two specialists, whose duties will be to introduce methods for improvement of breeding and scientific handling of the deer; to investigate reindeer diseases and establish means of combating them, and to give special attention to all matters pertaining to the improvement of the industry. This enterprise has now assumed proportions that make it imperative that it be handled in a scientific manner. The present appropriation of \$5,000 is, and the past appropriations have been, only large enough for the work of distributing the deer among the natives. Because of a lack of funds this distribution has necessarily been limited and very gradual. The time has now arrived when this industry must be handled with due respect to its size and importance. That Federal appropriations invested in this enterprise bring a magnificent return has already been proved. Congress should, therefore, not hesitate in providing additional means for continued improvement and scientific management of this industry.

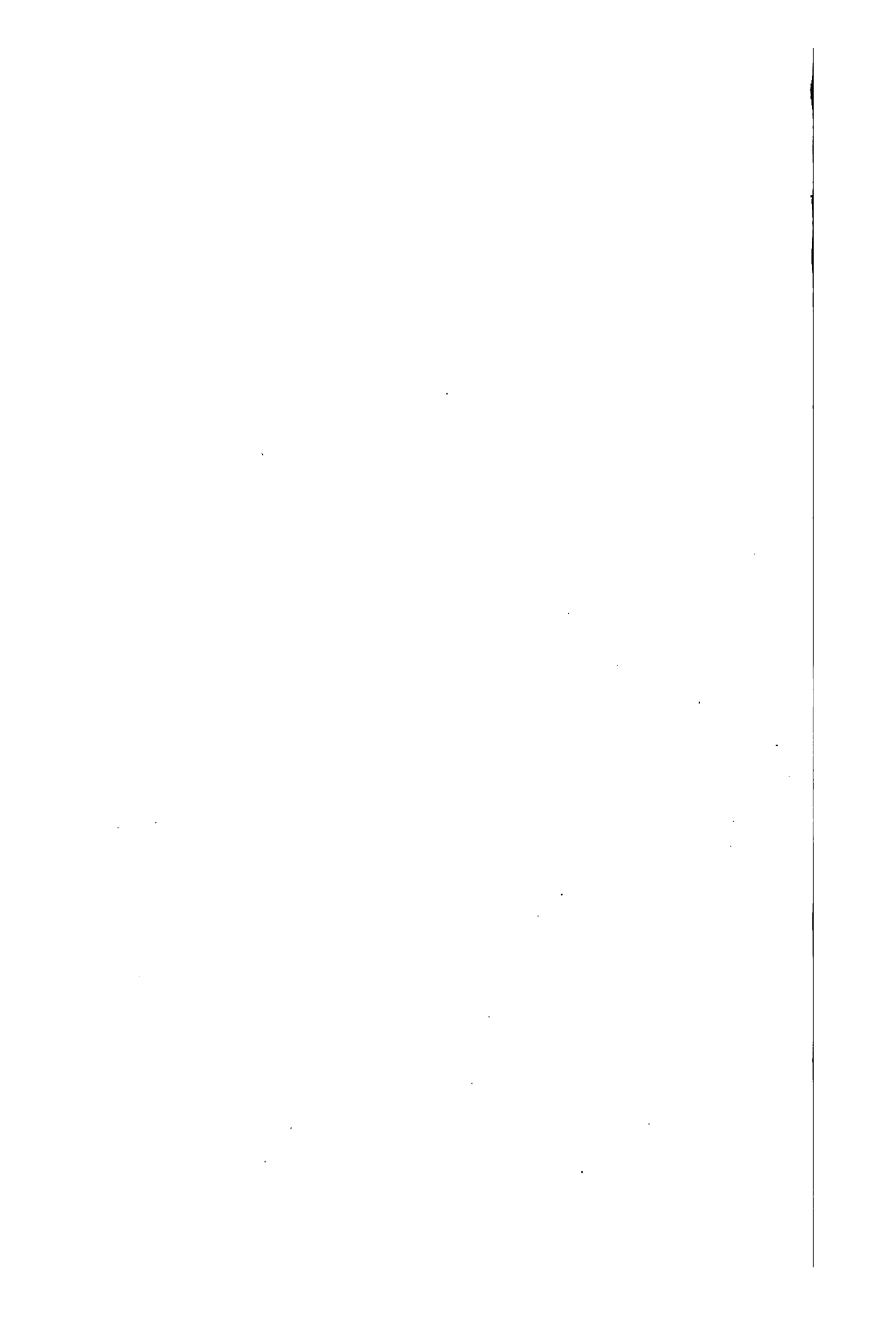




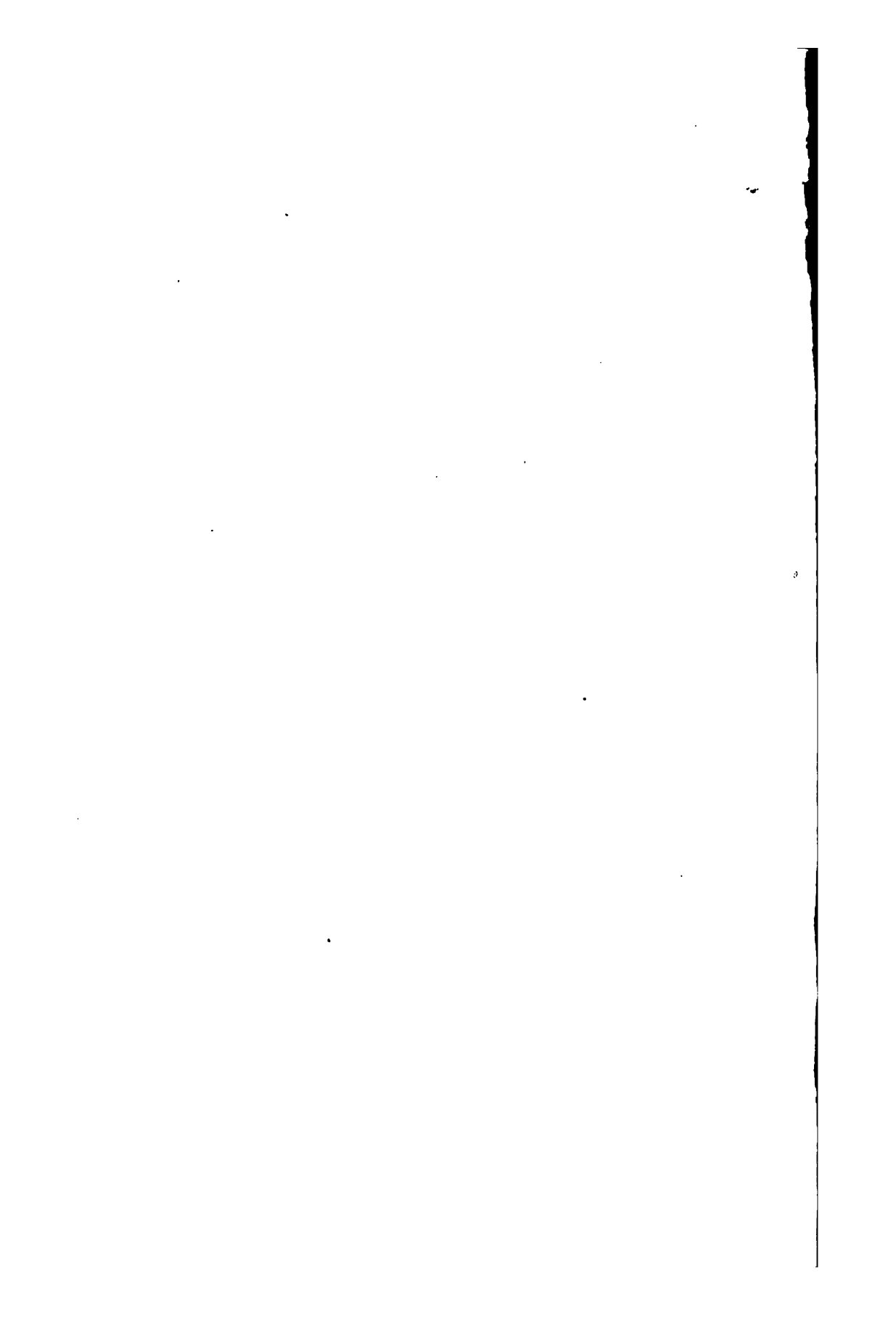












BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

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- No. 35. The township and community high school movement in Illinois. H. A. Hollister.
- No. 36. Demand for vocational education in the countries at war. Anna T. Smith.
- No. 37. The conference on training for foreign service. Glen L. Swiggott.
- No. 38. Vocational teachers for secondary schools. C. D. Jarvis.
- No. 39. Teaching English to aliens. Winthrop Talbot.
- No. 40. Monthly record of current educational publications, September, 1917.
- No. 41. Library books for high schools. Martha Wilson.
- No. 42. Monthly record of current educational publications, October, 1917.
- No. 43. Educational directory, 1917-18.
- No. 44. Educational conditions in Arizona.
- No. 45. Summer sessions in city schools. W. S. Doffenbaugh.
- No. 46. The public school system of San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 47. The preparation and the preservation of vegetables. Genevieve W. Colvin and Carrie A. Lyford.
- No. 48. Monthly record of current educational publications, November, 1917.
- No. 49. Music in secondary schools. A report of the Commission on Secondary Education. Will Earhart and Osborne McQuahry.
- No. 50. Physical education in secondary schools. A report of the Commission on Secondary Education.
- No. 51. Moral values in secondary education. A report of the Commission on Secondary Education. Harry Newman.
- No. 52. Monthly record of current educational publications, December, 1917.
- No. 53. The counties of the northern Rockies. J. E. Kirkwood.
- No. 54. Training in courtesy. Margaret S. McNaught.
- No. 55. Statistics of State universities and State colleges, 1917.

1918.

- No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1918.
- No. 2. The publications of the United States Government. W. T. Swanton.
- No. 3. Agricultural instruction in the high schools of six eastern States. + H. J. Ann.
- No. 4. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1918.
- No. 5. Work of the Bureau of Education in the territory of Alaska, 1916-17.
- No. 6. The curriculum of the woman's college. Mabel L. Robinson.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1919, No. 40

WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1917-18



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1919

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR 1919.

- No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1919.
2. Standardization of medical inspection facilities. J. H. Derkowitz.
3. Home education. Ellen C. Lombard.
4. A manual of educational legislation.
5. Instruction in music, 1916-1918. Waldo S. Foss.
6. The half time school. H. W. Foght.
7. Rural education, 1916-1918. H. W. Foght.
8. Life of Henry Barnard. Bernard C. Steiner.
9. Education in Great Britain and Ireland. I. L. Kandel.
10. Educational work of the churches in 1916-1918.
11. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1919.
12. Education in the Territories and dependencies, 1916-1918.
13. Review of educational legislation, 1917 and 1918. Wm. R. Hood.
14. Monthly record of current educational publications, March, 1919.
15. The adjustment of the teaching load in a university. L. V. Koss.
16. The kindergarten curriculum.
17. Educational conditions in Spain. Walter A. Montgomery.
18. Cosmercial education, 1916-1918. Frank V. Thompson.
19. Engineering education, 1916-1918. P. L. Baber.
20. The rural teacher of Nebraska.
21. Education in Germany. I. L. Kandel.
22. A survey of higher education, 1916-1918. Samuel P. Capen and Walton C. John.
23. Monthly record of current educational publications, April, 1919.
24. Educational work of the Boy Scouts. Lorne W. Barclay.
25. Vocational education, 1916-1918. William T. Dawden.
26. The United States School Garden Army. J. H. Francis.
27. Recent progress in negro education. Thomas Jesse Jones.
28. Educational periodicals during the nineteenth century. Sheldon E. Tully.
29. Schools of Scandinavia, Finland, and Holland. Peter H. Pearson.
30. The American spirit in education. C. R. Mann.
31. Summer schools in 1918.
32. Monthly record of current educational publications—Index, February, 1918—January, 1919.
33. Girl Scouts as an educational force. Juliette Low.
34. Monthly record of current educational publications, May, 1919.
35. The junior college. F. M. McDowell.
36. Education in Italy. Walter A. Montgomery.
37. Educational changes in Russia. Theresa Bach.
38. Education in Switzerland, 1916-1918. Peter H. Pearson.
39. Training little children.
40. Work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, 1917-18.
41. An educational study of Alabama.
42. Monthly record of current educational publications, June, 1919.
43. Education in France. I. L. Kandel.
44. Modern education in China. Charles K. Williams.
45. North-central accredited secondary schools. (Alva D.) Tully.
46. Bibliography of home-economics. Carrie A. L. Ford.
47. Private commercial and business schools, 1917-18.
48. Educational hygiene. Willard S. Small.
49. Education in parts of the British Empire.

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
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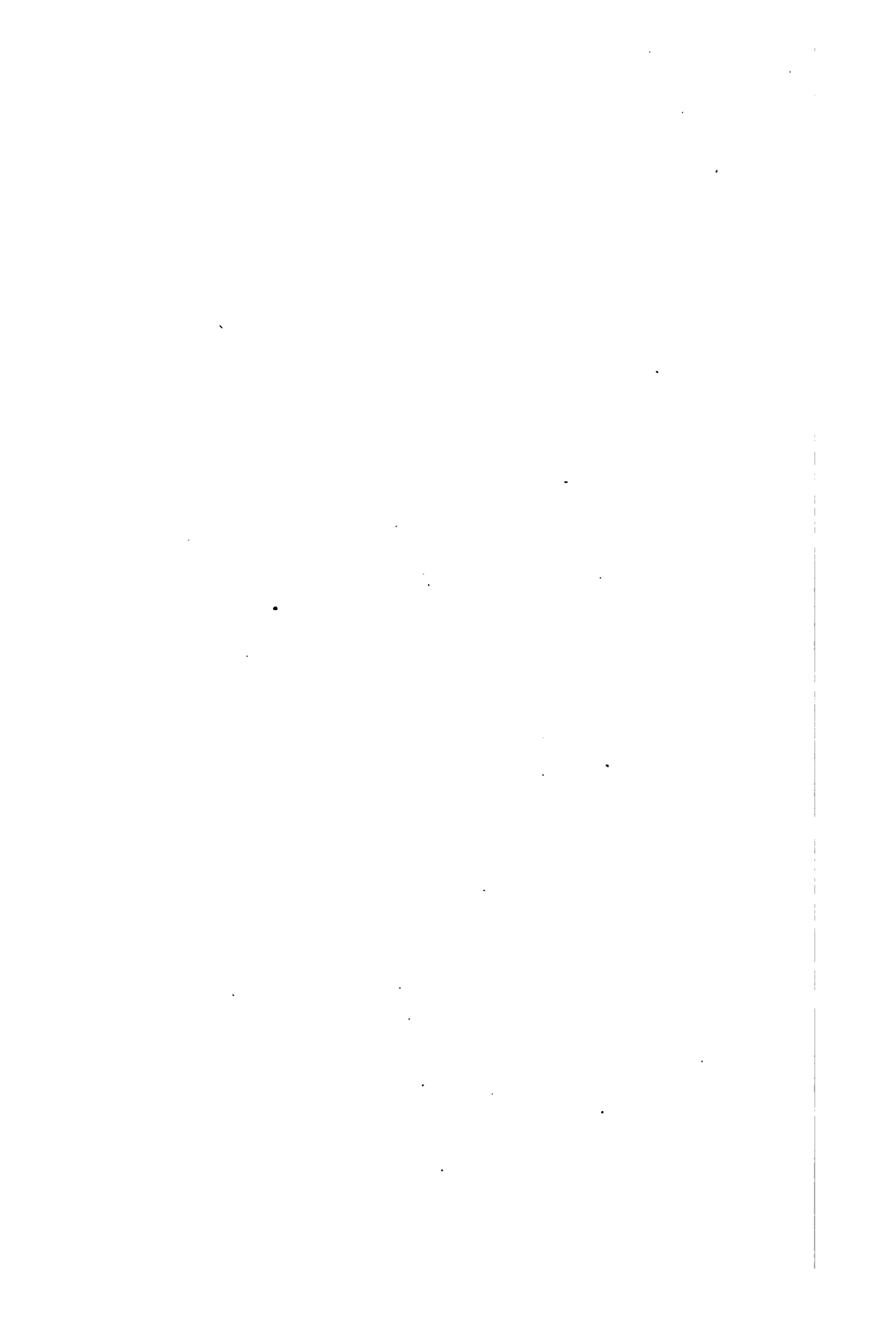
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REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1917-18.

PART I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the year the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 5 superintendents, 1 assistant superintendent, 116 teachers, 9 physicians, and 11 nurses. Sixty-nine schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,635.

School buildings were erected at White Mountain, whither the Eskimos had migrated from Council; at Elim, within a tract on Norton Sound which had been reserved by Executive order for the use of the Eskimos formerly inhabiting the village of Golovin; at Fort Yukon, to replace the school building which the erosion of the river bank had rendered unsafe; and at Tyonek, where the small log building hitherto used for school purposes had proved to be inadequate; at Metlakatla a residence was erected for occupancy by the principal teacher.

The wisdom of the policy of setting aside selected tracts within which the natives can readily obtain fish and game and advantageously conduct their own enterprises has again been demonstrated by the success of the colony at Noorvik, in Arctic Alaska. With their advancement in civilization, the Eskimos living at Deering, on the bleak sea coast, craved a new home. Lack of timber compelled them to live in the semiunderground hovels of their ancestors, while the killing off of the game animals made it increasingly difficult for them to obtain food. An uninhabited tract on the bank of the Kobuk River, 15 miles square, abounding in game, fish, and timber, was reserved by Executive order for these Eskimos, and thither they migrated with their household goods and herds of reindeer. On this tract, in the Arctic wilderness, the colonists under the leadership of the teachers, within two years have built a village with well laid-out streets, neat single-family houses, gardens, a mercantile company, a sawmill, an electric light plant, and a wireless telegraph station, which keeps them in touch with the outside world.

Affairs at Metlakatla, on Annette Island, have made satisfactory progress. The legality of the Annette Island Fishery Reserve has been established by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 9, 1918, and plans for the development of the colony can now confidently be carried into effect. By a lease dated

April 30, 1917, the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the Metlakatians, granted to the Annette Island Packing Co., of Seattle, fish-trapping privileges within the reserved waters adjacent to Annette Island and permission to erect and operate a cannery on Annette Island. For these privileges the lessee guaranteed the payment of not less than \$4,000 during the season of 1917 and of not less than \$6,000 per annum for five years beginning with 1918. It is expected that the revenues accruing from this lease will enable the Secretary of the Interior to take over, for the Metlakatians, the property of the lessee within the reserve and to arrange for the operation of the cannery by the natives themselves.

The Annette Island Packing Co. expended during 1917 and 1918, including interest, \$32,766.44 in the construction of cannery buildings; the royalties of those seasons amounted, with interest, to \$17,330.71, leaving a balance of \$15,435.73 to the credit of the company, December 31, 1918. The company packed 65,806 cases of salmon during the season of 1918.

In May, 1916, the representatives of the Bureau of Education succeeded in organizing among the natives the Metlakatla Commercial Co., with a capital of \$2,295 and 30 shareholders, to conduct the mercantile business of the settlement. The auditing of the affairs of the company in January, 1919, showed a capital of \$21,140 at that date and a net profit of \$13,721. The number of stockholders had increased to 156. In addition, the company had rehabilitated and operated the sawmill and had furnished lumber for the cannery building and for other buildings in the village.

The returns to the natives of Metlakatla from the Annette Island Packing Co., for the season of 1918, amounted to \$70,252.55, distributed as follows:

Erection of cannery buildings:		
Labor	-----	\$2,755.56
Piling	-----	619.81
To Metlakatla Commercial Co.—		
For lumber	-----	9,031.82
For miscellaneous	-----	49.00
	-----	\$12,455.99
Operation of cannery:		
Fish royalties	-----	\$11,966.69
Labor	-----	1,869.19
Trap fees	-----	500.00
Purse seiners (196,012 fish)	-----	12,023.25
To Metlakatla Commercial Co.—		
For labor contract	-----	29,909.08
For miscellaneous	-----	1,528.35
	-----	57,796.56
Total	-----	70,252.55

The income and wages resulting from the cannery lease, guaranteed through five successive years, and the prosperity of its commercial company assure the economic restoration of the Metlakatla colony.

Economic conditions among the natives of Alaska have been greatly affected by the war. The cost of food, clothing, and manufactured articles imported from the States has increased as much as 300 per cent. The Bureau of Education has, therefore, through the agency of its teachers, urged the natives to live, as much as possible, independently of imported articles and to depend upon native products, not only for their own benefit, but also for the assistance they can thereby render to the country in conserving its food supply. New impetus has been given to the endeavor of the Bureau of Education to train the natives in the raising of vegetables for their own use and for sale. Efforts in this direction have produced encouraging results, especially in the upper Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Kotzebue Sound regions.

In widely separated parts of Alaska the natives showed their gratitude to the Government, which has done so much for them, by zealously cooperating in activities which helped to win the war; they willingly complied with the requests of the Territorial food administrator, liberally purchased Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps, organized branches of the Red Cross, formed knitting and sewing societies in many villages, and contributed toward the support of the "Alaska bed" in one of the American hospitals in France.

Congress appropriated \$62,500 for the support of the medical work of the bureau among the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1917-18. Nine physicians and 11 nurses were employed; hospitals were in operation at Juneau, Nulato, Akiak, and Kanakanak; as heretofore, medical supplies were sent to teachers remote from a hospital, physician, or nurse, for use in relieving minor ailments.

During the year the building at Kanakanak, erected as a school building in 1909, was enlarged and remodeled for hospital purposes; the hospital building at Akiak, begun in 1917, was completed.

At the Juneau hospital the policy was inaugurated of receiving native girls for theoretical and practical training as nurses. This action will result in the training of a considerable number of girls who will render effective service in improving the health and in raising the standard of living in the native villages to which they return.

As the natives of Alaska advance in wealth and independence it is natural that they should wish to assume part of the expense of their medical service. The honor of taking the first step in this

direction belongs to the natives of Hoonah, who, during the latter part of the year, paid the salary of a physician and started a fund for the erection of a hospital in their village.

Pending the time when the congressional appropriations will permit the bureau to assume the entire expense of the medical care of the natives in southeast Alaska, the Commissioner of Education entered into an agreement with the woman's board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church by which the board assumed the entire responsibility for the medical work in the villages of Klawock and Hydaburg and agreed to rent to the bureau its hospital building at Haines for use as a tuberculosis sanitarium, the board also assisting in the maintenance of the sanitarium during the first year.

There were in Alaska June 30, 1918, approximately 120,000 reindeer. The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the latest complete information received, show a total of 98,582 reindeer, distributed among 98 herds. Of the 98,582 reindeer, 67,448, or 69 per cent, were owned by 1,568 natives; 3,046, or 3 per cent, were owned by the United States; 4,645, or 5 per cent, were owned by missions; and 23,443, or 23 per cent, were owned by Lapps and other whites. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year was \$97,515. The total number of reindeer, 98,582, is a net increase of 20 per cent during the year, notwithstanding the fact that 13,144 reindeer were killed for meat and skins, or were lost.

Reindeer fairs, or conventions, were held during the winter at Igloo, on Seward Peninsula; at Unalakleet, in the Norton Sound region; at Noatak, in the Kotzebue Sound district; and at Noorvik, on the Kobuk River. These annual fairs have become a recognized feature of the reindeer industry; they bring together Eskimos from a large extent of country, who spend a week together thinking about and discussing not only subjects relating to the reindeer industry, but also matters of importance affecting the Eskimos as a race. The competitions and exhibits promote interest in the various phases of the work; comparison of methods result in increased efficiency; personal intercourse makes for good fellowship and develops leaders who are recognized as such by the Eskimos themselves. An important result of the fairs was the organizing in northwestern Alaska of the Eskimo Reindeer Men's Association, the object of which is to awaken the natives to their own responsibilities and to secure united sentiment and action in important matters affecting the Eskimo race.

LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1917-18.

William T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska, and chief of the Alaska Division, Seattle, Wash.

EMPLOYEES IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

William Hamilton, acting chief of the Alaska Division, Pennsylvania.
David E. Thomas, accountant, Massachusetts.
Edward D. Carmack, stenographer and typewriter, Tennessee.

EMPLOYEES IN THE SUPPLY AND DISBURSING OFFICE, SEATTLE.

Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent, Maryland.
Chauncey C. Bestor, special disbursing agent, Washington.
Julius C. Helwig, assistant to superintendent of education, Indiana.
James O. Williams, clerk, Illinois.
Mrs. Iva M. Knox, stenographer and typewriter, Washington.

EMPLOYEES IN ALASKA.

District superintendents of schools.

Walter C. Shields, northwestern district, Nome.
Walter H. Johnson, western district, St. Michael.
George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district, Tanana, until October 27.
Mrs. George E. Boulter, acting superintendent, upper Yukon district, Tanana, from November 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918.
Frederick L. Forbes, upper Yukon district, Tanana, from June 1, 1918.
Arthur H. Miller, southwestern district, Anchorage.
Charles W. Hawkesworth, southeastern district, Juneau.

Physicians.

Emil Krullish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail. —
William H. Chase, M. D., Cordova, from October 1, 1917.
Linus H. French, M. D., Kakanak Hospital.
Elmer C. Gross, M. D., Ellamar, to January 15, 1918.
Gadsden E. Howe, M. D., Ellamar, from January 16, 1918.
Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Akiak Hospital.
James P. Mooney, M. D., Juneau Hospital.
Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
William Ramsey, M. D., Council, from September 1, 1917.
Henry C. Randle, M. D., Nulato Hospital.
Curtis Welch, M. D., Candle, from December 1, 1917.

Nurses, and Teachers of Sanitation.

Miss Mamie Conley, Kakanak Hospital.
Miss Frances Dwyer, Juneau Hospital.
Mrs. Lula A. Evans, Unalakleet.
Miss Esther Gibson, Southeastern district.
Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Akiak Hospital.
Miss Mabel Leroy, Juneau Hospital.
Miss Jessie Libby, Akiak Hospital.
Mrs. Martha Mooney, Juneau Hospital.
Mrs. Lucia Petrie, St. Michael.
Mrs. Agnes A. Randle, Nulato.
Miss Rhoda A. Ray, Juneau Hospital.
Miss Mary G. Riff, Juneau Hospital.

Teachers and school attendance, 1917-18.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT—ARCTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA REGIONS AS FAR SOUTH AS THE KOYUK RIVER, INCLUDING ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.
Barrow	Delbert W. Cram	Washington	64	72
	Mrs. Belle C. Cram	do		
Buckland	Roy Ahmaogak	Alaska	17	21
	Mrs. Iva K. Taber	do		
Diomede	Arthur E. Eide	California	16	23
Elim	Thos. W. Schnitz	do	53	62
	Mary K. Westdahl	Alaska		
Gambell	Jean Dupertuis	Washington	60	70
	Mrs. Elizabeth Dupertuis	do		
Igloo	Miss Flora T. Oonaluk	Alaska	25	33
	Ebenezer D. Evans	Washington		
Kivalina	Harry D. Reese	Pennsylvania	31	55
	Mrs. Harry D. Reese	do		
Kotzebue	Chas. Menadelook	Alaska	39	50
Noatak	James H. Maguire	do	35	53
	Mrs. Lillian C. Abercrombie	do		
Nome	Arthur Shields	New York	17	38
	Charles Kituk	Alaska		
Noorvik	Charles N. Replogle	Washington	115	182
	Delbert E. Replogle	do		
	Mrs. May Replogle	do		
	Mrs. Lydia Oreeluk	Alaska		
Selawik	Frank M. Jones	Washington	40	60
	Mrs. Lulu I. Jones	do		
Shishmaref	John P. Jones	Alaska	46	47
	Miss Mollie F. Jones	do		
Shungnak	Fred M. Sickler	Pennsylvania	31	49
Sinuk	Miss Lucy R. Howard	Alaska	20	34
Solomon	Garfield Sitarangok	do	16	35
Teller	Mrs. Clara H. Fosso	do	26	34
Wainright	Earle M. Forrest	Washington	40	52
	Mrs. Elizabeth Forrest	do		
Wales	Arthur Nagozruk	Alaska	77	90
	Charles Kiomea	do		
White Mountain	James V. Geary	dc	51	77
	Miss Hannah A. Geary	do		
Total			810	1,137

WESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION, BETWEEN KOYUK RIVER AND CAPE NEWENHAM.

Aklak	Miss May Wynno	Kansas	43	60
	Miss Marie D. Blenerth	Montana		
Akulurak	Miss Mary Laurentia	Alaska	52	62
Bethel	Rollen H. Drake	Washington	42	61
Goodnews Bay	Frank M. Gwin	do	17	37
	Mrs. Margaret M. Gwin	do		
Hamilton	Mrs. Martha A. Fuller	do	21	35
Holy Cross	Miss Mary Bernadette	Alaska	95	95
	Miss Mary Thecla	do		
Hooper Bay	Ralph K. Sullivan	Washington	39	48
Mountain Village	F. W. Cobb	Alaska	21	38
Nulato	Miss Mary W. Salley	do	24	41
	Miss Mary Noemi	do		
Pilot Station	Elmer M. Harnden	Washington	22	29
Quinbagak	A. H. Scheel	Alaska	41	45
Russian Mission	Mrs. Corinne Call	Washington	28	37
St. Michael	Harry V. Johnson	Minnesota	30	57
Shageluk	Walter E. Cochran	West Virginia	24	40
Shaktoolik	Misha Ivanoff	Alaska	20	28
Unalakleet	Samuel Anaruk	do	46	71
	T. L. Richardson	Washington		
	Miss Eva Rock	Alaska		
Total			565	785

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Teachers and school attendance, 1917-18—Continued.

UPPER YUKON DISTRICT—VALLEY OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BETWEEN 141° AND 157°.

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.
Circle.....	Miss Evelyn L. Carey.....	Alaska.....	13	20
Eagle.....	Everett P. Frohock.....	Washington.....	10	32
Fort Yukon.....	Miss Winifred Dalziel.....	New York.....	36	64
Louden.....	Miss Nora Dawson.....	Missouri.....	8	10
Rampart.....	Miss Lula Graves.....	Alaska.....	22	27
Tanana.....	Mrs. Alice A. Boulter.....	do.....	4	17
Total.....			93	170

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION SOUTH OF CAPE NEWENHAM AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION WEST OF 141°.

Akhlok.....	Mrs. Kathryn D. Sellar.....	Alaska.....	40	54
Atka.....	Frank Cassel.....	Washington.....	18	30
	Mrs. Edna M. Cassel.....	do.....		
	Mrs. Angeline Cassel.....	do.....		
Chignik.....	Mrs. Lura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	23	31
Chogiung.....	Preston H. Nash.....	Washington.....	48	58
	Mrs. Katherine Nash.....	do.....		
Copper Center.....	Thomas R. Glass.....	do.....	8	23
	Estaco Ewan.....	Alaska.....		
Iliamna.....	Fred M. Phillips.....	do.....	11	28
Kulukak.....	James G. Cox.....	do.....	33	38
Port Moller.....	Walter G. Culver.....	Oregon.....	7	11
Susitna.....	Miss Katherine Kane.....	Alaska.....	17	38
Tatitlek.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	Washington.....	57	62
	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....		
Togiak.....	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....	17	29
Tyonek.....	David F. Dunagan.....	Washington.....	21	37
	Mrs. D. F. Dunagan.....	do.....		
Ugashik.....	Walter S. Craig.....	do.....	16	32
	Mrs. Edith Craig.....	do.....		
Unalaska.....	Joseph W. Coleman.....	do.....	61	74
	Mrs. Marie Coleman.....	do.....		
Total.....			377	545

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION EAST OF 141°.

Douglas.....	Miss Hannah E. Breece.....	Oregon.....	18	60
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy L. Alexander.....	Alaska.....	23	43
Hoonah.....	Fay R. Shaver.....	do.....	26	87
	Miss Rena Crinklaw.....	California.....		
Hydaburg.....	James P. Wells.....	Oregon.....	55	107
	Mrs. Maye B. Wells.....	do.....		
	Miss Grace Myers.....	do.....		
	Miss Lillian Pierce.....	do.....		
Juneau.....	Mrs. Edith C. Schell.....	do.....		
Kake.....	Mrs. Isabel Gilman.....	Washington.....	28	62
	Charles E. Sydnor.....	California.....	17	118
	Mrs. Cora A. Sydnor.....	do.....		
Killisnoo.....	Nellie Mae Taylor.....	Missouri.....	20	76
Klawock.....	Charles E. Hibbs.....	Washington.....	52	84
	Mrs. M. W. Hibbs.....	do.....		
	Miss Nellie G. Orr.....	Idaho.....		
	Miss Helen M. Sullivan.....	do.....		
	Miss Mary Maloney.....	Alaska.....		
Clukwan.....	Amoe B. Carr.....	Washington.....	27	34
	Mrs. Ella D. Carr.....	do.....		
Metliakatla.....	William G. Beattie.....	do.....	102	188
	Miss Agnes Danforth.....	do.....		
	Miss Gertrude M. Kendall.....	Missouri.....		
	Miss Julia N. Kendall.....	do.....		
	Ernest Purvance.....	Oregon.....		
	Miss Frances C. Root.....	Alaska.....		
Sitka.....	Mrs. E. P. Brady.....	New York.....	23	74
	Miss Jeannette Wright.....	Washington.....		
Wrangell.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson.....	Idaho.....	13	29
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Axelson.....	Illinois.....	10	36
Total.....			414	998

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of Natives of Alaska, 1918."

Appropriation	\$208,000.00
Salaries in Alaska	\$108,411.39
Equipment and supplies	24,598.38
Fuel and light	21,765.27
Local expenses	500.00
Repairs and rent	4,332.00
Buildings	22,679.08
Destitution	2,852.20
Commissioner's office salaries	5,023.33
Seattle office salaries	8,400.00
Commissioner's office expense	59.79
Seattle office expenses	788.01
Traveling expenses	8,519.49
Contingencies	73.11
Total	208,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Medical Relief in Alaska, 1918."

Appropriation	\$62,500.00
Salaries in Alaska	\$24,029.24
Equipment and supplies	13,788.29
Fuel and light	2,946.00
Local expenses	2,200.00
Buildings	14,398.97
Destitution	2,708.78
Traveling expenses	1,685.39
Contingencies	743.33
Total	62,500.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1918."

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Salaries of chief herders	\$850.50
Supplies	4,147.42
Contingencies	2.08
Total	5,000.00

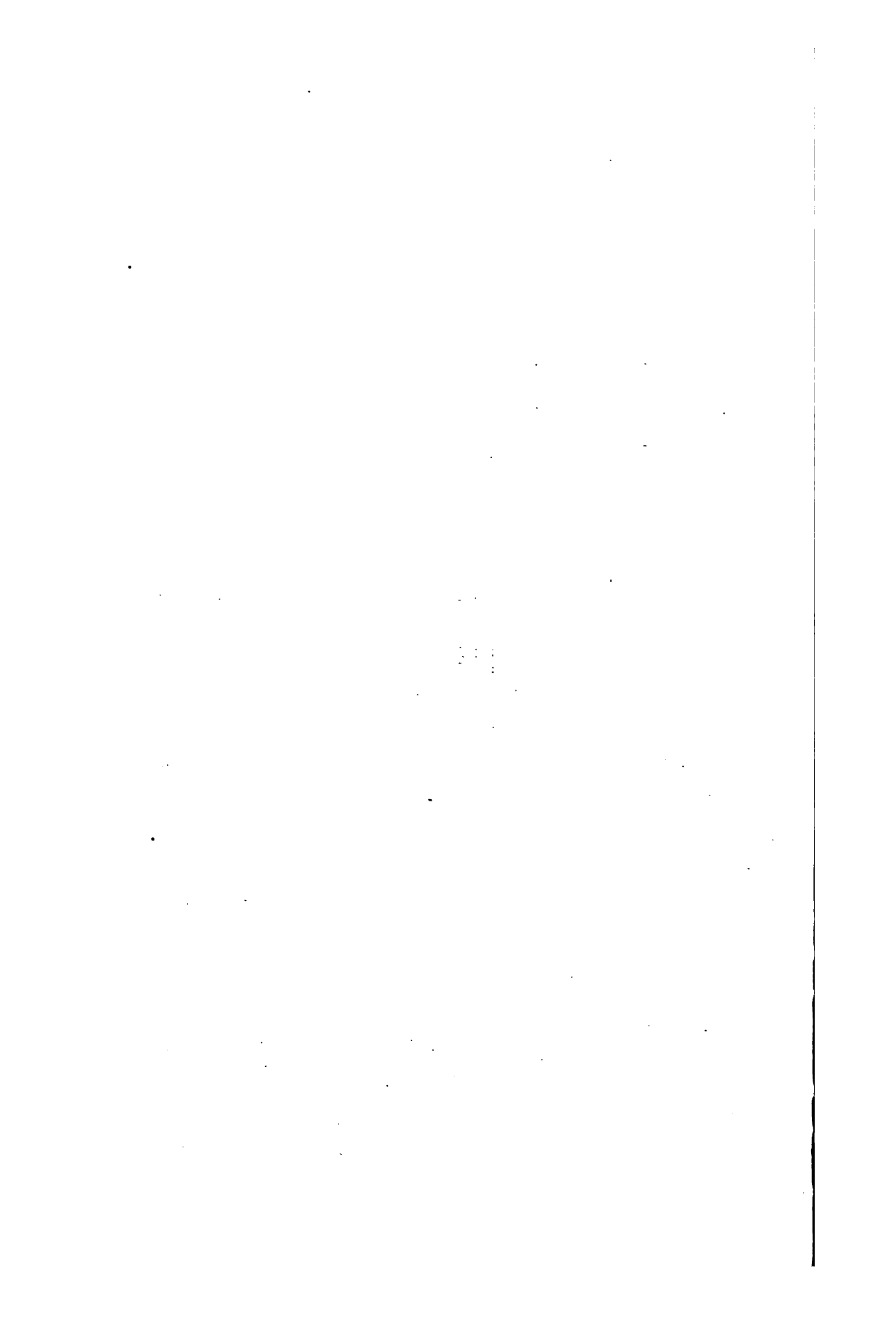
GENERAL SUMMARY.

Financial summary of native store companies of Alaska.

Companies.	Date of organization.	Paid-in capital, first year.	Date of last audit.	Stockholders.	Present paid-in capital.	Total net gain.	Total cash dividends on stock.	Total stock dividends on stock.	Total cash dividends on cash purchases.	Balance left in surplus.	Total capital, includ- ing stock divi- dends.
Metlakatla Commercial Co., Metlakatla.....	May 1, 1916	\$2,296	Jan. 7, 1919	186	\$19,817	\$13,721	\$5,208	\$4,188	\$2,116	\$2,200	\$21,140
Klawock Commercial Co., Bayview.....	Jan. 1, 1913	4,370	Feb. 1, 1919	93	8,538	11,379	5,614	5,362	.....	403	12,790
Hydaburg Trading Co., Hydaburg.....	Dec. 1, 1911	4,020	Dec. 31, 1918	172	12,563	29,525	9,559	8,461	10,848	667	19,678
Atka Island Native Store, Atka, via Unalaska.....	Sept. 1, 1913	1 None	July 15, 1918	1 None	3,368	3,368	.....	3,000	.....	368	3,000
Wainwright Native Store, Wainwright.....	May 1, 1916	1,350	Nov. 30, 1918	.....	1,575	2,329	.....	.....	.....	2,188	1,575
Klukwan Mercantile Co., Klukwan, via Haines.....	May 1, 1912	1,710	Mar. 24, 1919	31	2,980	3,000	2,159	.....	.....	(¹)	2,980
.....
.....
Tyonek Native Cooperative Store Co., Tyonek, via Anchorage.....	Mar. 2, 1917	960	Apr. 2, 1918	.....	960	397	.....	.....	.....	397	960
Wales Cooperative Store, Wales ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ This store was started entirely on credit; the capital to be created by the profits of the store and to be given to the native patrons in proportion to their patronage.
² This amount does not include the loss of the last year as shown by deficit.

³ Balance of \$48.15 as a result of last year of business.
⁴ No audit to date. Statement of June 1, 1918, gives net worth of \$7,865.28. Has no accounts payable; a complete stock of merchandise for year 1918-19, and a cash reserve in Seattle of \$5,179.47 on Dec. 5, 1918.
⁵ No audit to date, and to date has not been supervised by Bureau of Education. Has no accounts payable in Seattle.



PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

SECTION 1.—REPORTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

REPORT OF WALTER C. SHIELDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

In the 20 schools within this district the number of pupils enrolled was 1,088, and the entire population of the villages reached by these schools was 3,960. Twenty-five white teachers were under appointment and 13 native teachers; one of the latter received payment in reindeer instead of in money.

Inspection.—All of the schools were visited during the year except Shungnak, and several were visited twice. The trips of inspection covered 4,052 miles, 2,664 by water and 1,388 by land. I was absent from headquarters 127 days. During the past eight years I have traveled on tours of inspection 25,264 miles, of which 11,005 miles were behind reindeer.

For cross-country runs and for three-fourths of the winter travel necessary in this district deer are, to my mind, far superior to dogs. They insure comfort, economy, and safety. On trails that are hard, especially on the coast, and where feed is hard to get, a dog team makes better time and can be cared for more easily. After the middle of April it is very hard to get deer that are still in good enough condition to be driven.

I consider deer better than dogs for three-fourths of the traveling I have to do. I have found more *comfort* when traveling with deer. Your outfit is not limited, as you can hitch on another deer if necessary. Each man has his own sled and has plenty of room. He can ride or run as he wishes, and his sled is loaded with the idea that the man is to ride. Good deer, well trained, and with good sleds and harness, can be controlled better than an equally good dog team. This will be disputed by every dog driver, but I still contend that good deer driven by lines can always be better handled than good dogs driven by word of mouth, just as a good team of horses can be driven better than a good team of dogs. I have found a deer team more *economical* than dogs for two reasons: The question of feed for the deer is taken care of by the country, and you have no roadhouse bills for the team. The greatest argument for deer is that they insure a greater degree of *safety* in a country where winter travel always has its menace. I have already stated that we are not limited as to the size of the outfit, which means that a deer man always carries a lot of extra clothes. The camping outfit is more complete than can be carried on a dog sled. The deer outfit is seldom less than three sleds. And three sleds make a camp which will stand up against any storm that I have ever met. There is always the assurance that at the worst a man can eat one of his deer. And over most of the country there is always food for the animals. The dog driver, if storm bound, is always haunted by the fear of running out of food for his team. Deer do not freeze, and if there is feed (which is invariably found), there is no condition that can arise, except an accident to which men and animals are always liable, which will cause the driver any fear for his animal. Dogs in severe weather require constant attention. Flanks will freeze and feet will bleed.

In all my winter traveling I know that I owe my comfort and safety to the devotion and efficiency of the Eskimos who guide me. Tautuk, Mukpedeluk, and Orealuk are splendid fellows and deserve much more from the Government than they get and more from me personally than I can afford to give.

All the summer trips were made through the courtesy of the Coast Guard Service on the U. S. S. *Bear*. With the exception of Shishmaref, which is depopulated during the summer, the *Bear* touched at every station on the coast. The merchandise for the cooperative stores at Wainwright and Gambell were carried by the *Bear*, as were also the supplies for the teachers at these places and at Barrow. The school supplies for all points north of Kotzebue and for St. Lawrence were delivered by the *Bear*.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance and courtesy extended to me at all times by Capt. P. H. Uberroth and by all of his officers. Many times extra duties were performed by the officers and men of the *Bear*, which were often arduous and unpleasant. But at all times such assistance was rendered in a cheerful manner, and it was made plain that Capt. Uberroth believed in the work and wanted to do what was in his power to assist it. I was permitted to leave the ship for three days at Kotzebue to make the trip to Noorvik. First Lieut. J. F. Hahn accompanied me and made an inspection of the sawmill and electrical machinery at Noorvik. Mr. J. J. Dolan, electrician of the *Bear*, also made the trip and inspected the wireless plant. I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance and suggestions made by Lieut. Hahn and Mr. Dolan. Dr. Murray, of the *Bear*, in addition to the regular medical work, performed many special operations on the eyes of natives in the north who could not be brought to Dr. Neuman at Nome.

Teachers.—There are two things that the superintendent of this district takes great pride in—the Eskimos among whom we work and the teachers who do the work.

The work in this district is in the hands of trained and capable men and women. The teachers in this district are experts, and most of them have been in the service a long time. This accounts for the success with which they are doing their work. I am proud of the fact that the standard of village work in this district is of the highest, and that through the work and influence of these teachers the Eskimos in this district are devoted to the Government. All of these representatives of the bureau do their work at out-of-the-way places.

The most hopeful thing that I have to report this year is the great success in school and village work attained by our Eskimo teachers. The entire work at Kotzebue, Wales, and Solomon was under the direction of Eskimo teachers. At other places Eskimo assistants were employed with great efficiency. Wales is one of our largest centers and largest schools. This entire work has been under the direction of Arthur Nagozruk, and has been most efficiently done. He has been mayor of one of the best councils any Eskimo village ever had. He organized the reindeer men into a local club that has done good work. Wales has a large church building, but has had no missionary for several years. Arthur Nagozruk and Warren Adloot, with the assistance of a good church committee, managed the church themselves. The school, mission, and village work at Wales the past year was very successful. It shows what Eskimos can do under the leadership of one of their own race. I consider the work done at Wales by the Eskimos under the direction of Arthur Nagozruk the past year the very best "exhibit" that our service has to show in this district.

At Kotzebue the work was under the direction of Charles Menadelook. He was a stranger to that section, and even had to become accustomed to the change in the dialect. Kotzebue is not an easy place, with its choice assort-

ment of old-timers who pose as experts on everything connected with the natives. It has tried white teachers to the limit. Charles Menadelook took hold with considerable energy. He worked through the church and through the council and forced his personality on the entire village.

Both of these young men are a great credit to the service, and we should be proud of them. With such possibilities among the Eskimos there is every reason for us to look forward to the time when a great part of the work in this district (except the medical work) will be in the hands of Eskimo teachers. Both of these men, Nagozruk and Menadelook, are from Cape Prince of Wales, and received their early training under the present chief of this division, Mr. Lopp.

Population.—As I stated in the first paragraph of this report, the 20 schools in this district reach a population of 3,960. Outside of these villages the population is estimated to be about as follows: Barrow (the point), 50; Icy Cape, Point Lay, etc., 75; Point Hope and Lisburne, 325; Kiāna and points below Shungnak, 75; Deering and Candle, 50; Point Wooley, Cripple, etc., 50; Cape Nome, 25; Koyuk, 75; King Island, 125; scattered, 50. Total population outside of villages with schools, 900. This would make a total Eskimo population for this district of 4,860. Last year I estimated the total population at about 5,000. Since that time Mr. D. W. Cram, of Barrow, reports that about 100 natives left Barrow for the eastward. Most of them, I presume, went over the boundary line. Noorvik is now the largest Eskimo village in this district, with a winter population of 403. Barrow is next with 354, and Wales with 348. Nine villages (including Point Hope) have a population of 200 or over. The average village would have a population of 200.

During the year in the 20 villages in which schools are situated there has been an increase of 49, being an increase of 1 per cent. There were 132 births and 83 deaths. Thus, as last year, the birth rate is about 8 to the 1,000, and the death rate 2 to the 1,000. Only 4 villages showed a net decrease in population: Diamede, Gambell, Solomon, and Wainwright.

General development.—Perhaps the most pronounced development among the natives is the great tendency to the increase of solidarity of the race. The fairs, the "Eskimo Magazine," their councils, and their Eskimo leaders are all bringing them closer together. They are feeling more pride in their race and are becoming more independent in their everyday life.

One of the most hopeful signs for industrial development for the Eskimos outside of the reindeer industry is the boom in herring and salmon fishing. A cannery has been operated at Kotzebue, employing native labor. A large herring packing plant is planned for Chinik this year, which will employ several hundred natives the great part of the summer. Fishing is work that appeals to an Eskimo in all of its different branches, and it is work at which the entire family can be employed. If these concerns that handle native labor for fishing can plan to develop their work along such lines that they can give natives a chance to own their own fishing outfits and then buy their fish; or if these concerns, after natives have been properly trained, will establish small fishing stations along the coast under the management of capable natives, and then work out some profit-sharing scheme for them; and if in connection with the fishing stations the concerns can arrange to pay for the native labor partly in supplies at a reasonable figure, then, under these conditions, I can see that the fishing industry furnishes a very fine chance for the Eskimos to obtain work for which they are specially adapted, and also gives them a chance to develop along independent lines.

I have never been able to become very enthusiastic over the future for Eskimos as wage workers. Some have been employed in mines with more or less success. But few Eskimos will stay with such steady labor, and in any case it puts them into competition with white labor, which always brings complications. However, the fishing industry is entirely different and to my mind offers the best industrial opportunity yet given the Eskimos outside of the reindeer industry.

The fur catch the past year was very good at places, especially Noatak, White Mountain, and Shishmaref. Lynxes were caught in great numbers up to Christmas and then left the country. The prices paid were the highest on record. There were several fur buyers who traveled over the country, bidding against one another and all paying cash.

Village government.—The village councils have developed more and more each year and have accomplished good work at each village. The councils have settled many problems and have strengthened the work of the school at each place. Among other notable things that have been done by village councils, I would report the action of the Shungnak council when a white man was brought into their village badly shot. The council met, commandeered the very best dogs in the village, irrespective of their owners, got the best driver, and sent the wounded white man across country to Selawik. That village, through its council, did the same thing, and relayed the patient to the hospital at Candle. The council at Wales became much worried when they heard the results of a survey of the prevalence of tuberculosis in their village. They met and passed a law that no one having tuberculosis could attend the big dances in the Kozge. This is something that Bureau of Education representatives have talked of, but which we all deemed impossible of accomplishment. The native council did it in a few minutes and made it hold.

War service.—The natives at White Mountain, Nome, and Igloo made cash contributions to the Red Cross. White Mountain gave over \$150, much of it their new fund for the purchase of a sawmill. All the villages from Wales to Barrow collected elder down for the Red Cross. Over 1,000 pounds were collected. This represents quite a valuable cash contribution.

I believe every Eskimo man from Golovin to Point Hope wishes that he had a chance to help in the war. I do not refer to the sentiment along this line north of Point Hope, because I had no chance to talk with the people. The report was circulated that Eskimos would be expected to register. At once each teacher and official was approached by Eskimo men all eager to be taken as soldiers.

It is true that the Eskimos are few and that their race is barely on the increase; but we all know that almost every village has a surplus of men and not enough women. It would not harm the race for a part of them to go to war. On the other hand I can see great benefits to come from the use of Eskimos as soldiers. The race could receive an impetus that would advance it very rapidly. The young men who would return with the experience they would gain in the Army and with their knowledge of the power of concerted action would become the leaders of their people.

The Eskimo.—The little magazine started by Mr. E. D. Evans and myself two years ago has almost completed its second volume. It is still working along the same lines originally planned for it and is achieving the ends we had hoped for it. Through this magazine we have given the Eskimos a common meeting ground; we have brought them all closer together; we have interested them all in one another; we have given them something that makes even the most academic side of their education of actual use to them, for the magazine

gives them something to read that is of direct interest to them. And all of this has been done without one cent of Government money. The paper does not as yet pay its own way, but those of us who are backing it feel that it furnishes us a very good way to make a direct contribution to the cause.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

District supervision.—Most of the herds between Nome and Point Hope have been visited by the superintendent during the winter. Those that were not visited, with the exception of Shungnak, were fully covered by a visit to the station and meetings with the herders there. Through our paper, the *Eskimo*, and an extensive correspondence the Nome office has kept in touch with every herd and with many of the individual herders. The annual fairs furnish the best way to get into touch with each local situation. The fact that we have built up a system of supervision through the Eskimo head herders and the local reindeer clubs also furnishes an excellent substitute for the detailed personal work that used to be required of the superintendent.

Local supervision.—I can not overemphasize the need of the appointment of special men to take charge of the reindeer work over large districts. It is impossible to expect a teacher to do all the work that should be done. The demand upon each teacher increases each year as the work becomes more complex. It is very hard to get men who are qualified by training and temperament to study both Eskimos and reindeer. For our general educational work we must emphasize the former, but for our specialized reindeer work we should soon begin to emphasize the latter.

Diseases and breeding.—There has again been considerable hoof and joint disease in some of the herds. It will be hard to eradicate this without proper range control and expert supervision. Our campaign against the warble fly, which was encouraged by the *Eskimo*, did considerable good in arousing interest, but I question whether it did much to exterminate the fly.

The herds at Noatak, Kivalina, Selawik, and Buckland reported the presence of large caribou bulls during the rutting season. In several cases the bulls were unusually large and stayed through the entire season. This is our best chance to secure new blood, and we look for excellent results.

By care in selecting bulls from good stock and, as Mr. Lopp has pointed out, by making sure that the females are grazed on the best ground, we will be able to do a great deal to improve conditions in each herd. However, the fact still remains that we do certainly need a large supply of new blood. After the war it is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made under careful inspection to secure several hundred Tunguse bulls from northern Siberia for distribution.

Reindeer fairs.—The two fairs, at Igloo and at Noatak, surpassed anything that we had ever had before. The weather before the Igloo fair was very bad, and there was a deep fall of snow at Noatak. In consequence, the racing events at both fairs were made in slower time than before.

There is considerable similarity in all the fairs, yet each proves more interesting than the one before it. The way the Eskimos have taken hold, especially the head herders, is a continual revelation to all of us.

The Noatak fair grounds were located along a little creek bed in the foothills. Thick spruce timber surrounded the tents. The racing course was located on a small plateau, from which there was a splendid lookout over the entire course. A brief description of the outstanding features of the Noatak fair will give some idea of the work and of thought that Mr. Maguire put into it.

As we drove out to the grounds, 8 miles from the village of Noatak, we soon came to the upper end of the race course, which, through its entire distance, was outlined by neatly trimmed stakes, set at intervals of 200 yards; from the top of each stake fluttered a red, white, and blue pennant, the work of the sewing class of the school. On the plateau, where the races started, we were met by the crowd of delegates, who were lined up there ready to give us a cheer. On the plateau was a tent over which floated a large American flag, also a "reindeer flag," the pride of the Noatak herders. This flag had a red reindeer on a white field with a blue border; this flag was about 10 feet square. The tent had a good stove in it, and it was reserved for the judges and secretaries, giving them a place where they could figure out the winners of the different events without freezing their fingers.

After this reception we were escorted down the little creek bed, and as we turned a bend we saw the main camp before us. A large WELCOME sign was posted high on a tree whose branches had been trimmed. A blue and gilt pennant of large size, with NOATAK in big letters, with trees on each side (the Noatak symbol), floated over the main tent. Between two trees was hung another big reindeer flag, and on the most conspicuous tree floated the largest American flag that could be procured. The Eskimo delegates lived in the big tent, and visitors camped in their own tents all around. The Eskimo delegates had their mess and the white delegates had theirs. The cooking class of the Noatak school cooked and served our meals and were awarded the blue ribbon as cooks.

The most impressive thing connected with the fair was the salute to the flag each evening. This was arranged by Mr. Maguire. At the beginning of the evening meeting in the big tent Mr. Maguire played a bugle call on the organ; then he began to play "My Country, 'tis of Thee." From the back of the tent came a procession. In front marched two of the most prominent head herders, each carrying a 30-30 rifle. Next marched an old Eskimo carrying the flag. He was followed by two of the younger reindeer men with rifles. They lined up in front of the audience and then all sang the first verse of "My Country, 'tis of Thee." During the entire verse the audience stood and held the right hand rigidly at salute. It was exceedingly impressive to see old, decrepit Eskimos, men and women, struggle to their feet and hold that salute. I noticed some of the old folks, who did not thoroughly understand the salute, holding their hand over their eyes, and I saw their lips move, as in prayer. There are no people who love and honor the Government more than do the Eskimos.

At both fairs this year we organized the Reindeer Men's Association on an experimental basis. Each station is to organize a local club. Their rules for admission are to be very strict. At the fair every two years (for we plan to hold only one fair a year in this district) each local club will send its delegates to what we called the District Meeting. At this district meeting the local clubs, through their delegates, will elect a board of head herders to supervise their work for the two years. We would like to see each reindeer station in both the northwestern and the western districts organize such local clubs. Then we should be able to arrange for delegates from even the most remote districts to attend each fair. This would tend to bind all the districts together, and would pave the way for our final plan—the election of a board of head herders for all the reindeer men in Alaska, two of these men to receive salaries from the association.

Each member of a local club is to pay annual dues of \$2.50. Of this the local club is to keep \$1 toward local affairs (erection of a club house, etc.) and 50 cents is to be sent to the treasurer of the district, for district expenses, including



NATIVE RED CROSS CHAPTER, JUNEAU.



A. NEW CANNERY BUILDINGS AT METLAKATLA.



B. SALMON READY FOR CLEANING AND CANNING, METLAKATLA CANNERY.



A. AT A FISH TRAP NEAR METLAKATLA.



B. A PILE DRIVER NEAR METLAKATLA.



A. NURSES AT JUNEAU HOSPITAL (CENTER) AND NATIVE GIRLS IN TRAINING AS NURSES.



B. MAY POLE AT METLAKATLA SCHOOL.

aluminum ear markers for the deer belonging to the association. The dollar that remains is to be sent to the *Eskimo* for each member's subscription. It is our intention, eventually, to make the paper the property of the association.

Each member also has to pay an initiation fee, in female deer, to the association. In this way the association, in several years, will have a large herd to draw from and should be able to raise quite a fund for its work. Having deer in each herd belonging to the association will make it easy for the Eskimos to make transfers to each other, over long distances, as a man can turn over a deer to the association at one herd, and the man he is doing business with can take a deer at the other herd.

It will take several years to work out this plan, so that it will be uniform and efficient; but I believe that in two years it can be fairly well organized in this district, and I trust work along the same line can be pushed in the western district.

There is much work to be done by some one for the reindeer stock itself, but this association, and the regular work through the fairs and the *Eskimo* will go a long way to do the needed work for the Eskimo personnel. And that is properly the work of this bureau.

The Eskimo.—During the year our little paper has published many articles by reindeer men on subjects of direct interest to all of them. They have shown their appreciation of the paper by allotting \$1 of each man's dues to their local club for his subscription to the paper.

Reindeer owned by white men.—Lomen & Co. have done three things during the year that promise well for the industry and have benefited the native herds indirectly: (1) They have developed an outside market for all the meat that they can ship. Most of their meat goes to Minneapolis. During the year they have shipped about 624 carcasses. As far as I know, this is the first time such a large shipment has been made. (2) They have commenced to buy steers on the hoof for shipment to the States. The price paid is only \$10 per head, which is all the company claim they can pay, with the risk of losing the deer before he can be butchered. Where there is a local market the Eskimo can retail his deer for more than that, but the local market is becoming very limited at present. So the chance of selling steers on the hoof, even at \$10, has been welcomed by many herders. We have especially encouraged the large owners to sell their steers by this method, for in this way they leave the local market for the smaller owners. One herder has twice sold lots of 100 at this rate. (3) The company has made large drives of its steers from its various herds. Some of the drives have been clear across Seward Peninsula. This has been taken advantage of by the herders to get choice bulls out of other herds for mixing in their own herds.

The company has positively stated officially that they do not intend to make any attempt to purchase deer from native owners and have refused several offers to purchase deer from white men who secured herds for their children. However, there is always a possibility that there may eventually be friction between the native herds and the white herds. This may come on account of the mixture of native deer and deer belonging to the white owners. It is more likely to come over the question of grazing grounds. Some of the more shiftless herders enter the employ of white herds for wages and then lose their interest in the industry as reindeer owners. Possibly this will develop a class of professional reindeer herders, but there is a chance that some of these men will cease becoming reindeer owners, which will be a serious loss.

As long as Lomen & Co. and other white owners continue their present policy and as long as none of them enlarge their holdings by encroaching upon

the deer that are held directly or indirectly by the natives, I believe that our work for the Eskimos is in no danger. Personally I am strongly of the opinion that the time has now come when we must look to the leaders of the Eskimos to do their part to hold their own people together. The Eskimos must understand that the time has come when as reindeer producers they must "make good." I believe that they will.

**REPORT OF WALTER H. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
WESTERN DISTRICT.**

Travel and inspection.—It is reasonable to presume that each superintendent of schools has at some time arrived at a decision that his particular district was harder and more difficult to travel over than any other district in Alaska. Undoubtedly he has come to this conclusion after months of travel, probably at the end of an extremely hard run. It is necessary for superintendents to travel vast distances; it is only when weather and trail conditions exhaust man and beast so that it is impossible to proceed that camp is made before the goal is reached. If forced to camp where there is no fuel or shelter, an experienced superintendent manages in some way to build a fairly comfortable camp, and after satisfying his appetite from a larder containing food prepared for just such an emergency he lays out a plan of campaign for the morrow.

The extent of the district makes it imperative that, while traveling on his tour of inspection, the superintendent must take advantage of every opportunity for covering ground; upon arriving at a school or reindeer camp he must first of all see that his instructions regarding the preparations for continuing the journey are carried out, and that all is in readiness for an immediate start whenever he has completed his work at that particular place. Frequently it is necessary to make a run of only a dozen miles in the evening and then make camp, rather than stay all night at the station, for the next day's run may be over an unsheltered barren section 40 or 50 miles in length. On holidays and on Sundays, in rain or snow, from daylight often far into the night, until his destination is reached, the pace must be kept up.

Mountain ranges must be traversed, valleys crossed, ravines and rocky areas skirted, shortest distances through brush and timber ascertained, and a continual alertness exercised so that every natural condition be taken advantage of. At all times the strain on one's vitality is great, and he who can forget the trials and tribulations and take advantage of the occasional stretches of good trail and fine weather to recuperate is indeed fortunate. At the schools and reindeer stations the superintendent must settle questions of dispute, doing justice to all; he must supervise and inspect the work of the teachers, giving suggestions and corrections in such a way that all are encouraged; instill the feeling that their work is noble and uplifting, and has to do with the welfare of a people that is in dire need and well worth any effort that may be put forth to uplift them. He can not delay but must hurry away, even though a day's visit might help to cheer the teacher and bring about a fraternal feeling and result in closer cooperation, which is so necessary in this work.

During the fall and through the greater part of the winter very little snow fell; consequently travel was extremely difficult. For miles the ground would be almost free from snow, and what little was encountered in the gullies and grass was mixed with sand and dirt. The rivers and lakes were covered with glare ice frozen to a depth of over 6 feet; there were many overflows; shallow streams were frozen to the bottom. Not until the latter part of January did

snow fall in any quantity. January 27 a warm spell, almost a thaw, seemed to bring on the snow, and thereafter it continued to snow nearly every day for a month. The warm spell continued for about a week, and the tundra was covered with a foot of slushy, sticky snow. Unfortunately, much of my journey after this period was through a heavily timbered section.

After plunging through snow waist deep for several days we finally had to give up part of our trip. In the deepest snow we took turns snowshoeing ahead of the train of reindeer. Unless you have snowshoed in soft snow in a heavily timbered country you have no idea of the skill and labor that is attached to this kind of travel. The past winter I have traveled with sled over barren ground, glare ice, rough sea ice, in water a foot deep on the tide-swept flats near Hooper Bay, on sloughs filled with snow mixed with sand, in swamps where the grass was 5 or 6 feet long, over "nigger-heads" where the ground was worn away from them to a depth of 3 to 5 feet, in mud, on gravel banks, over rocks, in fact on almost every known kind of trail, but never have I experienced such difficulty in making headway as in the deep snow found in sheltered timbered valleys. In such a place snow must be packed down, deer staked out on the top of some ridge where the snow is not too deep for feeding, and the frozen tent carefully unrolled and set up. In cold weather the vapor from cooking and breathing forms a coat of ice in the tent that requires a day to thoroughly remove; then, unless you have food cooked in advance, it will take nearly an hour to cook the all-satisfying mulligan. I think that our outfit is the best available and that we have the camping system down to its *n*th power; still it behooves us to start our fire at about 4.30 a. m. if we would properly dry our clothing and be ready to leave at the break of day. This makes a 16-hour day, for it is seldom that work is laid aside before 8.30 p. m. These long, hard days are necessary if the itinerary is to be completed before travel becomes impossible, which happens directly after the April thaw and before the rivers are open for navigation. This year the ice did not leave St. Michael Bay until the last of June, consequently there was no travel during the latter part of the fiscal year.

Teachers and schools.—The teachers of the Alaska school service are, without a doubt, a most loyal and conscientious body of workers. They love the work and labor with the realization that they are working for the betterment of a class of people that needs uplifting and aid, mentally, morally, and physically. They teach with a definite aim, and every subject taught is put into practical use. The practical lesson is often passed on from native to native until all in the community are receiving the benefit of the teacher's work.

Many of the schools and villages worked for the Red Cross. Some picked the down from waterfowl and made pillows, which were sent to the hospitals. One village alone sent over 50 pillows; another sent 30 pillows and various knitted articles. Several schools and villages gave money. Many native young men requested permission to register for the draft, but were refused this privilege. I trust that they soon may have the opportunity to serve their country by being drafted and stationed in various posts of Alaska. The pamphlets issued by the Food Administration were sent to all of the schools. The teachers took advantage of this opportunity for much practical work. Many dishes were prepared by the cooking classes and meals served to children and parents. The regulations of the Food Administration were complied with as near as possible. A special effort was made to utilize and save the products of the country.

Medical aid.—It is extremely necessary that every section of this district should receive the aid of trained medical workers. Nurses who were stationed

at Unalakleet, St. Michael, and Holy Cross cared for the patients of the immediate vicinities. The great number of cases successfully treated speaks well for the invaluable work done by them. In connection with the hospitals at Akiak and Ulatat tubercular camps were maintained. As soon as possible arrangements will be made to enlarge these camps in order to care for more of the great number of consumptives scattered throughout the district. The doctors and nurses made trips to villages, the former travelling for weeks at a time, and yet they were unable to visit more than a small portion of the population. The surgeon at Fort St. Michael gave free medical aid to those who could not pay.

General conditions.—The Western District is blessed with natural resources that could care for many times the number of natives now living in it. The rivers teem with fish—salmon in the summer, while trout, eels, white fish, and various other varieties are caught during the winter. At almost no time during the year are the natives without fresh fish.

The tundra is covered with many kinds of berries that are easily preserved for winter use; it is simply necessary to store them in a cool place until winter and then let them freeze. The hills are covered with reindeer moss sufficient to supply for an indefinite time a hundred thousand reindeer. The only work necessary to preserve the herds is to keep watch, so that the deer do not stray away. Fur-bearing animals are found in sufficient numbers to pay for more than the amount of supplies that should be purchased from the stores. There are mink, ermine, muskrat, land otter, white, red, silver, and cross foxes, with an occasional black one. Marten and beaver are quite plentiful in certain localities. Black and brown bears, a few caribou, and an occasional moose are killed annually. The streams flowing into the Yukon River drain valleys that would supply lumber of fair quality, so that every native could have a good warm house and enough fuel to last for ages. But the native does not know how to utilize all that nature has given him; it is the duty of our Government to teach him how to reap the fullest benefit from what is so lavishly supplied him by a generous Creator; he must be trained and educated to utilize his own environment. It is a mistake to take a native out of the country for any purpose whatsoever. This is an argument for the establishment of vocational training schools in each district.

Vocational school.—A vocational school for the Western District should be located on the lower Yukon River, somewhere within a radius of 50 miles from Pilot Station. Suitable ground for buildings, fresh water, large areas for agriculture, good grazing ground for reindeer, timber, and fishing sites are all found in this area. It is also centrally located. In this school each industry of value to the natives can be taught. The youth of both sexes could learn by actual experience the best method of doing their chosen work. A reimbursable fund of \$50,000 would start a cooperative store; it would also suffice for establishing a small cannery, where all kinds of food would be put up for local needs and for exportation; it would start a sawmill that would soon pay for itself by furnishing lumber to natives and whites; it would pay for the power boat that is an absolute necessity. At the reindeer herd methods for the improvement of the stock could be tested; the by-products, such as skins, hoofs, horns, tongues, fat, sinew, bones, and offal could be disposed of to the best advantage; study of diseases and parasites peculiar to reindeer could be made, and undoubtedly thousands of dollars yearly would be saved. Food for supplying a fox farm could be derived from cannery waste and the offal from reindeer carcasses. The older boys and girls could make a trip to the nearest sealing grounds and in a short time secure enough seal, oogruk, and walrus to supply the whole school with oil, fat, and skins. The doctor and nurse in charge of

the hospital would teach sanitation and give lessons in first aid. In connection with this training school, adopted for the natives, would also be a church, hall, and wireless plant, all placed within the limits of a reservation of suitable dimensions to give room for expansion.

When we realize that the work of the average teacher embraces practically all of the above some idea of the magnitude of his task can be understood. As the teacher can only give a little time to each subject, progress is necessarily slow, and the pupil who is anxious to proceed along certain lines can receive but little more attention than the others. If a training school were located in the district the teachers could select suitable pupils and assist them in preparing for entrance to the vocational school. In a very short time pupils from every section of the district would be in attendance and the plant running to full capacity.

Reindeer.—As the number of natives owning reindeer increases the work of the representatives of the Bureau of Education becomes harder and requires more time. It will be many years before the natives will be able to properly manage their business affairs, and the reindeer that they own is the greatest business that they can possibly have. Therefore the Government should not relax its vigilance over owners who do not yet fully realize the great value that the deer are to them and the benefits that their posterity will derive from this industry. Up to the present time the bureau has concentrated its efforts in the training of men to care for deer and the introduction of deer into new sections of the country. The time is now at hand when these men must be trained in the management of their business affairs and taught to plan for the future development of the industry along well-established business methods.

It is to be deplored that some of the missions were so short-sighted as to overlook the future possibilities of this great material work by giving out the deer placed in their hands without placing any restrictions or regulations relative to their future care. These same missions sold the deer that were put in their charge for distribution, without regard for the moral obligation that they had with the Government. It is needless to say that most of the natives that received deer from them are following their example and are disposing of practically the only productive asset they have.

A few of the Eskimos who own large numbers of reindeer are beginning to realize how much there is to the industry, and come for aid and instructions at every available opportunity. These men have advanced far enough to see that there is much for them to learn. They are the hope and pride of the community, and if all restrictions were removed as to the sale of female deer to whites, they would not sell. It is only when practically all of the Eskimos have advanced to this stage that the bureau can relax its vigilance and feel secure that its work of many years will stand the test of self-management.

The Government herds at Hooper Bay and Pilot Station have been moved, the former toward the Yukon River, while the latter is now located at Shageluk.

Lomen & Co. purchased two large herds at Unalakleet, and occupy the ground formerly grazed over by the mission deer, and by the Lapps. Mr. Twitchell, of Iditarod, increased his herd by purchasing a large number from the Lapps located near Akiak. Mr. Kell and Mr. Williams also purchased several hundred deer, the former herding his deer near Ruby, while the latter has his herd near the Melozi River. With deer at Iditarod, Shageluk, Ruby, and Melozi, the eastward trend is now a reality. Plans are now in progress for driving the Goodnews Bay herd to Akiak and joining it with the Kalkag herd. Then this large herd will be driven to Copper Center, and the Indians of interior Alaska will have an opportunity of learning the industry.

The lack of snow during the winter made travel so difficult that the reindeer men did not hold the annual fair at Akiak. The fair at Shaktoolik was postponed, and finally a fair was held at Unalakleet. The interest shown and the work done was of a nature to speak volumes for the good accomplished at the gathering. The natives were encouraged to appoint their own committees and manage their affairs. Several meetings were in their charge, and only reindeer men were allowed to take part. The bureau's representatives outlined the work to be done, gave them a start, and then left them to carry out the plan, assisting only when some problem arose that had to do with the Government and the Alaskan code. These fairs are a wonderful stimulus for the industry and are invaluable as training schools and should be continued.

All meat offered for sale brought good prices, the lowest price paid being 20 cents a pound at St. Michael.

**REPORT OF JOHN H. KILBUCK, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.**

With the exception of the principal teacher in Akiak, the teachers in the four schools in the Kuskokwim region were new to the work among the Eskimos in Alaska. Although much handicapped on account of strange conditions of climate and of people, it is a pleasure to know that all of the teachers resolutely coped with drawbacks. The village work was especially well attended to, and in this way the new teachers quickly won the respect and affection of the natives. The teachers who remain are now in a position to gain greater results, both in the classrooms and in the homes of the people. The general feeling among the natives is in favor of the schools, and for this reason the usual rule is good attendance and good application on the part of the children. The Eskimo child is as eager for learning as are other children, and it learns quickly from a successful teacher.

The teachers at Bethel had to contend against the white man's dance. This form of amusement has taken a strong hold of the natives; the white men foster it and do everything to encourage it. The natives do not realize as yet that they are paying dearly for the pleasure they get out of these dances. This dancing craze has just come to Akiak, but the sentiment among the older people against dancing is strong enough, we believe, to prevent it from taking hold of the people to any great extent. After the teachers had emphatically set forth the dangers that go with dancing, the natives themselves placed themselves on record as being opposed to its introduction into their village.

At Quinhagak a number of miners and prospectors had for years been spending their winters. Here the missionaries and the teachers have forehandedly looked after the social part of the village life by furnishing harmless amusements for the entire community. Among the communities composed of natives and whites, Quinhagak must be given the credit of being the best-behaved.

There is another dance that must be taken into serious consideration, and that is the native dance called Kuvgagyagak, a dance in the nature of a potlatch. The more advanced of the natives are giving up this dance, but it is doubtful if it will become obsolete in the near future. One village invites one or more of the other villages to its dance, and besides entertaining the visitors, it will, as requested by the visitors, turn over to them any piece of personal property they request. Usually the hosts not only dance to the limit of their wealth, but draw on their credit as well. It is supposed that the visitors will give away stuff to equal or even excel the value of what they received from their hosts, but this seldom happens.

Quigillingok furnishes a good example of the evil of this play or dance. The Quigillingok natives had made a good catch of fish in the summer, and in the fall after the ice had formed they further increased their food supply with a record catch of tomcod. The previous sealing season had been good, and the catch of fur greater than it had ever been. The people were never better off in their lives, and being so well off they wanted to make their reputation. Accordingly they invited several villages to a play. Each individual wanted to outdo some rival in giving. The visitors went away well off, taking even the guns and traps of the hunter. Before the play was over a storm set in and lasted a long time. During all this time the hosts fed their guests and their dogs.

Before the sealing season set in the natives of Quigillingok were short of food and many were at the point of starvation. The season was backward, and if relief had not been obtained from the missionary and his wife almost the entire village would have succumbed to hunger. Rumors of their condition reached me. I deemed it wise to send a relief party with reindeer meat and what other provisions I could get. Three fat deer were butchered, which, with 100 pounds of flour, the same amount of beans, and 25 pounds of prunes, were dispatched in two dog sleds May 3. On June 15 I accompanied the missionary, Mr. Drebert, from Bethel in his motor boat to Quigillingok. From the store at Bethel I obtained 500 pounds of flour, 8 cans Eagle milk, 3 cans lard, and 100 pounds corn meal. We found 32 people at Quigillingok; the rest had either gone up to the fishing camp or were still at the sealing camps. These people were the worst off, and to them we gave the above provisions, which would tide them over to fishing time. We found one woman who had been left by her sister and brother to die. She was unable to stand, and as she was in a hut that had no roof, water and slime were all around her. She just had a dry spot her size; no food, not even water to drink. She said that she was waiting for the end, for there was nothing else to do. We made provision for her care, and on our return up the coast we looked for and finally located the brother and sister. I made it plain to the young man that something not very pleasant would happen to him if he did not at once go to his sister and take care of her. He went, and the woman is now getting well fast.

It is reported that children were allowed to starve, which may be true, for the people became dehumanized by hunger. I took one man who was far gone and managed to get him to the hospital. Dr. Lamb worked heroically with him, but we could not save him; he died July 14. Up to the time of my visit 23 had died at Quigillingok and 18 in the surrounding villages as a direct result from this shortage of food. Since then, I learned, 5 or 6 more have died. Quigillingok had a population of 300, and another village, Tshalin, had 200. Food conditions were unusually bad in the entire Kuskowin Valley, but these two villages suffered the most. The stores at Bethel, Akiak, and Quinhagak were sold out early in the spring; so that even miners and prospectors could not get a pound of flour. Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb donated the flour and beans sent to Quigillingok in May, and the Rev. Mr. Butzin the prunes; Mr. Butzin placed the dog team at my disposal, and later the launch, all free of cost. Much credit is due the missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Drebert and his wife, for the way they took hold of the situation, giving their own provisions and even cooking for as many as 180 people. It was no easy task to feed starving folks who wanted more than was good for them. Now that the people have recovered, they are loud in their appreciation of this unselfish couple.

The lesson of the whole matter is this: There was no occasion for this starvation; it was brought about by that play. Other people who did not have

so great a supply of food weathered the adverse conditions of the spring in good shape. Quigillingok natives will have to work hard for years before they will get over the effects of this starvation. The dogs are all gone, nearly all of the huts have been burned. There are many widows with children who will have to be helped by somebody. This is a good time for either the Territorial or the Federal Government to prohibit these potlatches.

The work of the Bureau of Education is commanding the respect of the people of the Kuskokwim Valley by the establishment of the Government Hospital for Natives of Akiak. This hospital is a boon to the whole valley. Patients from the Yukon, from the headwaters of the Kuskokwim, from the mouth of the river, and from the bay as far as Goodnews have already taken advantage of this boon. To us old-timers it is a great privilege to see so many of these patients return home cured. The building is a credit to the builder who, virtually single handed, stayed with his job and did such conscientious work. The Kuskowin people, both white and native, are proud of their hospital.

And now what do we need more on the Kuskokwim? First and always more money, to put up modern schoolhouses at Bethel, Akiak, Quinhagak, and Eek, and to establish new schools. Every school should have a gymnasium.

REPORT OF ARTHUR H. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, I have traveled by boat, train, automobile, dog team, snowshoe-mushing, and on foot 10,098 miles on tours of inspection of schools and native villages and attending to other official business in connection with the superintendent's office. These tours have occupied 245 days, the remainder of the year being spent in the office at headquarters, Anchorage, Alaska. Anchorage has not only proved a practical working center for the administering of the affairs of the district, but has made possible giving special attention to the natives of the Cook Inlet region. In this rapidly developing section the resources of the country are being utilized for commercial purposes. Inadequate provision is made for the native during the readjustment and special attention must therefore be given him.

All of our attempts to reach the school at Akhiok have thus far been unsuccessful. This is partly due to its inaccessible location, and partly to trying to include it in our itinerary when en route to other schools, and do so without excessive expenditure of the travel authorization. From the information I was able to obtain while on Kodiak Island, there is a population of 50 or 75 natives at Kartuk who are without school privileges. There also appears to be a need for more effective medical relief for the natives of Akhiok.

In Knik and its vicinity is a native population of more than 100. Nearly all of the white residents of Knik have moved away from there since the coming of the railroad. The Territory having maintained a school at Knik, the writer discussed with the Territorial commissioner the advisability of arranging a transfer of the school building belonging to the Territory to the Bureau of Education.

There is also great need for a school at Perry. This village is practically isolated from civilized life, except as the natives, numbering about 100, visit the canneries at Chignik, more than 60 miles up the peninsula. When we visited Perry last May we were agreeably surprised when the natives hoisted the American flag as the steamer *Dora* approached their village. These natives

have taken excellent care of the houses built for them by the Government in 1912, when they were brought as refugees from the Katmai volcanic eruption to this excellent hunting and trapping region as their future home. Many of the 22 houses visited by the writer were well kept and clean. The building now occupied by the trader would answer as a temporary living quarters for a teacher and as a schoolroom until a school building can be built.

The income of these natives last year was \$1,100. This was derived exclusively from the sale of furs. If these furs had been sold at auction in Seattle they would have brought three times that amount, and \$500 expended last year for the relief of destitution among these natives would have been saved. Between 30 and 40 children at this village have no school privileges or civilizing influence. I recommend that a school be established at Perry during the fiscal year 1918-19.

The need of a more clearly defined policy.—There appears to be a lack of well-defined understanding as to the responsibility for the care and education of certain classes of natives on the part of the Territory. In several instances the United States district judge for this district, who is custodian of the Indigent fund, has referred calls for medical aid and assistance to breed natives to this office, for whom it is our understanding that the Bureau of Education can not be held responsible. We therefore feel the need for a more clearly defined policy establishing the responsibility of this bureau before the Territorial officials and the public in cases of this kind.

There is also a large number of communities in the Southwestern District, and very likely some in the other districts, where the Territorial schools have a small enrollment and native children are living in the same community, but not in sufficient numbers to justify the establishment of a native school. These native children are permitted to attend the Territorial school only in rare instances, and then at the option of the local school board. Where schools are already established it appears to be impracticable to compel the parents of white children to place their children in the same schoolroom with natives. It appears theoretically plausible, but it is, I believe, impracticable. However, in communities where all the patrons of the school petition for a school for mixed races permission should be granted accordingly. Evidence that this matter is receiving consideration in the Territory is shown by the following letter to me from Gov. Riggs, June 20, 1918:

I have your letter of June 12, concerning the establishment of a school at Chitina, and I am glad to note that you see the necessity of such a school, and trust that some plan may be evolved whereby the native children can be given a measure of relief. The question of schooling of native children with the whites is a matter that we should endeavor to correct by legislation during the coming session. I think that where a school district applies for permission to establish a school for mixed races they should be given authority to do so. For instance, on the Koyukuk we have an application for the establishment of a school district at Wiseman, which we are unable to grant owing to the fact that 4 of the 10 children of school are not of the white race. I should be very glad indeed to have your suggestions concerning proposed legislation.

Morals of the natives.—There is less immorality and debauching of natives living in this district at the present time than for many years. There is still far too much. The "dry law," which went into effect throughout Alaska on January 1, 1918, is one of the best measures for the protection of the native.

Patriotic activities of natives.—The natives of the Southwestern District are not only intensely interested in learning the facts concerning the present war, but they have everywhere shown their appreciation of the assistance rendered them by their benefactor, the United States Government, by doing what they can to help to win the war. The more prosperous villages have contributed cash

donations to the Red Cross work, and in the villages where they were unable to give cash they have voluntarily made articles to be sold, and part or all of the proceeds from such sales have been given to the Red Cross Society. Reports show that not less than \$500 has been given to Red Cross work by natives of this district, and after the fishing season more will be contributed by them.

Home guard organizations for military drill among natives at the different schools are in process of formation.

Many of the articles shown at the Anchorage Industrial Fair will be sold and the proceeds used to help finance the campaign against "Kaiserism."

Health, sanitation, and economic conditions.—There has been no serious epidemic during the year. About one-half of the school reports show about an equal number of births and deaths. The Copper River and Cook Inlet regions have had a slightly greater number of deaths than of births.

The villages of Koggitung and Akhiok have had considerable sickness. Considering the long and unusually severe winter, health conditions have been good. Monthly reports of the teachers indicate conscientious and faithful work on their part in rendering medical assistance to the natives during sickness. I have personal knowledge of teachers having nursed the sick through long periods of illness in a very efficient manner.

At those schools where water was obtained from swampy ground the endeavor has been made to improve the source of supply by driving of sand points that were sent by the Supply and Disbursing Office. These well points have thus far not been in all cases a success, and the villages of Unalaska and Tatitlek should have a gravity water system to supply the schools and villages. The water supply at Tyonek should also be piped from higher ground to the school building and village.

The great exodus from Alaska on account of the war is creating a scarcity of labor, and we are making every effort to induce employers to at least try native labor and give them an opportunity to earn their living. For the first time the Alaska Road Commission is employing about 25 natives of the Copper River to do road work on the Valdez-Fairbanks trail. The superintendent of the Copper River Railroad and the engineer in charge of railroad construction for the Alaskan engineering commission kindly consented to employ native labor and report their work quite satisfactory. About 25 of the English Bay natives have been employed at the iron mine at Port Chatham. This action, we hope, will reduce the destitution in the Copper River and Cook Inlet regions.

The Tyonek Native Cooperative Store is an evidence of the improved economic conditions at this village. This enterprise was started on but \$950 capital stock, \$950 loaned the store by the teacher, and on credit. Five hundred pairs of first-quality snow shoes were made by the natives and sold in Anchorage for \$3.15 per pair. A net profit of \$397.14 was made the first year, from sales amounting to \$3,740.05. This spring \$1,100 more was subscribed by the natives to the capital stock of the store. With a successful fishing season they would have been able to pay in this amount, but the king salmon run has been almost a failure, and unless the red salmon run is good most of this amount can not be paid in before another year.

Economic progress at Tetilek is in part shown by the fleet of 15 power boats, which is the principal factor in enabling the natives of that village to earn \$25,000 per year fishing for the canneries and towing timbers to the mines and canneries. Five years ago these natives had no boats except dories.

In 1916 the Copper River Indians, through the extensive cannery fishing in the Copper River, were made almost destitute wards of the Bureau of Education, necessitating the sending of large quantities of supplies each year since

that time. It was deemed bad policy to give the native these supplies outright if he was well and able to work. A building was needed in which to store these supplies, or to be used as a store building in case the natives ever became prosperous enough to start a store of their own. The labor in construction of this building was given by the Copper River Indians in return for destitution supplies. Most of the material was also obtained by their labor from the timber adjacent to the school building. The logs were cut, hauled, and peeled by the natives. The door and window frames and rafters were whip-sawed from the logs, entirely by the natives. These natives do not expect aid from the Government without giving something in return.

The work of the schools in the Southwestern District shows steady advancement. The teachers, without exception, have rendered conscientious service. Teachers who succeed in their work among natives at isolated stations in Alaska deserve high commendation. They must be self-generating dynamos of energy. Theirs is a work for humanity; and the uplifter of humanity, though as a rule not highly paid in dollars and cents, has many rewards.

I desire to acknowledge the service rendered the Bureau of Education by the U. S. S. *Bear* in transporting the teachers and myself and supplies from Unalaska to Atka Island, and the courtesy and kindness of Capt. Uberroth in doing so much for our comfort and convenience during the voyage.

**REPORT OF CHARLES W. HAWKESWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.**

This year special endeavor has been made to secure confidence in the children just beginning their school life. Those of us who have spent several years in teaching the native children of Alaska have been handicapped by having pupils in the upper grades who had not received proper training when they first went to school. To assist in giving the youngest pupils the right start we experimented in two schools with kindergarten methods and material. In Metlakatla the success we anticipated was fully realized, while in Klawock the teacher, on account of sickness, had to give up her work and return to her home in the States.

Another important aim has been to create in the parents an interest in the work their children are doing. Experience teaches that children will not get full value from their school unless their parents see the need of education. By the means of monthly bulletins sent to the 13 teachers in the district, showing exactly the progress made, we have created a local pride in each school and in each town to have the school as near the 100 per cent mark as possible. Usually what has been successful in one native village becomes well advertised in the others and each wants the same work. Thus by creating a good-natured rivalry between the towns in the district all are feeling the benefit of progressive education.

Another incentive we have introduced in the district this year is graduation exercises. The calls from the canneries usually come to the natives just before school closes, and one by one the families pack up their belongings and sail away for their summer work, leaving only a few pupils to complete the school year. That has meant that the interest dragged, and the last day of the school was without the meaning that it has for white children. To Metlakatla belongs the credit of introducing into the schools of southeast Alaska the first com-

mencement exercises, two girls graduating from the eighth grade. Hydaburg has even more in the eighth grade than did Metlakatla, but the boys had to leave school before the year ended, so only four were there for the examinations.

The examinations at both Metlakatla and at Hydaburg were those prepared by the Territorial commissioner of education, Mr. L. D. Henderson, for the children of the white schools of the Territory, and our children had no knowledge of the nature of the examinations they were to get. They all did exceedingly well, showing that as we get more intensive work in the earlier grades and keep the children for the full term of school we shall be able to graduate boys and girls from the eighth grade who are as well prepared as are the boys and girls in the white schools.

The introduction of the school fair in the district has without doubt been of far-reaching value to the towns of southeast Alaska. The first fair was held at Metlakatla in the spring of 1917. Exhibits were forwarded to it from about two-thirds of the schools and visitors came from neighboring towns. The second fair was held at Hydaburg the first week in March, 1918. Exhibits were forwarded from many of the schools; about 40 people sailed to Hydaburg from Metlakatla, while 160 of the Klawock people came for the fair.

The second fair was the first real awakening of the people to the value of neighboring towns getting together to see what their children could do and what the children from other schools were doing. Fathers and mothers are very proud of their children, and it hurts them to see their children spelled down, when, if they had attended school regularly, they might have won the contests.

Not only do the children derive great benefit from these fairs; the parents are also benefited. One man at the Hydaburg fair made the remark that at the first fair almost none of the delegates ventured to stand upon their feet and talk out their ideas in the English language, but that at the second fair all the speakers spoke in English, and they talked with conviction.

These annual fairs promote civic improvements. The Klawock people built a sidewalk through their town, from one end to the other, when they knew that the fair was to be held in Klawock. Natives are apt to be careless about keeping up their houses and sheds, but when they know that people from neighboring towns are coming to visit them then they hasten to make their surroundings presentable.

As soon as school started last fall I adopted the policy of sending out monthly bulletins to all the teachers in the district. These bulletins contained suggestions for civic improvement, a summary of the monthly report cards in order that each teacher might see the percentage of attendance his school had made in comparison with others, and make a special effort to raise the average attendance of his school. The bulletins also contained statements of the Red Cross work of the schools in the district. The natives of southeast Alaska have been most loyal in their support of every patriotic move presented to them. Practically all the sewing of the schools has been for the Red Cross, and little children have made their socks for the soldiers. I am forwarding a list by schools of the money contributed by the schools and townspeople, as well as of the work done.

For the first time natives of Alaska are subscribing for local newspapers. One editor agreed to give us three columns of his paper, if we needed it, for the native news of the schools of the district. I instructed each of the teachers to have the advanced pupils write the items of interest in their towns, edit the articles, and forward them to the paper for publication. However, as this was

a new departure, it did not meet with the success we expected. About 50 natives have subscribed for papers in order to get the Alaskan news as well as the news of the world war, in which they are very greatly interested. Many of the younger native men feel that an injustice has been done them in that they were not included in the selective-draft law for Alaska. They want to do everything in their power to assist democracy in this World War, not only in giving their money and the work of their hands but even their lives that "government by the people shall not perish from the earth."

The native people have at last begun to take a vital interest in securing the certificates of citizenship. The act of the Territorial legislature, "To define and establish the political status of certain native Indians within the Territory of Alaska," became a law April 27, 1915, but during the following two years only four men have taken advantage of the right granted. Their reason was that they were born on American soil and needed no certificate to prove their citizenship.

This matter dragged along until the Secretary of the Interior on December 15, 1917, ruled that "Indians or native Alaskan occupants (of land) who have secured certificates of citizenship under the Territorial laws of Alaska, shall be treated in all respects like white citizenship occupants." From the time this regulation of the Secretary became known in the district the natives have been most anxious to secure the certificates.

In order to facilitate the examinations which our teachers are required to give to applicants, this office has prepared a list of 35 questions on the fundamentals of our Government which an applicant for citizenship must answer and understand before the teacher will make favorable recommendation to the district judge upon the application of the native.

Statistical report of the Red Cross and other patriotic work of natives in the 13 villages in southeast Alaska.

Villages.	Red Cross members.	Liberty bonds.	War savings stamps.	Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total war-relief funds raised.	Sweaters made.	Socks.	Wristlets.	Gunwipes.	Scarfs.	Red socks.	Hospital garments.	Operating leggings.	Moccasins.
Metlakatla....	133	\$2,000	\$25.00	.....	\$173.90	\$2,198.90	2	23	.....	.....	.....	66	24	18	.....
Hydaburg.....	84	100	54.00	\$8.25	152.45	312.70	13	1	13	20	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klawock.....	142	3,450	75.70	28.05	76.00	3,627.75	.....	4	12	200	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrangell ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kake ¹	98	.....	50.00	130.00	225.75	405.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juneau.....	100	450	.....	59.00	100.00	609.00	1	100	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haines.....	91	450	50.00	130.00	191.00	321.00	.....	102	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klukwan.....	100	.....	.....	101.00	.....	101.00	.....	35	42	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoonah.....	262	400	.....	90.60	143.70	634.30	.....	37	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killisnoo.....	145	.....	10.00	.....	168.00	178.00	.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sitka.....	148	2,850	19.00	304.45	.....	3,173.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Yakutat.....	.....	.....	.....	259.00	.....	259.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	1,303	9,700	233.70	1,106.35	1,230.80	12,320.85	16	328	113	220	30	.....	.....	.....	12

¹No report.

²No material for making garments was received until after school closed.

SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS.

REPORT BY DR. JAMES P. MOONEY, IN CHARGE OF HOSPITAL AT JUNEAU.

The hospital at Juneau has continued to increase in popularity, and as the natives learn more of what can be done for them they will continue to patronize the institution in increasing numbers.

I have felt encouraged with the work because this year I have had more of the acute cases—those cases where more can be hoped for on account of an early operation. It shows that they are becoming educated to the advantages of modern medicine and surgery. Even their medicine man or witch doctor came for treatment and was much pleased with the results.

I find that there is still much superstition among the natives, and I believe it will take many more years to eradicate it; perhaps it never will be entirely eradicated. During the year I have come in contact with two cases where their belief in witches had very nearly caused the death of two people. The intent was to kill, no doubt, but fortunately it did not succeed. Recently I visited a case where an old man was allowed to suffer from neglect for the reason that he was accused of being a witch doctor. However, even though there is still this superstition to contend with, the hospital work is extending its area of usefulness. I find that all parts of this district have been reached by the hospital and even some places beyond its limits. We had one case from British Columbia and another from Copper Center. This man from Copper Center was sent to us because at the time he could not reach the hospital in his district.

About half of the cases admitted into the hospital were from the two towns of Juneau and Douglas. The greater number of the surgical cases have been from other towns and villages. Sitka comes first, Killisnoo second, Hoonah third, with 18, 16, and 11, respectively, and the remaining 47 from Yakutat at the westward to Hydaburg on the south, almost every town and village having been represented. We have had patients from Skagway, Haines, Klukwan, Funter Bay, Chatham, Gambier Bay, Hawk Inlet, Auk Bay, Kake, Karheen, Klawak, Metlakatla, Ketchikan, and Wrangell.

The total admissions from July 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918, were 165, representing 3,086½ days' treatment.

During the month of May our admissions showed a marked decrease, and much of that was due to the general condition of affairs, state of health, and early fishing season. Some one has said, "The native hasn't time to be sick in the summer." In a sense that is true, for they are exceedingly busy at that time preparing for the fishing season.

The past winter has been a rather trying one on everybody, more especially the natives in the villages of Douglas and Juneau. There is so much snow that they have been shut in more than usual. But even so, I think the general health has been comparatively good. The most important factor has been the uniformity of weather. It is the sudden changes that play havoc with most of us. The weather this spring being ideal helped to ameliorate the otherwise unfavorable conditions. The snow disappeared rapidly.

One of the important things that has occurred this year was the inauguration of a training school for native nurses. We have only one pupil nurse, but she has made splendid progress. Miss Scott is a young woman of unusual qualities and very capable. There have been several who made application for training,

but with one exception they were too young or not suitable in other respects, in the judgment of the management.

Thus we have carried into effect one of the long planned policies of the Bureau of Education, and one that is expected to develop into a great good to the native. We have endeavored to give the nurse in training a course of study, as well as practical training, so that she might have a better understanding of her work.

The general class or kind of work this year has been very similar to that of last year. I have not had quite so many major operations this year, but some of them were more serious. Unfortunately there were several cases that had waited too long, which made their chance of recovery slight.

A résumé of the work follows: Laparotomies, 23; gall bladder cases, 1; hernias, 4; nephrectomy, 1; cancer, 3; amputations, 5; cystotomy, 1; bone cases, 4; adenitis, 2; circumcisions, 3; perineorrhaphy, 5; curetages, 5; ethmoiditis and polypus, 1; hemorrhoids, 1; anal fistula, 1; tonsil cases, 19; deliveries in the hospital, 10. I have attended several deliveries in the villages during the year.

Aside from two or three cases of influenza we have had no contagious diseases. There were a few cases of pneumonia, about evenly divided between the adults and children. There have been a number of cases of tuberculosis that came to the clinic, which needed hospital care and attention.

We have made a few repairs and improvements on our hospital building, which make it much more comfortable and efficient. Since the weather has permitted we have been endeavoring to make the grounds about the building more attractive and sanitary. But there is much to be done before the grounds will be in keeping with our building.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, IN CHARGE OF HOSPITAL AT AKIAK.

The hospital which was under construction when I arrived was finished the middle of January, and the first patient was admitted on the 26th of that month.

Patients have been admitted to the hospital from McGrath, Salmon River, Marshall, Anvik, Bethol, Quinhagak, Iditarod, and Quiglink. This proves that the hospital is centrally located and a good field for work.

The following is the number of cases treated during the year: Hospital cases, 33, number of days treatment, 639; out patients, 377, number of treatments, 2,327; surgical cases, 14, number of treatments, 233; obstretical cases, 11 number of treatments, 69.

Natives were treated in the following villages which I visited during the year: Anvik, Bennetts, Marshall, Russian Mission, Tundra villages, and all settlements along the Kuskokwim River from Bethel to McGrath.

Some of the tubercular cases have been treated in tents. The natives have been instructed in regard to tuberculosis, that it can be prevented and cured, but not by the way they are now living. A slide was made from a tuberculous gland and placed under the microscope, and all of the natives both young and old were brought to see it. It seemed to make quite an impression. They were also shown pictures of the diseased conditions caused by tuberculosis.

There are only three or four cabins in the village that are clean and fairly well ventilated; the rest are dirty and insanitary and poorly ventilated. We expect these natives to build in a short time. It is not much work to get the

natives to put in ventilators, but it is a problem to prevent them from closing the opening with cloths.

This spring the hospital grounds were cleaned and drained. Brush was piled and burned. Several large holes that had been old igloos were partly filled with dirt. These holes have been used for a dumping ground and were very insanitary. The burying ground, which was a short distance back of the hospital, has been closed. The problem of closing up the old council hall was solved this spring by the high water caving it in. All the pools of stagnant water were drained.

The natives all put in gardens this spring. They are all good gardeners.

There were 42 deaths on the lower Kuskokwim River, from Quigillink down for 60 miles. The failure of the seal hunt on account of the heavy ice in the bay and a large potlatch that was held was the cause of their shortage of food.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. ELMER C. GROSS, ELLAMAB, IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

The work was conducted in the same manner as for the preceding year. Two regular visits a week were made to the village of Tatitlek. On one visit the children were seen in the schoolroom and special attention given to eyes, teeth, and throats. The children were questioned by the teacher as to the health of those at home, and any case of sickness reported was given attention. On the other weekly visit special attention was given to the adults and children not of school age.

Among the eye diseases of children gonorrhoea played the chief rôle. This I think is due to the fact that adults are very slow to report the existence of the disease, and being very insanitary in their habits about the homes the disease is contracted by the children largely through the use of towels and bedclothes. It seems impossible to convey to the adults the idea of infection and the danger of transmitting a disease from one to another through the use of dirty dishes, towels, and bedclothes. Ten separate cases of gonorrheal eye infection were treated, and two of these had reinfection.

Through the valuable assistance of Mrs. Cook, the teacher, in giving routine treatment daily in certain cases, the results in nearly all were very satisfactory. In no case was the eyesight lost. I made it a routine procedure to protect the eyes of the newborn by the use of silver nitrate or argyrol. I had only one case of gonorrheal eyes in the newborn and this was one we missed in the prophylactic treatment.

Bad teeth are a source of much trouble among the children. Practically all of them have bad teeth. There were many cases of abscesses due to decayed teeth, and many cases of ill health were undoubtedly accounted for by the condition of the mouth. It is a well-known fact that dental caries is the sole cause of many serious and distressing conditions of ill health, such as rheumatic conditions, gastric catarrh, and probably also appendicitis and ulcer of the stomach and bowel, indirectly. The adults as a rule have good teeth, and I am at a loss to account for such a universal presence of bad teeth among the children. They eat much cheap candy and usually that of the colored variety. They take no care of the teeth as a rule. Both the temporary and permanent teeth are extensively affected, and it seems certain that a large proportion of the younger generation will be almost toothless at the age of 25 or 30. It would be a great boom to the health and welfare of these children, if they could be cared for by a good dentist at least two or three times a year.

Syphilis was not as prevalent as might be expected, although inherited syphilis may be quite a factor in the condition of the teeth among the children. Four cases of chronic syphilis were treated during the six months. I did not see a case of primary or early secondary syphilis. The syphilitics were treated by neosalvarsan and mercury; the former given intravenously.

Tuberculosis continues to be the great plague for the native of this district. Six deaths were directly due to this disease, and in several children or infants this was probably an indirect cause. Irregular and poor nourishment part of the time, together with ignorance of cleanliness and sanitation, account largely for the prevalence of this disease and the difficulty in combating it. In one of the more progressive families, where the father and one child were tubercular, it was surprising how much better they got along than in the families where all instructions were disregarded and no attention given to proper food or fresh air in crowded rooms. The child, a little girl of 10, had both lungs affected, and examination of the sputum showed it teeming with tubercular bacilli. When I saw her last she had gained in weight and was looking splendid. I believe she will get well. The greatest difficulty in combating disease among the children is that the ignorant and conscienceless parents do not give them half a chance. I believe that as the younger generation grows up the work of the conscientious teachers in the schools will begin to manifest itself in the homes, and when the home conditions are better, great things can be accomplished in the schools for the physical, mental, and moral good of these people.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MRS. L. G. PETRIE, NURSE AT ST. MICHAEL, IN WESTERN ALASKA.

During the fiscal year 1917-18 I have had 1,912 cases, have visited 803 village patients, treated 773 bed patients, given 5,934 treatments, and made 3,377 house visits. This includes visits and treatments given on the following trips out of St. Michael: Sourdough and Stebbins, July 30, 1917; all the fish camps on the coast of St. Michael Island and on the canal, December 10, 1917, January 15, 1918, and February 28, 1918; Egg Island, May 15, and Klikitarik, May 30, 1918.

There have been 13 deaths here at St. Michael. Most of these were advanced cases of tuberculosis, whose vitality had been lowered by an epidemic of tonsillitis which swept the village. There were six deaths at Sourdough.

There were many abscess cases this year. Most of these were cervical and axillary abscesses and otitis media. There was one lumbar abscess treated for eight months, and one inguinal treated for six-months and still under treatment.

The daily clinic plan has been followed. The patients and others present are shown how to make dressings and are given talks on the care of the eyes, ears, nose, and general health; also on the necessity for good ventilation in their homes and the need of individual cups, towels, etc., where there are members of the family who have contagious diseases. I have distributed sputum cups and taught them how to use them properly, and have cautioned them to be careful always for fear of their disease spreading to others. I have encouraged the reducing of the number living in small houses, and shown them why only one family should live together.

I visit each house every Saturday to see that the weekly scrubbing and cleaning of the cabins have been done. At first a good number of them had not been scrubbed when I came; now nearly every one scrubs regularly on Saturday. Every family has a wash day once a week. Some of the cleaner ones

wash twice each week. Several asked to have their houses fumigated after the death of some member of the family who died of tuberculosis, several also asked for chloride of lime for disinfecting drains, holes, etc., outside of their cabins. This is encouraging, as heretofore they have had to be forced to do this.

Once each week all the school children were thoroughly examined for cleanliness and symptoms of disease and disorders. During this examination they were lectured on the necessity of cleanliness. Record of each child's comparative neatness and cleanliness was kept on a blackboard where all could see. The one having the highest record was awarded a prize.

The larger school girls were taught bandaging and minor dressings. They were allowed to assist in the dressing of eyes, noses, and throats. They were instructed in the absolute necessity of cleanliness in surgical dressings and shown how to sterilize instruments.

The villages of Sourdough and Stebbins are cleaner than they have been any previous year but they are far from sanitary. The people there insist upon placing their dead upon the ground several feet back of their houses instead of burying them. I have tried to show them how dangerous this practice is, but they are reluctant to give up the old traditional custom. If it is not discontinued this summer, however, I shall notify the authorities here and ask them to compel the natives to bury their dead.

Many of my patients during the summer are natives from the coast all the way from Unalakleet to Hooper Bay and many from up the Yukon. Many of these have been in need of medical attention all winter, and so are advanced and chronic cases.

The village clean-up here at St. Michael was a very thorough one. All the garbage and waste were carried down on the ice or burned. The yards were all raked and set in order. The beach above the tide line was also cleaned. After the clean-up Dr. H. C. Miller, of the United States Medical Corps, inspected it and declared it sanitary. The village in general looks much cleaner and more orderly than any previous year.

SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WAINWRIGHT, IN ARCTIC ALASKA.

By EARLE M. FORREST, Teacher.

This is an isolated community, our only white visitors last year, with the exception of the boats in August and September, being Archdeacon Stuck, in February, on his way from Fort Yukon to Herschel Island, thence back to Fort Yukon, and in May our nearest neighbor on the south, Mr. Thomas, the Episcopal missionary from Point Hope. For 10 months we are icebound, having water communication only 2 months of the year, during which time the ground thaws to a depth of 5 or 6 inches, the ground willows bud, and a profusion of wild flowers appear on the tundra. There are no native berries, and it is impossible to raise vegetables and flowers except in window boxes indoors, transplanting to cold frames outside for a short time. By this method we have had plenty of fine lettuce for three summers while the nasturtiums in our window box grew 4 feet high last summer and were covered with blossoms for weeks.

After three months, without communication with the outside world, the first ship of the year, the gas steamer *Herman*, reached here on July 23, bucking her way northward through the thickly drifting ice. We paddled out in an oomiak, portaging over stationary ice en route, to where she had tied up to a big cake caught on the bar, and we received a cordial welcome from Capt. Pedersen, our first news of the United States being at war with Germany, and our first taste of fresh fruit for 10 months.

On the 10th of August the Coast Guard Cutter *Bear* arrived, bringing our personal supplies, the greater part of the goods for the native cooperative store, and Supt. Shields on his summer trip of inspection. It is of inestimable value to us in this far northern section to receive this yearly visit from Supt. Shields, with its opportunities for settling troublesome questions and obtaining advice and encouragement. The *Bear* returned from Barrow early on the 12th, and we spent a delightful and extremely busy day, discussing business matters with Mr. Shields, consulting with the ship's doctor in regard to difficult cases, closing the mail with its shipment of furs from the native store, and visiting, with the outgoing Barrow teachers, Capt. Uberroth, of the *Bear* and others who spent the day on shore.

In the schoolroom.—School opened in September, as usual, and the school work was continued along the same lines as last year. Special mention might be made of the drills in diacritical markings and phonetics. They were found to be a great help in overcoming the tendency to confuse *p* with *b* and similar errors of pronunciation common among the Eskimos. All classes above the first were sent to the board frequently and given a list of words to mark. They then exchanged places and corrected one another's work.

Another helpful exercise was to require each one to find 10 words with each marking of a designated vowel. They would invariably begin to look through the entire dictionary for 10 of one particular marking first, passing by any number of the other required markings until its turn came. This same singleness of purpose and inability to concentrate on more than one object at a time is shown by the reindeer men in lassoing. It seems impossible to teach them that when they start out to lasso four sled deer it makes no difference in what order they are caught. They start after a certain deer and one of the others can literally run over them without one making an attempt to catch it.

During the mathematics period a good deal of work was given in connection with the native store; use of the scales was taught, bills were made out, and practical problems given. The reindeer apprentices and older boys worked reindeer problems and were taught to make out the annual statistical report. They learned the latter so well that the No. 2 Herd report was made out without a single error by one of the apprentices at that herd this spring.

Industrial work.—Two days a week were devoted to industrial work, besides a period each of the other three spent in drawing or painting. We found this plan of taking two entire days much more satisfactory than half of each, particularly in the classes in cooking, sewing, and woodwork. The kindergarten classes were an exception to this, having both lessons and busy work during each session daily. At least one baking of yeast bread was made each Tuesday and Thursday, often two or three, the pupils bringing their own flour or that of some family who wished bread made. We furnished the dried potatoes and other ingredients for the yeast as an inducement to them to make yeast bread, baking powder biscuits, and a sort of unsweetened doughnut fried in seal oil being the popular forms of bread here.

Besides bread, rolls, biscuits, dumplings, cookies, doughnuts, cinnamon rolls, and several kinds of candy were made frequently by the class. Instruction

was also given in the preparation of dried fruits, beans, split peas, rice, macaroni, and other staple foods.

Ten aprons, 19 dresses, 15 boy's shirts, 4 baby's dresses, 3 baby's skirts, 4 bibs, 6 rompers, 22 snow shirts, with fancy trimming, and 8 pairs of curtains were made by the older members of the sewing class, while the little girls pieced patches for a quilt, hemmed handkerchiefs and tea towels, made themselves workbags, and learned feather stitching and crocheting. A special effort was made to teach the women and girls to finish their snow shirts neatly and make them to fit the artige over which they were to be worn. All of the boys did some simple sewing, darned socks, and knit mittens, some of them even making themselves shirts. Twenty-one pairs of gloves and mittens, a child's sweater, three pairs of wristlets, and three pairs of child's stockings were knit, and a belt and a number of edgings crocheted. Two mattresses, filled with reindeer hair, were made, and a large cloth doll was stuffed with hair and dressed in native style.

The class in woodwork was particularly instructed in the proper use of the various tools, and repeated one piece of work over and over until they could do it neatly. They made themselves boxes with lids, put handles on knives, built ventilators and a Christmas tree, designed a variety of good, original patterns, which they worked out in table mats; and, besides working on a number of personal effects, did the necessary repair work about the schoolhouse and grounds. We were barred from other woodwork by lack of material.

The schoolroom was used as a workshop by village men outside of school hours almost every day, sleds, stoves, stovepipe, spears, knives, etc., being made. There was a great demand at first for hammers and hatchets, and I was interested in seeing the use to which they were put. The hammer head was cut V-shaped, the head of the ax was cut off across the top of the hole for the handle, and the hammer head fitted into this and riveted, thus making a small edge, which is the native's favorite tool and is used in all kinds of work.

Sanitation and health.—This has been one of the bad years in point of number of deaths. As against two deaths last year, both due to tuberculosis, we had eight this year, nearly all due to the same cause. Tuberculosis of the lungs is the worst evil here. Other contagious diseases are few, but almost every home has at least one tubercular man, woman, or child. It is pitiful to see them succumb to this disease. We have given the question a great deal of thought, and, aside from simple measures of prevention, can find no solution for the problem of checking the spread of tuberculosis in this locality. It is not at all feasible to consider isolating those subject to it, as in some instances as many as three members of one family already have it, and all may linger for years, while some of the oldest cases are men who are the best hunters in the village, men who kill more seal and oogrook a year than anyone else, and keep their families well provided for. To think of having them live in tents the year round is also out of the question in this climate. Snowhouses in winter would not serve as substitutes, since new ones have no more ventilation than sod igloos, and old ones are too cold.

There have been daily calls for medical attendance for all sorts of ailments, a number of cases requiring daily visits to the igloo, and the preparation of a diet for several days in each case. In addition to medical aid given, we have tried at all times to improve the health and surroundings of the approximately 200 people directly or indirectly under our care by friendly suggestions and criticisms made on visits to the homes, by public talks, by preventing the overcrowding of igloos, by urging their moving into tents as early as possible in the spring, and by whatever other means seemed best suited to cases as they arose.

The usual summer clean-up took place last July as soon as the snow was melted, but on account of the daily arrival of boatloads of walrus meat, blubber, and skins, it was difficult to keep it clean throughout the summer.

The *village council* is performing its duties this summer with increased zeal, and heavier fines will be imposed for disobedience of the rules. Sixty-five sacks of coal have been collected as fines for loose dogs, uncleanness, and other offenses; the coal bin for school and residence has been kept filled; a splendid snow hallway to the schoolhouse was built last fall; and a variety of other matters were attended to throughout the year by the five members of the village council.

At the close of our third year at Wainwright we feel there are a number of conditions which combine to make this an unusually desirable village in which to work. The natives are of a very peaceable disposition, exceptionally honest, and sincere Christians. There has not been a case of stealing or a quarrel among them during our residence here. Disagreements that occur are taken either to the village council or to the teacher for settlement and their decisions abided by without question.

The *School Republic* was conducted after the plan introduced last year, and those elected fortnightly for the purpose performed the duties of fireman, janitor, bell ringer, primary monitor, etc.

In connection with both the *School Republic* and the village council, it must be remembered that most of the time the teachers are the only ones here who talk English. The natives do not hear English spoken as they do at practically all other villages, and have never seen white men living together, obeying certain laws, and governed by certain of their number; so they have greater difficulty, both in trying to grasp the idea of self-government and in acquiring the use of English, than other natives would.

Resources.—In the matter of income the past year has been a very satisfactory one from most points of view. The native store has accepted coal all winter in payment for goods, so there has been no shortage of food here, all that was necessary when anyone was out of tea, sugar, or other staple foods, being to drive 6 miles to the nearest coal mine and bring back four or five sacks of coal.

The ice cellars were well filled with meat last summer, 140 walruses and 13 polar bears being killed in the month of July alone. The ice broke up on the 8th of July, but there were ice fields in sight until the 8th of August, and herds of walruses were numerous on this drifting ice. The boats went out daily, invariably returning loaded with meat. It was an unforgettable sight to see the great creatures piled one upon another on a small cake of ice, pushing it several inches below the surface of the water with their weight, continually emitting their peculiar grunting bellow, while other parts of the herd could be seen scattered about on the pack in all directions.

There is no summer fishing here, but several kinds of ducks and geese are plentiful, numbers of them nesting in the vicinity. Ptarmigan can be seen at most seasons of the year, some years in abundance, but during our stay they have been scarce. We also have a ground squirrel, the skin of which is much used for light-weight articles.

The fall fishing, about 25 miles up the Kuk River, was very successful and each ice cellar contained a generous supply of "ahkaluech," an excellent white-meated fish about a foot long. This summer there has been exceptionally good seal hunting on the ice. Sled loads of meat are brought in daily, and the women are all busy skinning and putting the meat in oil in sealskin pokes to pickle.

Last winter there were fewer foxes caught than in either of the two preceding years, only 140 white and 6 red, but these skins brought in returns equivalent to that obtained from many times their number in past years. As high as \$32 was paid locally for a white fox, and goods were sold very reasonably. This was due to the influence of the native cooperative store here.

Cooperative store.—The greatest disadvantages which the native store has had to contend with so far have been its small stock and the fact that we are unable to fill shortages that occur in the stock during the year. There is only one time each year when we can receive supplies from Seattle and perhaps purchase a few from the freight boat.

Very little credit has been given, and that for only short periods. This is another innovation to these Eskimos, who have been in the habit of receiving credit from traders for an almost unlimited length of time, and of being allowed to go hundreds of dollars in debt. At the close of our second year of business there are no "Accounts receivable" on our books, no "Bills payable," and after the furs on hand are sold and the books balanced a good dividend can be paid. The native store has made an excellent beginning, and as all of the natives come to see the benefit which it is to them, and as the stock increases to meet their wants, it will undoubtedly fulfill in every way the purpose for which it was established.

Coal.—Coal can be picked from the faces of banks or dug from the ground in a great number of places in this vicinity, and in the summer and fall washes up on the ocean beach in such quantities that sacks may be filled in a short time. The natives have mined coal for the Bureau of Education for several years. At first they did not take kindly to the work and various means of persuasion were resorted to by the teachers in charge in order to get them to mine. They have finally come to realize what a great benefit it is to them to be able to procure food and clothing so easily at any time, and in the last few years have come to depend upon the fuel supplies for a large share of their groceries and dry goods.

Reindeer.—We feel much encouraged over the improvement shown in the two Wainwright herds and the Icy Cape herd. A large per cent of the deformed deer and inferior stock has been eliminated—these being butchered at the most advantageous season. Every effort has been made to impress upon the reindeer men that herd improvement can be obtained only through selecting the best stock to reserve for breeding purposes, and literally every deer butchered during the past three years has been made a case in point. No fawns have been butchered—a measure we felt it necessary to enforce temporarily, as the herds had been practically stripped of steers and male fawns. Herding grounds have been selected with care, and the herds moved frequently, the herders living in tents during the summer and in snowhouses and igloos built the preceding fall at good feeding grounds during the winter. I have kept continually in touch with affairs at the herds by visits, correspondence, and herders' diaries, and feel sure that most of our reindeer men are above the average in length of time spent with their deer, obedience to the rules, and general honesty and care of the deer under their charge.

Conditions are not as favorable here to the reindeer business as farther south. Most of the fawns are born in May and June. Snowstorms and wet weather, followed by a severe freeze, are common in June, both hard on fawns; and snow begins to fall again in September, which does not give them long to make a start in life. Moss, too, is scarcer. But, despite a large decrease of fawns due to unfavorable weather conditions during two fawning seasons, and an epidemic of dysentery another, there are 1,709 reindeer owned by Wainwright

natives at present, as compared with 1,070 in 1915, and the number of natives owning deer has increased from 39 to 58.

The return of the Wainwright delegates from the Noatak fair created an added interest in the reindeer. The men were full of enthusiasm over the fair, with its opportunities for mingling with other reindeer men, for seeing other deer, and for learning improved methods of handling and caring for them. On their return they held a meeting and told the people what they had seen and learned, explained the Reindeer Men's Association, and sang the reindeer songs they had learned at the fair. Notwithstanding the fact that our men must be absent six or seven weeks to make the trip, there have been several each year willing to leave their families and their trapping to attend. There is no doubt but that the fairs are a great benefit to the reindeer men, and will tend to create more interest in the business than any other one thing could. Last Christmas 14 female deer were given as presents, chiefly by parents to their children.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT NOATAK,
IN ARCTIC ALASKA.**

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

The United States Government school at Noatak village, on the Noatak River, is located in an air line, 80 miles north of Kotzebue, but on account of the devious course of the lower river through low-lying silt deposits, the distance traveled by water is not less than 110 miles. The village is inland from the Arctic coast probably 60 miles, and the elevation is 400 feet above sea level. The site is admirable, being on a tree-covered glacial bluff 60 feet above mean river flow. There is an abundance of timber for fuel and cabin construction. The soil is rich and apparently adaptable to the cultivation of garden truck. The river teems with salmon and trout. The surrounding country is rich in fur, and the upper reaches of the river are the present range of big herds of caribou. There is no poverty. Hunger is something unknown to the Noatak Eskimo.

This village was founded 10 years ago when the Alaska school service representatives gathered the scattered families of Eskimos from the lower and upper river valleys to this carefully and well-chosen site. The lower-river people were known as Nebaktutmeuts or timber natives (Nebaktut is Eskimo for trees). The upper-river people were called Noatakmeuts or Noatak River people, and they lived in the caribou country far above the big timber, the only woods being willow and small alder. These upper-river people had little or no intercourse with other people, even of their own race, and most of the children had never seen white people until the establishment of the Government school. This gathering together of people from so widely scattered communities was an experiment without any too much promise of success, but that it was a wise move is demonstrated to-day in this well-ordered village of 152 people.

Taken as a body, physically, the Noaktak Eskimos are undoubtedly superior to any native Alaskans we have worked with, and the Noatakmeuts or upper-river people are distinctly a class by themselves. They are large of stature, with enormous chest development, and are exceptionally robust. There is not a case of venereal disease in the community, but, unfortunately, there are seven hopeless cripples. Two of these are recent arrivals from a coast village,

four are lower-river people, and one is upper-river and is tubercular. The remaining 145 are exceptional types.

Much comment has been made upon the inaccessibility of Noatak village, the great danger encountered in navigating the river and the desirability of moving the Government plant to some point nearer to Kotzebue on slower running water. Our observation of the transportation feature is as follows: The first 90 miles of the river between Kotzebue and Noatak are easy of navigation for power and even sailing boats. The current is sluggish, the water deep, and the river wide enough for tacking when necessary. But the remaining 20 miles are comparatively hard to travel. The water is very swift and in places shallow, necessitating towing and polling. This unusual and apparently dangerous method of propulsion is disconcerting to the new-coming teacher, but after one or two trips the method is only tedious. The danger is negligible.

After studying this village situation from its every angle we believe the present location is positively the most desirable from the economic standpoint of any site on the entire river. The great question of food is here provided for by the reason that fresh fish in large numbers can be taken every day in the year. The lower river is frozen to a great depth for eight months, making winter fishing impossible. Food supply is paramount; so this is the logical site.

School work.—Classes were organized October 8, 1917, and continued until April 26, 1918, when the annual migration to the sealing grounds completely depopulated the village. During the school term of 123 days the enrollment reached 53 and the attendance averaged 42. There was no truancy, very little tardiness, and 15 pupils recorded perfect attendance.

The following subjects were handled in regular classes: Arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, drawing, history, geography, and chart and kindergarten work. Special attention was devoted to the use of English and to composition and correspondence. Neatness and cleanliness were insisted upon, both of person and in every department of school work. The results obtained were in many cases surprising. Much time was given to music and our patriotic songs were explained and always sung with vigor. Competitive spelling and mental arithmetic were used as relaxation and were always popular.

Domestic science.—The assistant teacher, Mrs. L. C. Abercrombie, gave housework, sewing, knitting, and cooking extra attention and was enthusiastic for this work. The cooking classes baked: 811 loaves of light yeast bread; 775 light yeast biscuits; 553 baking powder biscuits; and 256 fish cakes.

The sewing classes made 15 pairs of mittens, 15 pairs of wristlets, 18 shirts, 4 dresses, 100 flags, 22 pennant streamer, and 4 reindeer banners. Both boys and girls were keen for knitting and did equally well.

Native homes.—There are but two of the old-style Eskimo inns in Noatak. One is occupied by an aged woman, who still prefers that style of architecture. The other by a newly arrived family from Tigara (Point Hope), who built hurriedly with the only material available. The remaining 32 homes are substantial, hewn-log cabins, well ventilated and lighted. The majority of windows are of sash and glass, although some native windows are still in use. There are no stone lamps or stoves in service. There is no dearth of fuel, as this is a well-timbered country.

Health and sanitation.—The health of the Noatak Eskimos is good. There is no indication of venereal disease or trace of its prevalence at an earlier period. There are two pronounced cases of tuberculosis and one probable. Medical assistance was rendered 1,205 times averaging less than 5 calls a day. Most treatment was for colds, stomach trouble, rheumatism, snow-blindness, cuts, and such minor ailments. A fair percentage of treatment was given in the

homes whenever assistance was asked for. Forty-seven teeth were extracted, and 18 permanent fillings were placed. One male child of 2 years died of constitutional weakness and probable maternal neglect. An aged woman died in a tent on the trail to the sealing grounds. One young married woman was accidentally killed by being crushed under a whaleboat while transporting the same to the whaling station at Point Hope. There were 4 births, all normal—1 male and 3 female.

We attribute the freedom from serious sickness to the general use of fresh, clean food; improved living quarters; very little, if any, consumption of tobacco; and a tendency by reason of the trapping activity to much outdoor life. Furthermore, there is no clubhouse or kosga, with its attendant polluted air, filth, and irregularities.

Native support.—As this is a timbered country it is naturally fur-bearing to a marked degree, the trapping range extending to the limits of the timber, and probably more than 200 miles beyond this reservation into the upper reaches of the river.

Fur brought exceptionally high prices during the past winter, the revenue from this source alone ran close to \$6,000. The following sales were reported:

57 lynxes, at \$10.....	\$570. 00
1 wolf.....	15. 00
5 wolverenes, at \$30.....	150. 00
13 white foxes, at \$28.....	290. 00
190 red foxes, at \$18.....	3, 420. 00
13 cross foxes, at \$35.....	455. 00
1 silver fox.....	200. 00
59 minks, at \$5.....	295. 00
275 ermines, at \$1.25.....	343. 75

5, 747. 75

Sealing will bring returns for oil, and dry salmon will add to the revenue of the village.

A few carcasses of reindeer were sold during the winter, but each year shows a marked decrease in the white population and a necessary limiting of the Kotzebue market's demand for deer meat. This loss of market is permitting the native to use much more deer meat for his own food; consequently he has fewer marketable steers—a situation which, while improving the health of the Eskimo deerman, reduces his stock of steers for market, provided a market be discovered or suddenly established through rehabilitated mining activity. But, as we understand the situation, the reindeer was imported to replace the vanished caribou and to aid in sustaining life in the native Alaskan, wherefore the Eskimo deer man is now living very well indeed, better than either he or his progenitors ever did before.

Village council.—A reorganization meeting of the Noatak native council was held early in November by the village electorate. Seven men were chosen to conduct and adjust native affairs, differences, and disputes; and again we affirm that a native village without a governing council is not progressive. These men met at stated periods and listened carefully to suggestions, and then did not hesitate to put measures of improvement into operation.

All dogs were chained, even half-grown puppies, which have been known to gnaw sled lashings and otherwise damage property. Worthless, stray, and stunted, inferior sled dogs were destroyed. Old people were urged to make wills to avoid disagreements among their relatives after their deaths. Younger men were sent into the timberland to secure fuel logs for old women and for

families whose adult members were on the trapping grounds. After a fire had destroyed one village home, the council made periodic examinations of each and every flue and chimney, with the result that no other fires occurred. We have seen just as efficient councils at other places, and firmly believe they are organizations spelling advancement.

Agriculture.—No attempt has been made heretofore to cultivate the Noatak soil. Last summer we were so impressed with the house gardens at Kotzebue, Noorvik, and Kiana that we have several garden plats set to potatoes, turnips, radishes, and other vegetables, the success of which venture will mean much to Noatak. The soil is apparently as fertile as Noorvik, but slower to warm to depth. It may be that the season is backward this year, but we are willing to make every effort to make potatoes grow on the Noatak.

Migration.—The Noatak Eskimo is not a homesteader or stay at home in any sense of the term. We are familiar with the Eskimo from Barrow to Unalakleet, the islanders and the Siberian native; but the Noatak native is probably the most restless wanderer of them all. Early in April he begins overhauling his sealing gear, boats, spears, nets, etc., and by May 1 he, his family, his dogs, tents, household goods, practically everything he possesses, with the sole exception of his cabin, is sledged along the ancient trail to the sealing grounds. He makes two relay camps en route, and in the course of 10 days or 2 weeks reaches his mecca, the haunt of the Eskimos' best friend, natchuk, the seal. With the breaking of the Arctic ice in June, sealing is finished and the pilgrimage is resumed by easy sailing, beach towing, and camping at will. Any time before July 4th will do for Kortzebue, which is 75 miles from the Noatak sealing camp. The summer spent at Kotzebue, and autumn at hand, the Noataker turns homeward by way of the river, stopping at will to fish, gather berries, and to hunt birds. Eventually he reaches his village and goes into camp on the sandbars at the foot of his village site. There fishing and fish drying are resumed in earnest. His racks are red with salmon sides drying in the fast-shortening days. He remains in his tents until the frost has dried out his rain-soaked cabin, which is repaired, windows replaced, and made comfortable for the winter. Early in December he sets out for his favorite trapping camp ground, and beyond a trip or two back to the village for food, to sell skins, or for the Christmas festival, he spends the most of his winter 100 or 200 miles from home. Sometimes his wife and a child or two are taken along, but in most cases the children are left in the village with neighbors or relations so they can attend school. Trapping finished, the April movement to the sealing ground occurs again in due order. The same grand swing around the circle which has been as regular as the transit of Mercury for centuries past is in operation and will not be stopped; and why should it? One of our predecessors designated the Noatak people "the Arabs of the North." At that time, several years ago, we wondered at the term. Now we understand. We have seen these people at Kotzebue, at Shushaluk hunting the shushuk beluga or whitewhale, at sealing camp, and in the trapping field, as well as in their comfortable village cabins, and we are satisfied that home is any place that an Eskimo of the Noatak River happens to be.

Teachers' travel.—Acting upon instructions from the district superintendent, we made four trips to Kotzebue during the winter to assist the native teacher at that place. We rendered medical assistance as required, carried dental tools, and filled and extracted teeth as necessary both for whites and natives. No charges were made for any of this service to anyone. We were more than pleased to report favorably upon the good work being accomplished by the teacher, Charles Menadelook, whom we have known for many years at Diomede

Island; at Nome, and at his old home and birthplace, Cape Prince of Wales. His Kotzebue school was well ordered, and the attendance exceedingly healthy. We take this opportunity to express our confidence in this young native's natural ability as a teacher, which trait is rare indeed among the Eskimos.

The January trip was made by Mrs. Abercrombie and her husband, both of whom stood the Arctic midwinter travel remarkably well. They were both very much impressed by Menadelook's teaching ability and his methods of working with his own people.

The final trip was made late in May and the route followed was the old trail over the mountains to the Noatak sealing camp, then along the Arctic coast to Kotzebue. On account of the lateness of the season the return trip was made the same way, as rotting ice in the river made that trail hazardous. The native instinct which caused the detour was true to tradition. The river broke the day of our arrival at the village.

Reindeer.—There is a herd of approximately 800 deer attached to this station, and its stock is owned by representatives of every family in the village. During the winter numbers of caribou mingled with this herd, and during the rutting season one mighty bull became very tame, but later on returned to the hills. However, our deermen anticipate an improvement of stock due to the infusion of new blood. This herd has shown some deterioration from inbreeding for some years. During the early winter a small pack of wolves bothered the deer, but did not kill many. Two of the wolves were killed and the rest driven off. We learned that other deer herds were molested by wolves, and some wolves were destroyed. The depredations ceased in the Noatak herd early in December.

In March the annual reindeer fair was held about 8 miles north of this village. Delegations attended from as far north as Wainwright. Government representatives came from Nome, Noorvik, Selawik, Kotzebue, Kivalina, and other visitors from Kianna, Point Hope, Wales, Buckland, and Shishmaref. We believe the reindeer fair is a great get-together factor and should be perpetuated, but a date at least two weeks earlier is recommended.

Religious work.—The Friends Missionary Organization maintains representatives at this village who supervise that branch of endeavor. The mission residence was destroyed by fire October 29.

Recommendations.—In view of the inadequate and worn-out condition of the school plant here we recommend an entirely new series of buildings—sanitary, as modern as possible, and of construction to eliminate fire danger to the minimum. To this end all buildings should be detached. In the present small plant there are six small stoves and five smokestacks. These stacks are constantly choking from the accumulation of creosote, which burns out at intervals, causing a fire menace.

If, however, an entirely new plant is not feasible at this time, we recommend that the Government representatives be provided with a detached log residence, insuring some comfort, a little privacy, and less danger from fire. The present space utilized as residence can be used as a classroom, a bathroom, and a cooking room. The new residence might be considered in the light of a nucleus for a model group of school buildings for this place. Logs are available in any quantity at a very low cost. Doors, windows, flooring, roofing, and finishings only need be imported. A wireless receiving and sending plant is hoped for, and a sawmill, with a 10 to 15 horsepower engine, would go far to completing the station equipment.

Notes.—District Supt. Shields inspected our classes April 5. Although suffering from his recent accident, he did much to stimulate teachers and the village generally. His visit is an epoch. The coldest weather recorded was

49 below zero, March 2. The total eclipse of the moon was visible at all stages December 27. Deepest snow was 2 feet and 4 inches on the level. The ice in the river broke May 28. Great numbers of eastern robins appeared May 9.

In closing we wish to state that we believe the Neotak school children will average higher in deportment and obedience than any other Alaskans we have taught, but their misconception is woefully apparent on account of their isolation and lack of comparative material.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SELAWIK,
IN ARCTIC ALASKA.

By FRANK M. JONES, Teacher.

The Eskimos have seemed very proud of their school this year and very loyal in its support. The average attendance for the year has been the largest since the school was started, in spite of the fact that many of the large boys left school and engaged in trapping. When Mrs. Jones and I look at the number of youngsters ready to begin school next year (and the following year) we wonder where can we put them. Nearly all the trappers made arrangements whereby they could leave their families in the village while they were away.

Arithmetic.—The usual number work was done in the primary grade. In the upper grades the multiplication tables, addition, subtraction, and division were carried out as in the preceding year. I had the older children cut the labels off canned goods and mounted on cardboard. Then we would "play store," after the little folks were dismissed. Two boys were storekeepers, and they kept a book account and bought skins and sold goods. The other children cut out miniature mink, weasel, fox, and otter from paper; then took them to the store to sell. The educational toy money sent to every school was used to make change. The children were told to pay for everything they bought and not to ask for credit. The children became so interested that they forgot they were learning arithmetic but they learned it nevertheless. A few of the oldest pupils were given catalogues and shown how to order things from the States. They learned to use the index, write the order, foot it up, include postage, and address the letter. This was done in ink so that they had practice in penmanship as well as in business methods. The comparison of outside prices and Alaska prices was obvious.

Reading.—It is a problem to find suitable reading material for the children. Their reading is likely to become the mere pronouncing of words. Their idea of the outside world is as vague as is the outside child's idea of Alaska. Lessons that they could understand were taken from the different texts; some Bible stories were told, and the *Eskimo* newspaper was used. The whole idea was suitability to the child's conception. The Selawik children read very well, but are backward in talking English. The Friday play hours helped to overcome this.

Geography.—Children of other lands and their country seemed to be most valuable as geographical training. The Eskimo child likes to learn about other children who live differently. From this as a basis, map work and coloring follow. The foods shipped to Alaska, such as the Eskimos use, and their places of preparation were used as subjects. The capitals of countries, the war zone, Alaskan towns, etc., were used for map finding and globe work.

Manual training—The work in manual training included instruction in making furniture and in the tanning of leather. In the fall several of the boys gathered willows with which to make chairs as Christmas presents for their younger brothers and sisters. Mr. Chance gave the boys several lessons in making these small chairs. After Christmas I set them at work making full-sized chairs of willow. The pattern of ordinary chairs was used, and the chairs mortised and glued. Some of the willow split badly. For the next furniture I would recommend birch. It is easily obtained and should make excellent material. It should be cut in the spring or fall and well seasoned before working. During the working period names of the new terms used in making furniture were written on the board and the boys learned to pronounce and spell them. Fourteen chairs were made.

Just before fair time several of the village people donated deer skins to the school, in order that the children might dehair and tan them. The dehairing was done at the children's homes, but the tanning was done at the school. Alder and willow bark was used for tanning material. The leather was softened by working it with the hands and pulling it over a piece of wood. Articles were then made for the Selawik fair exhibit. While the tanning and sewing of the skins was not done as well as older people could have done it, the children still got the experience of working with leather. Proud, indeed, were the boys and girls with the red, white, and blue ribbons which came back from the reindeer fair for their leather work.

Composition work.—Espécial stress was put on composition work this year. The older pupils kept diaries for several weeks and wrote everything of interest to them in their books, as well as songs, poems, etc. One period a week was given to current events. I wrote these on the blackboard in the form of an outline, and the pupils filled in the details. However, the best original work done in composition was that which discussed the life and characteristics of the animals with which they were familiar.

Wireless dispatches were included in the current events, after being simplified so that the children could understand them. Sometimes a period was given over to subjects such as railways, steamships, etc., and pictures pasted in the books.

No night school was held this winter, but every Friday night was open house for the children and young folks. On alternate Fridays I gave talks on the following subjects: Body structure, canals of the body and their uses, food and its preparation, the war and why we entered it, submarines, aeroplanes, and geographical talks. These talks were attended by old and young and were interpreted. They were often illustrated by models, charts, and drawings. The purpose of these talks was to give the people information concerning themselves and the outside world. The large attendance was indicative of the interest of the people.

Alternate Fridays were given over as play evenings in the schoolroom. Mr. Chance had charge, and he was helped by his wife, Mrs. Jones, and myself. While games were played the boys and girls were led to use English, and in playing they forgot their bashfulness in using the new language. The children played simple games, such as are commonly played by children in the States.

The school music received its share of attention this year. It is of value in the teaching of English and as memory work. The usual program was given by the children at Christmas.

The articles in the *Eakimo* have appealed greatly to the young people who could read, and they have been of much value. To a people who have just learned the English language this paper is an interesting textbook. To the

reindeer men it gives advice and help, to the school children it is a reader, to the teachers an encouragement.

Industrial life and village improvement.—The natives have been well supplied with food and clothing the past winter. Skins were plentiful and prices high. Village pride seems to be growing and showing itself in cleanliness and a "work together" spirit. Lumber for several new floors was put in during the past winter. A few of the men made chairs for their cabins, being encouraged by the boys making furniture in school. The men are clever with tools and can easily make furniture for their cabins. Every cabin has its table, but chairs are sadly lacking.

Several hundred dollars were earned by dog-team freighting last winter. Of course, this is much smaller than the amount earned by the Selawik boats freighting in the summer. Matoolik's launch made considerable money for its owner last summer. As far as I know this is the only power boat owned by a native north of Nome. Selawik Jim Ikik made a new 45-foot schooner last summer. He sent out to Mr. Lopp for the lumber, but used native wood for the ribs and keel. The lumber was well seasoned, and now Jim has an excellent boat, strong and seaworthy. This is the third boat he has built. He has had many offers for it, the best one being \$1,200, half cash; but he was wise and refused. He intends putting in an engine. Yokup sold his 48-foot schooner to Kivalina and Point Hope people last summer for \$1,200. Like a wise man he took the most of his pay in reindeer. These two men could build up quite a trade making boats, as they build the largest and best boats in this part of the country.

Health and sanitation.—The health in the village has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics and but few deaths. Only one child has died, and she was a cripple 4 years old. Four adult deaths have occurred: Three from old age and one from tuberculosis. Twelve births are recorded, all the babies being alive at present. Mrs. Jones gave three talks to the women on obstetrics and nursing. The women discussed these subjects with her. The older women, who act as midwives, were anxious to learn, and especial attention was given them. They are largely responsible for the treatment of confinement cases and can remedy many of the mistakes formerly made by the Eskimos. During my trip to Noatak, Mrs. Jones attended to considerable medical work, twice closing school to attend to serious cases. I gave one talk to boys of adolescent age. The women named a committee on house inspection, washing of floors, and clothes. A weekly inspection was made of the houses. Two large panels of photographs of the village and school children were made, and the cleanest house and igloo, respectively, received the panels. The panels were kept one week and then awarded to another place. This created much rivalry, and at the end of a stated period the panels became the property of the place winning them the most times. We found this plan quite successful, and deciding between cabins was often very difficult. Some of the delegates, upon returning from the fair, said that our village was the cleanest of any they had visited.

Four men and three women constituted the village council elected on October 1. The form used last year was again used, and the officers performed their duties very well. The usual questions and difficulties of an Eskimo village were dealt with by them. When Martin Moran was shot at Shungnak and was rushed through Selawik to the doctor at Candle, it was the village council which secured fresh dogs to speed him on his way.

Acting upon the appeal of the Red Cross at Nome for feathers to send to the war hospitals, the Selawik women collected over 66 pounds to be forwarded.

Over \$25 was sent to the relief of a former Selawik teacher whose cabin was burned.

Wireless.—Last summer I sent out for some receiving instruments and in the fall constructed a receiving station. The native men set up two 58-foot aerial poles, and I had the set in working order in November. The Government station at Noorvik, in charge of Delbert Replogle, has been of great assistance to me, sending slowly in order that I might learn the code. Noorvik is 40 miles from Selawik; Nulato, 150 miles; and Nome, 225 miles. All these stations have been heard. Through one message alone the natives saved over \$500 by hearing of an increase in the price of furs. I would recommend a small sending and receiving station for Selawik in connection with electric lights. Unless one has been in the Alaska service he can hardly appreciate what a wireless means to an isolated village in the Arctic; one important message may be worth the whole monetary value of a set. Over 60 messages have been received from the station at Noorvik in the past seven months. Six official messages have been received.

Reindeer.—The fawning season was hindered by very cold weather and many fawns died. However, I expect the record of last year to about approximate the one for this year. The reindeer boys watched the herds faithfully during the fawning season. In the fall a large caribou joined Herd No. 1 and this spring the boys report several half-breed fawns. This is a good thing, as the strength of the deer is increased and the effect of inbreeding overcome. Three years ago another caribou ran with the herd, and several fawns were born which are now some of the best deer.

I made the trip to Noatak fair again this year with the Selawik delegates. Noatak is too far for the boys to drive deer and race them, so their efforts were confined to exhibits. Selawik got first and third prizes for the best birch racing sleds and many prizes for harness and leather work. Reindeer sausage was also exhibited for the first time. This affords a good method of putting up reindeer meat so that it will keep indefinitely. The judges pronounced it excellent.

The reindeer men are anxious to move the herds as soon as the new reservation is established, as the herding grounds there are better and the fawning grounds more sheltered.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WALES, ON BERING STRAIT.

By ARTHUR NAGOZBUK, Teacher.

This was the first time that no white teachers and missionaries were sent to this place for 27 years, and all the work was carried on by the native teachers during the year.

School.—The school term began October 22, 1917, with an enrollment of 57, which gradually increased to 73 during the month. The term ended May 31, 1918. Days school were held, 141; total enrollment, 90; average attendance, 70.

School work.—The school was opened when our people came back from different places. Since there was no assistant at the time, I divided the classes into two divisions; the advanced classes in the morning session and primary classes in the afternoon. All the children wanted to come to school at both sessions, especially the larger children; so I talked about this to the larger boys in school, that if they would only help me a little in the primary classes,

they could come in both sessions. Several boys promised that they would help me until the assistant is appointed. On November mail we heard that Antoine Ereheruk was appointed as my assistant, but he was absent from the village for three months. In the meantime Charlie Kiomea and another boy had helped me. Charlie Kiomea was appointed as assistant teacher later and did good work.

In general, school work, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, spelling, drawing, composition, and language were taught. All the pupils in advanced classes were taught arithmetic work individually. Each pupil works and gets as much as possible, without waiting for others. This individual work has proved to be much help for each pupil. The arithmetics were taken home on Friday afternoon and brought back to school on Monday. All the smaller children in primary classes did finely in all the work.

Attendance.—The school was well attended all through the term, and there was very little tardiness. Seven pupils in the advanced and 10 in the primary classes came to school every school day during the school term. This had never happened during my continuous work for 9 years in this school. The smaller children came regularly, unless stormy weather prevented them. Often their parents, brothers, and sisters in school brought them on stormy days.

School Republic.—The School Republic was started as usual at the opening of the school. The care of the school room and halls were in the hands of the officers, who were elected by the pupils. One officer writes the names of the sweepers on the blackboard every day, and other officers see that the coal hods are filled and kindling ready for the next morning. Every pupil takes care of his desk and sees that it is clean and that his books are in proper condition, as a citizen in a city keeps his home in good condition, and everything that belongs to him. The School Republic has proved to be a great help to the teachers in every way, as well as to the pupils.

Domestic science.—This branch of school work was under the supervision of Mrs. Nagozruk, who for two years did the same work at Shishmaref, although she was not appointed for this work. She was very much interested in this school, as well as I, in order to help our people in every way we can. The following were made during the term: Twelve aprons, 15 dozen plain handkerchiefs, 16 pairs knitted and crocheted wristlets, 9 pairs knitted and crocheted gloves, 18 pairs knitted and crocheted mittens, 3 crocheted hoods, 1 crocheted cap, 6 pairs crocheted booties, 2 pairs knitted child's stockings, 16 baby's dresses, 4 women's dresses, 1 boy's shirt, and 20 crash towels. Some of the above work was sent to the Igloo and Nootak fairs and got prizes. Also 390 doughnuts and 1,660 biscuits were baked during the term, and the cooking was carried on all along the winter. More work would have been done in sewing and cooking if Mrs. Nagozruk had not been sick for some time. This branch of work was carried on daily in May and the first part of June to make up for the time lost in the winter. The sewing class consists of 15 girls, from 9 to 16 years old, and they are doing a fine work. At Thanksgiving Day we had a joyous dinner. Some of our young men contributed flour, sugar, tea, and deer meat for the Thanksgiving dinner. The cooking class was busy for two days, and baked biscuits and doughnuts. Before Christmas the sewing class made handkerchiefs for every child in the village.

An entertainment was given by the school at Christmas. The parents take a great pride in the ability of their children to speak in public, although some may not understand a word spoken. Even children 5 years old had verses to say which they learned in school, and that greatly encouraged their parents to send them to school.



4. SUPERINTENDENT OF NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT AND DRIVERS.



B. FIRST GRADUATES, METLAKATLA SCHOOL.
One is a nurse in training at Juneau; the other is a student in the Seattle High School.



A. ESKIMOS AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES STARTING ON A WHALE HUNT.



B. CUTTING UP A WHALE.



A. THE CAPE PRINCE OF WALES DELEGATION AT THE IGLOO REINDEER FAIR.



B. SUMMER FISHING SCENE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



4. PART OF THE WORKSHOP, SELAWIK SCHOOL, ARCTIC ALASKA.



B. FIVE OF THE LEADING OWNERS OF REINDEER IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA.

Shop work.—No carpenter work was done in school, owing to the lack of materials to work with. Of course, some repairing was done in the shop and school building before school began. The shop was a great help to the people, as well as to the school. When the people came back from summer fishing and trading many stoves and stove pipes were made out of sheet iron. The sheet iron was brought from Nome and Teller and made into stoves here, which saved a little money. Sleds and boats were made and repaired, also many things which they could not make in their homes were made in shop. A new forge is needed in order to be of more help in making stoves, and many other things which they could make themselves instead of buying them.

Health.—The general health of the village has been especially good. There were 7 deaths and 15 births; 3 children died and 3 women. One man was smothered to death under a bank of snow by a mountain slide on March 14, and his body was found on July 16. Our baby died in December, just before Christmas.

All the houses and inns in the village were measured in cubic feet, to find the number of cubic feet for each person to breathe. The number of persons in each house or inn, the windows, the skylights, and the ventilators were counted. Only two inns were found without ventilators. Persons who have tuberculosis of the lungs were examined, and the persons who are liable to have it, by the request of Supt. Shields. There were about 40 or more consumptives, and many of them have been affected once and have been cured. After the report was made out the town council called a special meeting for all the people in the village and ordered all who are affected with tuberculosis of the lungs not to take any active part in native dances of any kind, or visit the dances if they are affected seriously. Also they were ordered to go and see the teacher for instructions how they would take care of themselves. The instructions in "How to Keep Well" were explained to them, and sputum cups were furnished, with full instructions how they should dispose of them. They were further instructed to be very careful about their children who were in school; towels and soap were furnished to school children who have homes affected with such disease, so that they could keep their hands, faces, and their clothes clean.

Town council.—The council has held its monthly meetings regularly throughout the year and they were well attended; many special meetings were called. The council work has proved to be a great help to the people as well as to the Government. The local petty troubles and differences were settled with fairness and satisfaction. The early marriage of the young people was discontinued by order of the council, and it has started marriage according to the Territorial law. Several marriage licenses in proper form were secured from the United States commissioner at Teller for young people of proper age and older people. According to the old custom of Eskimos, often girls, even young men, were forced to marry the one they did not love, which caused much family trouble. The council has ordered that no such thing will be allowed in the village any more, and that any couple who wish to get married should obtain a proper marriage license first.

Another thing taken up by the council was that when a man died his brothers and relatives usually took nearly all his property and left almost nothing for his wife and children. This was a very old custom, which has not been practiced that I know of for the last 10 years, but it may happen sometime; so council ordered that no such thing will be allowed. Everything that a man owns should be given to his wife and children.

Dances were regulated and a fixed time was allowed. As it was, dances were sometimes very late and school children were tardy; therefore the council ordered that all school children should not be allowed in such dances later than 9 o'clock in the evenings; and they plan not to allow them at all the coming school year.

The annual village cleaning has been done; each able-bodied male adult has contributed two days' labor or paid \$2 to the village fund. The water supply has been kept opened by order of the council all winter by those who were absent at the time of village cleaning last year.

Sanitation.—Care has at all times been exercised in looking after the cleanliness of all the school children who came to school. The children came to school with clean faces, hands, ears, necks, and with the hair combed. The health officers of the School Republic inspected the children at the opening of school every morning, and if a child was found with dirty hands, face, ears, and neck it was sent home to clean up.

The sanitary condition of the village has much improved in every way. Soap was used in washing clothes of all the people. Everything liable to decay was buried and all ponds of water drained. The water supply has been kept in sanitary condition.

Reindeer.—I left here November 13 for the herds, to attend to the annual counting and separating the deer, and arrived at the corral on the 14th. Four herds came near the corral the following day, and the herds were kept separate. The counting and separating was done in a week. In the evenings meetings were held, discussing the reindeer matters, and disputes were settled. I came back to the village November 23 and made the reindeer reports.

A full delegation was sent to the Igloo fair from this station, but I could not go with them as my wife was not well at the time. The boys came from the fair with full satisfaction. Mr. Arthur Shields visited us in April and stayed with us nearly a week. While he was here we had a reindeer meeting, discussing the Reindeer Men's Association, which was organized at the fair and the local clubs which are to be organized at each station. On the first part of May the rules and regulations were sent, and on May 10 they were explained to the reindeer men and owners who were invited to the meeting. The election was held at the same meeting for the officers of the local reindeer club. The membership increased at the next meeting, several owners joining the club.

Native support.—Hunting for seals and walrus and fishing are the principal means of support. Seal hunting was successful all through the winter, and about 24 polar bears were killed. One whale was bombed and killed, but on account of a sudden change of wind the ice drifted before they could cut it up and only the fluke was secured. The walrus catch was far shorter than usual and the long-continued stormy weather prevented the spring hunting. Less than 40 walrus were secured. The necessary amount of meat has not been stored away for the winter in the village. The fur trapping was fair, but no complete record of number and income was reported. The reindeer furnished clothing and food; the surplus skins were sold. The sale of deer meat was smaller than usual; 167 white foxes, 60 red foxes, 2 cross foxes, 2 minks, and 10 lynxes sold for \$4,630. No report of fur catch was received from one herd. I am sure that the boys in five herds must have earned by trapping alone more than \$5,000.

Mission.—No missionary has taken charge of the mission work. Fuel and light has been sent in for the church. Seven of the members were elected as the church committee and took charge of the janitor work and selected the leaders for the meetings. Two services were held every week and well attended.

Village improvements.—Last year the Wales Cooperative Store was started with a small stock. Former stores failed because they were not managed right. Many meetings were held in order to explain the main object of starting a store as follows: First, there has always been shortage of flour, sugar, and other articles of food. Second, much time has been lost by going to Teller, Nome, and other places to buy a sack of flour, sugar, or other articles; often from 7 to 10 days of good hunting. The time would have been saved for hunting if such food could be bought from the local store. Third, the store would be a great help for the village as well as to the stockholders by handling furs, sealskins, mukluks, and everything that the store can sell for cash.

The old mission building was repaired at the expense of the store. The building was raised and a new foundation built; new roofing paper put on one side, windows repaired; outside was painted and the signs were printed in front; a partition was put inside and painted. One side was used as a store-room for the mission. Also a counter and shelves were made. The store has been successful for the first year. We should now have a cold-storage plant.

Many improvements of homes would have been made if building materials were obtainable. Some of our young men have earned enough to build better homes, but with the high cost of lumber and freight it is impossible for them to get the materials. Wood is hard to get here at the present time and to get a sled of wood is a day's work, from 6 to 10 miles, which does not last a week for fuel. Often for several days, even for a week, it is too storming to go to get wood.

King Island.—Last February 13 of our men drifted off on the ice and got to land at King Island. Eleven of them walked back from the island and two were left there, who were not feeling well and could not keep up with the others. The 11 men walked about more than 50 miles in a day and night; the ice was rough and the snow was soft and deep all the way. Nearly all the men have families and while they were away some of their families were short of food and were cared for from the school's destitution supplies until they came back.

In about the middle of June 17 men from King Island were drifted here by the storm. They were hunting walrus out from the island, and the fog came before they went back. They missed the island on the way back. There were 6 kyacks and 11 men in an oomiak. They tried to locate the island for two days and nights, and they had to come over to this side on the ice with their kyacks and oomiak. Many of the men visited our schoolhouse during their stay here about two weeks, and saw our schoolroom, desks, books, and other things that we used for the education of the children. They strongly wish that a school be established on the island, as their children are growing up uneducated. Several of them came over to the schoolhouse and made many inquiries. They know their people well, and they told me that on King Island there are 34 men, 32 women, and 57 children; total, 123. Out of 57 children about 40 were of school age, 17 under school age, and some of them will be old enough to come to school in a year or two. Two of our men stayed there for nearly four months and reported that the people there have kept the days of the weeks and months right during their stay, also they have held meetings every Sunday. But the only question is about the location of the building. As to the water, they said that there is a stream or spring near by, where they get water which is open until December or January. They said that if a tank or box were set in, it would keep open much longer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT FORT MOLLER, ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA.

By WALTER G. CULVER, Teacher.

This spring sees the close of the second term of school at this station. Reviewing this year's school work we note with satisfaction that the children have made better progress along all lines than in the year previous.

This place is an ideal location for a large native village. The excellent supply of salmon, seal, game birds, caribou, and other native foods, also the large demand for native labor at the canneries during canning season, combine to make this locality a more desirable home for them than the cities of the north, where the influence of the whites is not for their betterment.

The past year's income from labor, fishing, sewing, and trapping amounted to an average of about \$275 to a family. One large, new, four-room frame house was built this year. At present all houses are frame and above ground. Both men and women are industrious. All natives with the exception of one blind man and his little adopted girls are self-supporting. While those men trapping near the village did not have large catches, those who trapped up Nelson River did real well, catching as many as 38 or 40 red foxes. A trader, coming from Nome by dog team, paid as high as \$20 for their skins. The men are slowly getting clear of debt with the local trader, who, by keeping them under obligations to him, has been forcing them to sell their furs to him at his own price. Since coming to this locality I have constantly advised them to get out of debt in order that they may dispose of their furs to people who will pay them more money. This year I am taking the catches of two men to the Seattle office to be sold. As these natives know I am not returning to this station it shows that I have won their confidence, as the money from the sale will be returned to them through other channels. Another thing I have been trying to interest these people in is a cooperative store, and a third thing is their salting salmon for the market. Last fall a few of the younger men put their money together, and believing that the price of provisions was bound to rise, bought up nearly \$100 worth, afterward selling same at a slight raise in price and realizing about \$17 profit. This little experiment worked out so well that they are anxious to start a store of their own. They are also anxious to salt salmon for the market.

Sanitation and hygiene.—The condition of both village and people is very good. As all houses are frame, they are much drier and more easily kept clean. Although we have had to send children home a number of times because of dirty clothing, their general appearance has been very good. I have made it a point to visit each house often, and as the women do not like to have the teacher sit down in a dirty house, they have made special efforts to keep them clean and neat. They have also been encouraged to visit the school room and teacher's dwelling. Mrs. Culver and I have tried to set them a good example on the care of their houses both inside and out. Last fall a number of holes were dug, and during the winter the garbage was thrown into them. This subject has been taught in the school room and at the village gatherings. I gave each child a toothbrush, and brushing of the teeth was made a part of the daily program. Both young and old thoroughly understand the different ways in which disease is spread. All houses have an opening for ventilation.

Medical aid.—There was not the sickness in this locality that there was last year. Medical attention was given 203 times. An epidemic of itch broke out, but yielded readily to proper treatment. There were three deaths and four births this last year.

Manual training.—The class in manual training was composed of four boys. This class was one of the most important of all. Only practical instruction was given. Each boy was allowed to choose what he wished to make, and after selection was made I saw to it that the tools employed were used in the proper way. The principle employed in the teaching of this class was for each pupil to learn the correct use of the different tools. In this way, when they wish to make any particular thing, they are able to go ahead and do it. Each was taught to solder. Sleds, skis, boats, kiaks, stoves, box traps, kites, bows, and arrows were made. Two boys made little power boats. This was done by making a toy boat and by taking an old alarm clock and soldering on a shaft and propeller for motor power. Great interest was taken in this class at all times, to the extent that they worked oftentimes on Saturday of their own accord.

Sewing.—Forty articles were made in the sewing class, including handkerchiefs, undershirts, with waists, bloomers, towels, work aprons, fancy aprons, holders (for use around the stove), caps for wear in the cooking class, fancy aprons, and a small pieced quilt. Two pairs of yarn mittens were crocheted and one wool cap. Six towels were made for school use. The girls did very well in sewing, considering their ages. They learned to do very nice feather stitching, and this was used much as trimming for the other garments made. They also did darning and patching.

Cooking.—Much interest was taken in the cooking class. Bread, biscuits, steamed oatmeal, fried oatmeal, dried fruits, beans, rice, pie, and eggless cake, as well as tea and coffee, were made. The children often get cake and pies in the summer time at the canneries and wanted very much to learn how to make them. In their own homes they use little butter, and no fresh or canned eggs in winter, so recipes were made up that contained no eggs, in order that they might be able to make these things at home. They succeeded very well. Cook books were made containing the recipes they learned to use.

Reading.—Reading has been taught slowly and thoroughly. Eskimo children learn to read very quickly, but a teacher has to be careful or the pupils will not learn the meaning of the words and sentences they study. I have found that by translating English to Eskimo and Eskimo to English is the most effective way of teaching this study.

Spelling.—No textbook was used. Each lesson was made a spelling lesson. The old-fashioned "spelling-down" matches were very much enjoyed by the pupils and had the desired effect.

Arithmetic.—This subject seems to be a stumbling block to the native children for the first year or so, but patience and tact on the teacher's part in order to keep the children from becoming discouraged will eventually overcome the difficulty. Once the fundamentals are grasped, they make good progress. The only advanced pupil finished division and multiplication to 9, also practical problems in addition and subtraction. The toy money sent with our supplies was very helpful and practical in teaching this subject.

Writing, drawing and painting.—These three subjects come naturally easy to the native children. Although their first efforts are very crude, their perseverance in this line of work makes them quite efficient. They are quick to copy anything they see. The work along this line compares favorably with the average white child.

Geography.—The Eskimos composing this village have migrated from all parts of the north, and therefore the children are interested in studying and locating the different places their parents came from. Much interest is taken in the

World War, and they never tire of studying the different maps of Europe showing the seat of the great conflict. Many excellent maps of Alaska, North America, and Europe have been drawn.

History.—Owing to the fact that there was only one advanced pupil, this subject received less attention. The history of Alaska and the United States was taught, and maps of Alaska, North America, and Europe were drawn.

English talking.—The English language only was used in and around the schoolhouse except for explanation purposes. The children all became very efficient; in fact, during the last two months of school I did not know of one word of Eskimo being used except at my request. This result was largely due to a contest I started among the children. In this contest the pupil using the least Eskimo in and around the school was to receive 50 cents; the second least, 25 cents; and the third least, 15 cents. These rewards were given at the end of the term. Each time a child used Eskimo one point was marked against him. It is a strange fact that the pupil who was dullest in her studies received the first prize. It was no uncommon thing to hear the children using English in their playing after school and on Saturdays and Sundays. Although the contest is closed and the rewards given, the spirit of the contest still lives and they are trying to pick up new words which they hear, as well as using the ones they have learned.

School Republic.—Although this was the first year of the School Republic, the rule of the children in the classroom was a success from the beginning. The officers consisted of a president, vice president, secretary, and policeman. The president was also judge, and the policeman, truant officer. The morning opening exercises were presided over by the president. Election of officers was held every month, in order that all might have the experience of holding office. This method of governing the classroom is by far the best of any I have ever known. The making and executing of their own laws taught them the why and wherefore of the democratic form of government. When any of the school laws were broken, the defendant was arrested by the policeman, brought before the judge, witnesses were called, and the case was tried. Punishment for minor offenses was usually standing in the corner. In no case was authority taken advantage of, and all business was attended to with seriousness. In only one case was the ruling of the court disobeyed, and the offending pupil was suspended until such time as she was willing to cooperate with the student body. The pupil truant officer was the solution of the problem of tardiness and delinquency.

Red Cross.—As a result of an explanation of the Red Cross work by Supt. Miller, our village paid into the Red Cross fund the sum of \$27. Many natives had not returned from their winter trapping grounds, or doubtless the amount would have been much larger. The remark of one native showed the appreciation we have been striving to make them feel; it was: "Government help us. He send school teacher. We want help Government fighting man if he sick."

Work with adults.—A special effort has been made to understand the thoughts and ways of these people. Four hundred and thirty-eight visits were made to homes.

After the schooner *Eunice* brought the Government freight last fall (Oct. 3, 1917), a combined carpenter shop, storehouse, and coal house 20 by 24 feet was built. The carpenter shop was open at all times except Sundays and during the manual training periods to the adults of the village. This opportunity was taken advantage of by all, and much work was done on ivory carving, sleds, stoves, kiaks, etc.

Village gatherings.—Exercises appropriate to the occasion were held in the schoolroom Christmas eve by the children. Adults and children alike enjoyed the Christmas tree, the Santa Claus, and the program very much.

Village gatherings were held in the schoolroom once a week. At these gatherings I gave talks regarding the leading of better lives, the progress of the war, the duty of each person to his country, conservation of food, native industries, sanitation and hygiene, principles of citizenship, science and invention, and other topics helpful and interesting to the natives.

I am sorry to report that the natives this year revived their old-time dances. When I first heard of their plans for these I did my very best to discourage the old expensive custom which they have done without for so many years. My efforts met with hostility, and some of the natives became really angry. I say "expensive" because at these dances a native must give away anything and everything he owns, if it is requested of him. For weeks before these dances were held the natives gathered together every night to practice their songs and dances, thus losing much valuable time from their trap lines and keeping the children up until the small hours of the morning, leaving them unfit for school work. For weeks before the big dances took place, the children could think and talk of nothing but *dance*.

Agriculture.—At my request both seeds and plants were sent from the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, at Sitka, and by my father in Oregon. The plants, with the exception of one Himalaya blackberry plant, died in transit. The garden we planted was a failure because of the cold, wet summer.

Observance of law.—We still have the problem of liquor getting into the hands of our natives. One white trader in this locality, in spite of the new prohibition law, distributes liquor for trade purposes. On Thanksgiving Day one native became intoxicated, and had it not been for the quick work of the chief herder, sent here to take charge of the expected reindeer herd, a murder would have been committed. It seems to me that it is time that an efficient officer was sent here to stop the distribution of liquor in this locality.

It has been reported to me from a number of sources which I hold to be reliable that both natives and whites are slaughtering caribou by the dozens, in the fall, for the purpose of bait for trapping. Also that certain parties on the Pacific side in Balboa Bay are killing caribou by the boat load and selling the carcasses at Sand Point and Unga. This wanton destruction of meat will, in a short time, put an end to the supply of meat here, which is so important to the natives.

Doing their bit.—Because of scarcity of dog feed, the natives this spring have been feeding their dogs on flour. When the shortage of flour, as well as other foodstuffs, was explained to them, they agreed that only the heads of families should keep a dog team. The single men and boys gave their best dogs to the married men, and all the old and lazy dogs were killed. Up to March 20 more than 20 dogs were killed. This shows that these people are willing to do their duty as they have it explained to them.

In reviewing our work of the last three years, Mrs. Culver and I can see a great change in the appearance of the village and people. We can also see much improvement in the habits, morals, health, sanitary and hygienic conditions of both old and young. It must be remembered that the process of raising these people from their old habits and customs is a slow one, and any improvement, especially among the older people, is very encouraging. The hope of the future rests with the younger generation.

It is not without regret that we are leaving this field of work, and we hope that through our efforts we have been able to establish a good foundation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KAKE, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By CHARLES E. STONOR, Teacher.

Kake is a prosperous looking village. The first impression one receives on landing here is the town's tidiness. The houses are plain, but clean, there are no "ramshackle huts," and "lean-tos," only substantial homes. Out in the bay, lying at anchor, are the natives' boats, varying in size from the small 18-foot trolling launches to the large 50-foot seining boats. Drawn up on the beach are numerous rowboats, skiffs, and native canoes. These canoes are still liked and used, for they are light and swift. They are made by hollowing out a tree, then springing its sides out to shape. In the old days they made them large enough to hold as many as 50 warriors.

Taking a walk along the boardwalk that runs the length of the town one will meet well-dressed men and women, dressed the same as you or I. Some of the older people still cling to the old customs of dress and habits, but the younger generation is fast growing away from the tribal traditions and conforming to the new conditions in which they find themselves.

The village has a population of more than 300, but has an average of about 200 for the five months October to February. By the 1st of June the town is deserted, and remains so until the last of August, when a few of the old people return; the younger ones do not get back until October.

The occupations vary; trolling for king salmon begins in May, and at that time gardens are planted. The town is so situated that there is not much tillable land around the houses; so most of the gardens are planted along the shores of Rocky Pass. Each family has its plat of ground and uses it year after year.

The 1st of July starts the seining; at this time one will hear of nothing but fish. They dream fish, they think fish, they see fish, and the best of all, they catch fish by the thousands. Most of the men work on the boats, a few in the cannery. The women work in the cannery for the most part, but a few hand-troll while the men seine. The women who work at the cannery make from \$100 to \$300 for the summer's work. The men make from \$300 to \$1,500.

Usually the work in the canneries is finished by the last of August, and the natives spend the first part of September in putting up their own supply of smoked fish. The last few years there have been a number who have "mild cured" salmon for their own use, but as a rule they prefer the old time smoked salmon. They string this smoked salmon and have it hanging on the rafters of their homes. Every day or so in winter the housewife gets down several pieces and carries them down to the beach. Their favorite place is on a large reef just off from the schoolhouse. When the tide is out they find a little hollow in the rocks and put the fish in it, then pile stones on top. A day or two later they come down and uncover their fish; the ocean water has given it just the right amount of salt and soaked it up nicely. After the winter supply of fish has been stored away, they gather their garden truck, mostly potatoes and rutabagas, a few carrots, turnips, and onions. By this time it is the first of October and the people are beginning to return to the village. Years ago a missionary here started the idea that they should clean up around their houses before the snow fell—a custom which has been continued, though he left here many years ago. From the middle of October to the middle of November, building and repairing houses occupy their time. This year new houses were built. The teacher sent for a number of plans of two and three room houses, and showed them with good result. In place of the square barn-like house, a more

modern structure appeared, much to the gratification of the owners, as they say "it look like picture." Early in the fall the natives got together and ordered lumber from Juneau. It totaled \$2,000 for lumber alone; windows, doors, etc., were extra. Of all the new houses built, not one was a tribal affair.

By the 1st of October school was well underway. Games were introduced, such as hand-ball, shinny, jump-for-down, new games of marbles, beckons wanted, run-sheep-run, and many other games that boys in the States commonly play. Football made a big hit; the teacher coached the school team and a former Chemawa man coached the town team. Two games were played, the school winning the first game, 14-0. The town team, composed of men, did not take their defeat any too gracefully, and as a result, the marshal refereed the second fray. The men outweighed the boys, and it told in the last quarter, when they finally got a touchdown. The schoolboys depended on trick plays and forward passes, while the town team attempted nothing but line plunges, except for a few disastrous forward passes. The game ended with the teacher laid out, and the score standing 7-0 in favor of the town team. The native has yet to learn to be a sportsman, also the value of "team play." Not alone in athletics, but in all matters; they are too independent, and until they learn to act as a unit their progress will be slow. The teacher is using every available means to bring about cooperation in all their affairs, and considers games the quickest and surest means of bringing this truth to the younger generation.

With the interest in games, came a greater registration enrollment, the greatest registration that this school has ever had—a total of 115. There were not enough seats to go round, so old benches were used; when these gave out, night school was started for the older ones. But night school was not the solution to the problem, as they are just like other children, they do not wish to come at night. What is needed is another room, more seats, and another teacher.

Geography, arithmetic, and reading were the most popular subjects. Spelling came out with a bound when the method of allowing the children to correct each other's work was started. Before this it had been a drudgery. After the novelty of this had worn off the system of prizes was instituted. The district superintendent had sent down some Perry pictures to be given away. In place of just giving them away the teacher required that the student get 100 per cent for three consecutive days in spelling, and then a small picture was given him. For one week's correct spelling a large picture was given. Never were papers more zealously corrected. Undotted i's, uncrossed t's, and dots missing after abbreviations constituted irretrievable mistakes, while scrawly letters that might be taken for almost anything were utterly hopeless. The year ended with only a very few who did not possess at least one small picture, while others had quite a gallery of them.

The teacher's efforts this year were chiefly to inculcate into the minds of the children that school and studying were to be pleasures and not drudgeries; that happiness, goodness, and fun were all to be found in school work if they choose to look for it. Geography was made a game, one of the children being the teacher, and so expert did the older ones become in this that the teacher was able to conduct another recitation, while the third and fourth grades had their geography.

Arithmetic seems to have a kind of fascination for them; they look upon it as something of a trick, especially so, with division. The native method of dividing was to give one dollar or one fish, or whatever had to be divided, at a time to the number who were to receive. This was long and tedious; to divide the number of dollars by the number of men and get the correct amount in a very

few minutes was wonderful, too wonderful to believe until they proved it in their native fashion.

An organ was sent this year, and every morning for 20 minutes we had singing. The reason for having it first was that it brought all the children to school in time, as they did not wish to miss any of the music. "Long, Long Ago" and "Old Black Joe" vied with each other in popularity, and had to be sung each morning. The lighter and faster pieces, such as "Dixie," were liked by a few, but most of them preferred the slower and rather melancholy type of song.

Thanksgiving Day is a regular town reunion. Families who have been out all summer and part of the fall return in time for the day. The women busy themselves in the morning cooking and the men in preparing the tables in the church or Salvation Army hall. Everyone is invited who happens to be in town. A special table is set for the white people, at which knives, forks, and spoons are provided; the others are supposed to bring their own. This they do, and after the meal is done they fill the flour sacks which they have brought with the fragments of the meal. It was about this time that Mr. Hoover's appeal to save food reached us, with Food Administration cards. After a canvass of the village and explaining the purpose of these cards, there was not a home which did not agree to the conditions, and it was a little amusing in some cases to see a Food Administration card next to a totam in the window of the same house.

The day before Thanksgiving snow fell, and it was not until the last day of April that we saw the ground again. It is during this period that the natives have their parties and get-together meetings; the rest of the year they are scattered.

Natives do things by seasons; they eat clams at only certain times of the year; they attend church during the winter, give parties in certain months, and so on. Music seems to appeal to them in winter, and they have maintained a brass band for years. This winter an orchestra was started, which was very creditable. The teacher started a men's glee club; some of the natives have very good voices.

At Christmas the town decided to have a tree, as usual. Heretofore there has always been some feeling that someone was "left out"; so this year, to avoid that, the teacher took a careful census of every man, woman, and child in the village. A meeting was held in one of the houses; it was dragging and evidently only the usual \$75 or \$80 was going to be raised. So the teacher decided to stir things up, which he did by a vigorous speech and as large a contribution as he could afford. As soon as the interpreter made them understand what the teacher had said they responded splendidly, and in a few minutes we had piled on the table \$354. Previously \$97 was the high-water mark, of which \$40 was given by the whites. We had a great Christmas; the tree was brought into town on the shoulders of the young fellows, followed by the band, with the rest of the town forming a procession and taking it to church. Then it was put up, the tree decorated, and loaded with presents. The committee bought chiefly useful presents, such as shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, socks, stockings, dress goods, and a few toys, apples, nuts, oranges, and candies. We have no destitute in the village, but there are a few who find it hard to make ends meet, and these were especially remembered with presents. Everyone agreed it was the best Christmas they had ever had. No ill feeling was to be seen anywhere, and it was truly, "Peace on earth and good will to men" in our little town.

Very few of the natives went out to trap this winter, as they had done well at fishing the previous summer. But the last of February found a number of

them going out to get piles. Over \$10,000 in piles was contracted for by the Kake natives. This meant a great deal to them, as it meant new engines and better boats and new boats. There are but very few families who do not have a power boat of some kind, ranging in value from \$100 to \$3,000.

There are several men who are exceedingly skillful in building boats. One of them, Edmund Ketchtiyet, who had ordered lumber from Seattle to build a 50-foot boat, found that he could only get a little of what he wanted. No material for the ribs or bow or stern was sent. He shouldered his axe and went into the woods, and at nightfall he had found a tree with the proper curve for the bow and two for the stern. For ribs he chose some good yellow cedar and split it by hand. Few white men would have had the patience to do what that Indian did.

It was in the last part of February that the teacher took charge of the Red Cross work. Up to this time there were only 16 members, and of these only one or two were natives. As the people were leaving rapidly, something had to be done, and so a mass meeting was held with a patriotic program. An effort was made to make the natives understand just what the Red Cross is endeavoring to do. On the third night following this a meeting was held at the schoolhouse, \$135 was raised and 50 new members were added. Enough interest was aroused by this time so that another meeting was called a little later and an organization perfected as an auxiliary to the Juneau chapter. Yarn was sent for and knitting classes started, with the result that many pairs of socks have already been sent to Juneau. We were a bit handicapped in getting money, as the women had just taken in \$320 at a basket social, which they are going to spend for civic improvements, but they gave \$25 of it to the Red Cross. The younger men also sent \$11.50 for a baseball fund to the boys at the front.

Late in December the teacher invited the town council to supper at the schoolhouse. It was the first time in the history of the town that its representatives had ever eaten at the Government teacher's table. It was only after six dozen biscuits, gallons of soup, and other edibles had been consumed that they lost their formality and a very pleasant evening was spent with the 12 council members. Village improvements and the natives' welfare were discussed and games were played.

Several years ago a few of the men started a store, but it was not under the supervision of the teacher, and as it had no regular storekeeper it soon fell behind. At the beginning of this year the teacher got these men together and suggested that they straighten up the business. The books were gone over and accounts cleaned up, and the collections made seemed quite encouraging. Then an inventory was taken, more stock was sold, and the store continued its business. At a stockholder's meeting held the last of February a 3 per cent dividend was declared. This shows that with a very little help they can make a very creditable showing in business.

During the winter when the weather was so bad that it was impossible to do anything but stay indoors, the young fellows began to hang around a poolroom that was opened this year, and many of them began to use tobacco and gamble. The teacher said nothing, but ordered several games, such as ping-pong, Mrs. Wiggins, finch, dominoes, etc., gathered together a number of magazines and books, and asked the boys to come up and spend the evenings. A few came and they told the others, and soon it took three of us to keep things going, for the house was full. The teacher believes that this was the greatest good done. It was impossible to have them oftener than once a week. A room for games and reading should be open each night for them, with proper lighting and heating facilities.

The work among the women was carried on principally through the woman's organization. The teacher's wife showed many who took interest in the work how to cut out patterns and loaned many to them. In school the girls were taught the rudiments of sewing, making handkerchiefs, aprons, etc. The sewing machine sent this year is much appreciated; more than 100 garments have been made with its help. The natives are buying their own machines now and many homes have them.

Instruction in manual training for the boys was impossible, as the school does not boast enough usable tools. Perhaps it is just as well, for the boys receive much practical training in helping their fathers build boats and houses. If it were possible to give them a complete course it would be different, but a mere smattering is a waste of time under the conditions here. In place of actual manual training, book work was given, showing the more advanced ones how to lay out plans, read drawings, figure dimensions, etc., and I have seen good results in actual work.

In the spring, with the natives coming and going, it was very hard to do any more Red Cross work, but we held a basket social during the week devoted to the Red Cross drive, at which we took in \$226; \$61.75 was added in contributions, and later in the week \$217 was collected at the cannery, making the total for Red Cross week \$504.75. In the meantime the membership has been swelling slowly, and now we have 125 members.

The teacher and missionary were appointed to sell War Saving certificates and to date have sold \$2,625. None of the first or second Liberty bonds were brought here, but \$350 worth was taken in the third. Counting all the various patriotic enterprises undertaken by our little town, something over \$3,616.25 has been given or subscribed. This amount, in proportion to the population, would put to shame many a large city. At one of our mass meetings a letter was sent to President Wilson, assuring him of our loyal support. Several weeks later an acknowledgement came; the natives appreciated very much being recognized by the highest official of our Nation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SITKA, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By MRS. ELIZABETH P. BRADY, Teacher.

School work.—Great stress has been laid upon the study of local geography. Every house in the village has been located upon an outline map. This was followed by a map of the town of Sitka, which resulted in a study of interdependence, comparison of surroundings, and emphasized needed improvements. English is now much better understood and spoken much more correctly. Stories are reproduced in a lighter way and with pleasure. Questions are asked that show an eagerness for broadening information. Kipling's "Just So Stories," parts of "Alice in Wonderland," and "Red Cross Stories" have been enjoyed. Stories of Greek mythology have brought out some Thlingit myths.

In arithmetic, problem work has improved, all work is done more neatly, and drill work has become more rapid and accurate.

In reading, understanding of the text has improved, and this results in better expression. Dramatization has been a great factor in this.

Study of hygiene has given immediate results in personal cleanliness and better habits. The latest gain was the appearance of pocket combs after lessons on care of the hair and danger of disease from use of a common comb.

Spelling has become interesting, and dictionary work was taken up in the third and fourth grades, with the following contribution from an 11-year-old boy. He set aside a page in his blank book for words beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

Nature study has been stimulated by contribution of material by the pupils.

There has been little weather suitable for outdoor games. Folk dances and games have been used indoors. Baskets were put up in one of the schoolrooms, and basket ball was played at the noon hour and after school. A folding pool table loaned by one of the pupils for two weeks was set up in the other schoolroom. We need a pavilion fitted with playground apparatus, where the children may play in the fresh air and yet be protected from rain and snow.

The children have been greatly interested in the history and authors of some of our patriotic songs. They have learned *America*, the *Star Spangled Banner*, *Columbia*, the *Gem of the Ocean*, *Loyalty*, *Over There*, and the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. The negro plantation melodies find a responsive chord in the hearts of these school children.

Industrial work.—For all the industrial classes an effort was made to formulate courses that could be worked out with the present equipment and result in the most practical benefit in the homes. Notebooks were kept by the pupils in which were recorded the steps taken. —

In cooking, yeast white bread, rye, rolled-oat bread, corn bread, rice bread, ginger cookies, rolled-oat cookies, war-time cake, puffed-rice candy, cranberry jam, gooseberry conserve, cocoa, and tea were made. Practical applications of the housekeeping lessons were made in the care of the school kitchen, sewing room, and classrooms. Most of the lessons in cooking were given at the home of the teacher, for the oven at the schoolhouse is not dependable.

Agriculture has been largely theoretical. A few potatoes were left in the school garden, and these were dug in October. Seeds were distributed, preparation of soils and ways of planting were studied, but school closed before planting time.

Health.—There has been no epidemic, but there were several very painful illnesses and nine deaths. Miss Gibson's visit was timely, for she was here to attend to several critical cases. During her treatment of those cases it was realized most fully that a small hospital was needed in this village. The people appreciate what the Bureau of Education is doing in its medical work and they wish to cooperate. As soon as something definite regarding cost of building, equipment, and plans is placed before them they will act upon this matter.

Community work.—There has been an effort to extend the usefulness of the school as much as possible. Much house-to-house visiting has been done. A trained nurse who was visiting in Sitka kindly consented to talk to the mothers on the care of babies. She emphasized the need of cleanliness, care of eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth, and of regular and properly prepared meals.

Parents have not taken kindly to industrial work. They wanted their children taught what is in books. To overcome this the mothers were invited to the schoolhouse, and while refreshments prepared by the girls were being served the plans for sewing, cooking, and woodwork were outlined.

The conservation-of-food campaign that was held in the autumn, the school was able to fill a need in the village. The problem of using substitutes and getting satisfactory results was a serious one. The women were invited to come to the schoolhouse. The making of war breads and cakes was demonstrated; receipts and directions were distributed.

The school has endeavored to foster patriotism. On Alaska Day an evening meeting was held. Patriotic songs were sung. The relation of Alaska to the world struggle was the theme of the talk by the mayor of the town. At this meeting was aroused the interest in bonds, which the natives bought so freely.

Junior Red Cross.—A Junior Red Cross was organized in the school. The pupils elected officers from their own number and had their first experience in conducting meetings. They made two layettes, both boys and girls doing the sewing.

Red Cross, War Savings, Bonds.—The native people responded well when they were asked to organize a Red Cross auxiliary, 148 becoming members; of these 28 subscribed for the Red Cross Magazine. From membership fees and entertainments they raised \$480. When a request came from Juneau for mocasins, the women gathered in the sewing room of the schoolhouse and made them. The natives have been generous contributors whenever a Red Cross call has been presented to them. During the drive \$100 was the result of house-to-house visits in the native village. No one was ungracious to the collectors. They gave a dance which netted over \$100, and they spent their money freely at the carnival which closed the week's drive. They have pledged \$50 per month to the fund while they are engaged in the summer fishing, which takes many of them away from the town. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars worth of bonds have been purchased. One is owned by a pupil of the school; two have War Savings certificates; and 17 Thrift Stamps have been purchased, with the hope of adding as the money shall be earned.

The sewing room of the school was used by the native Red Cross auxiliary for their workroom. The schoolhouse was thrown open one day after school closed for an ice-cream sale given by the native missionary society.

A night school was organized for the purpose of holding classes in English and civil government. The attendance was small, but the time was well spent in that those who were able to come really felt a need.

The dramatization of Cinderella and the Three Bears at Christmas time was a great success. The Alaska Native Brotherhood furnished a treat for the children that was in keeping with war-time regulations.

On Washington's birthday all the schools in the town united in giving a patriotic program. A little play, "Washington's Birthday," was given very successfully by the native children.

The Alaska Native Brotherhood has constructed a fine hall on the water front near the center of the village, and it is here that cottagers and the people of the village assemble for their meetings and good times.

The large communal houses in the village are almost invariably tribal, and as such are open to one and all of the tribe, all sharing the expense or ignoring it, as the case may be. In many of the homes one finds as many as five families. The main floor is generally used only for celebrations, the second floor being divided into sleeping quarters, while narrow lean-to sections are provided for the cooking and storerooms. If the village town site could be properly surveyed with reference to improvement along cottage lines, and the land blocked out for the various families as nearly as possible in the sections where the tribal houses now stand, and this plan submitted to the village through a representative group of the people, it would give them some basis on which to work. The natives are extremely responsive to suggestion, and when they see the advantage they themselves will gain are eager to secure the desired object.

Many of our natives received large returns for their labor last summer. Some have been frugal and saved by investing in Liberty bonds; others have

bought gas engines and paid old debts. With the increased means some former luxuries have come to be necessities. The great advance in the cost of food and clothing has consumed much of the large earnings.

It is encouraging to see the new life that has come to Sitka during the past year. It means work and progress for the natives. The Sitka sawmill has been working almost continuously all winter and spring, the first time it has been operated in over two years. The principal labor is native, the foreman being Peter Simpson, a cottager. The Booth Fisheries doubled the size of their cold-storage plant, and that has given employment to a number of natives. This spring the Pyramid Packing Co. put up a one-line cannery on a very complete and well-built scale. Many of the workmen were natives. They will also fish for the cannery during the coming fishing season, while many of the women will work in the cannery. Many of the natives are under agreement to return to other canneries which have advanced them money for engines and boats.

A clam and other sea-food cannery was started here on a smaller scale. This has given employment to several men and women rather regularly all winter. About 10 new fishing boats have been constructed here by natives this season, and this year 10 large seine boats will go from Sitka and about 65 smaller craft. All these activities emphasize the need for industrial training. Trained carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and mechanics receive better wages; the natives see this and want the necessary training.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT JUNEAU, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By MRS. ISABEL A. GILMAN, Teacher.

General conditions.—The natives of Juneau are prosperous, there being abundant opportunity for work in the vicinity. In winter the mines offer employment at \$90 a month; in summer the numerous canneries and packing outfits in southeast Alaska use native help that includes entire families. There are several good carpenters and boat builders in the village whose services are in demand. The women and girls make considerable revenue from the sale of beadwork and baskets. As a whole the natives of Juneau are industrious, healthy, comfortably housed, and fairly well versed in the ways of civilization. They are also thoroughly alive to the needs of their village. The village, being pile-built, is underswept by tides twice a day. This affords easy means of securing fuel. Logs are drifted home and left safely anchored on a sandy beach at low tide; here they are sawed and split into stove wood. There is also safe and easy anchorage for boats of all sizes. About 21 feet of snow fell during the winter. When all city streets were obstructed and dangerous for a period of several months, the native town and the main avenue before it were comparatively clean.

The greatest needs of the people at present are a city drinking water supply, a public hall for athletic sports, and literary meetings during the severe weather.

Course of instruction.—Four grades have been maintained throughout the year, and the following subjects taught: Reading, spelling, oral and written language, and elementary grammar, penmanship, tables, and measures and fundamental drill in elementary rules of arithmetic, practical hygiene, and sanitation, elements of history and geography, citizenship and government, thrift and economy, war finance and patriotism, Red Cross knitting, patriotic songs

and flag drills, personal cleanliness, neatness, good health, industry, general knowledge, and current events.

Regular and persistent instruction has been followed in matters of food conservation, elimination of waste, war savings, and self-denial in order that our soldiers may have food. Specialised instruction in war geography and history by the aid of maps, magazines, and daily newspapers, has awakened the natives to a better understanding of the demands made by the Government upon all people in the United States and Alaska. The natives have responded to calls made by the teacher for public meetings for discussion of these topics and readily pledged themselves to obey the Government. Some of the men have offered themselves for military duty whenever called upon to serve, and a feeling of regret has been several times expressed that the natives of Alaska were exempt, as a class, from conscription.

Red Cross work.—The Juneau native school was the first in the Territory to comply with President Wilson's suggestion and organize a junior auxiliary. Thirty pupils paid their dues. Knitting was taught to all the girls, and five pairs of wristlets for the soldiers were finished and turned in to the local chapter of the Red Cross before it was known that juniors were expected to work for the Belgian children. By this time many mothers had visited the school to watch the girls knit. Enthusiasm spread. A native auxiliary of women was organized at the schoolhouse with 35 active workers. Red Cross directions were followed, and the two auxiliaries became a happy family that filled the schoolhouse every Tuesday evening from 1 to 5 o'clock. The juniors preferred to continue knitting for the soldiers, and in this work their mothers kept them constant company. Many white visitors came to watch them at work. A large display of knitted work was made in a down-town store window, together with a photograph of the knitters. This attracted the attention of hundreds of white people and won many words of praise from the local press. Altogether, at this writing 100 pairs of knitted socks, 14 pairs of wristlets, 24 hospital bed shirts, and 13 knitted wash cloths have been finished and accepted as perfect work by the Red Cross.

Health conditions.—With the exception of a few cases of measles among half breeds residing in the native village and attending the white schools, the natives have been comparatively free from sickness. The children are clean, healthy, well dressed, happy, and some of them are very bright intellectually.

By order of the mayor and the city council, as the native section lies within the city limits, District Supt. Hawkesworth closed the school one week as a preventative measure during an epidemic of diphtheria among the white people. There were no cases among the natives, and the school resumed work one week earlier than the city schools.

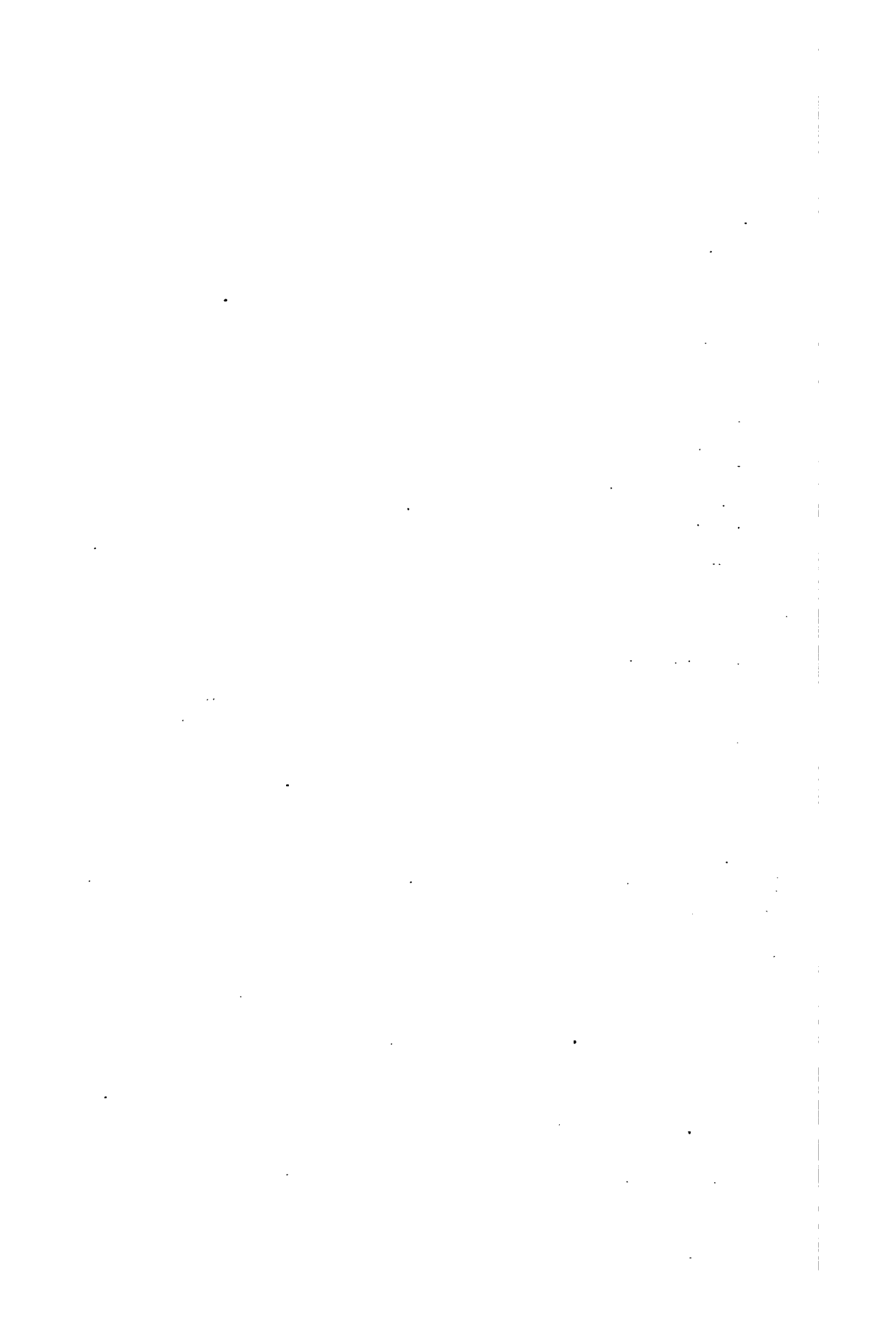
During the interim the teacher visited the homes, cheered the people, conducted a class in citizenship, and compiled the property report which accompanies this annual report. Regular attendance of mothers at the Red Cross meetings in the schoolhouse, at which all workers have been persuaded to wear white cover-all aprons, and the demand of the teacher that cleanliness be strictly adhered to, together with a few tea parties for social intercourse, have brought about a feeling of sanitary pride and cheerfulness. Cooperation and harmony are now thoroughly established, and a considerable part of the credit is due to Supt. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Hawkesworth.

Publicity.—Perhaps the most important work done by the teacher this past year has been conducting a campaign of publicity for the adjustment of certain erroneous ideas concerning the natives which were prevalent among the white population of the vicinity. This campaign was conducted through the medium

of local newspapers and magazines. Hitherto the local press has recorded all the delinquencies of these people and has given much space to their criminal records, thereby placing more than half of the native population in a wrong light before the general public. When the Native Brotherhood held its convention in Juneau, the teacher found an excellent opportunity of placing before the reading public some of the good things accomplished by the order, and some of the hopes and ambitions of the future. This brought forth an editorial in the Alaska Daily Empire, which was widely copied by other papers both inside and outside the Territory. The newspapers were glad to print anything of interest that was properly written. The natives themselves were quick to profit by the publicity given them and evinced a desire to live up to the ideals expressed. Competitive patriotism, through reading of their own good work and that of their neighbors, resulted in much mental enlightenment in the Juneau native village. The success of the scheme has been far-reaching and remarkable. White people came to the school to see with their own eyes what was being done; others attended native meetings and were interested readers of native items. At this writing many of the native miners are regular subscribers to one, and sometimes two, daily newspapers; one man has been appointed "four-minute" speaker at church and at other public gatherings in the native village to inform his fellows on the progress of the war, explain to them the nature of the Liberty bonds, and other Government measures, including world knowledge.

Four natives have taken instructions and have applied for certificates of citizenship according to the territorial law, two of the members for the express purpose of having their daughters eligible to enter the fifth grade in the city schools in September—a precedent having been established the previous year. Altogether the outlook for Juneau is very encouraging. The present trend is toward the elimination of racial prejudice.

Library.—The school library has been extensively used and enjoyed by the more advanced pupils, also the magazines furnished by the teacher. Pupils have read the newspapers in school and then reread them to their parents with good results.



PART III—EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, 1918.

NATIVES OF ALASKA.

I have been devoting considerable time to the study of the various problems confronting the natives, but the tribes are so widely scattered and the conditions under which they live are so varied that at the present time I do not feel justified in going into the subject at length.

The Bureau of Education is doing splendid work, especially among the Eskimos who have been taught the value of reindeer herding. As a result many natives have become comparatively wealthy.

The various missionary bodies have been requested for reports on their activities, but to date only partial replies have been received and so can not be fully commented on. I have, however, visited a number of the mission schools and can testify as to the excellence of their endeavors and to the really constructive results accomplished.

ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOL SERVICE.

The schools for native children in Alaska are under the supervision of the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, being directly supervised by five district superintendents in Alaska, responsible to the chief of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Education, with headquarters in Seattle. For the past year these schools numbered 71, two of which were summer schools, having a total enrollment of approximately 3,500.

The majority of these schools are located in native villages, each of which is usually in charge of a man and wife. On account of the variety of the work in connection with a native school the Bureau of Education finds it advantageous to appoint married people. Not only must these Federal employees be capable of teaching school, but they must also possess practical abilities which will enable them to promote native industries, domestic arts, personal hygiene, social welfare, and in general improve the living conditions of the adult as well as the school population of the village and the vicinity.

The schoolroom and living quarters of the employees are usually under one roof, forming a center from which quite often there issues the only uplifting and civilizing influence in that community.

There has been and still is an attitude of aloofness toward the native population by the white people of Alaska which is not conducive to rapid advancement by the former race. Quite often the bureau employees and the missionaries are the only whites who seem to have any interest in the natives' welfare. Until a tolerant and sympathetic attitude is generally exhibited by the white race, the natives will be constantly handicapped in their efforts to reach a higher plane of civilization. The natives of Alaska are unquestionably an asset to the Territory, and the intelligent development and improvement of this asset will be remunerative to Alaska in many ways. These native Alaskans are self-reliant, law-abiding, and honest, and the only help they have had from the Federal Government is the establishment of schools in the larger villages.

a little medical relief, and the introduction of reindeer among the northern and western tribes. This assistance has been given them through the organization of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Education.

Because of the fact that the native population is very scattered and the villages have rarely over 200 or 300 inhabitants, and generally much less than that, the bureau's educational efforts have been rather hampered. Were the natives located in large settlements of 500 or more, their education, medical relief, and industrial advancement would be simplified considerably. To this end the bureau has gradually been working toward attracting the natives to selected sections of land which have been reserved for the exclusive use of the natives and the bureau. These reserves are not to be confused with the Indian reservations of the States, as they in no way interfere with the liberties and freedom of the native inhabitants thereon. By establishing industries on these reserves which will give the natives work the year around, schools that have more than the elementary grades, and by placing the care of their physical welfare in the hands of trained medical employees, the bureau will be able to secure maximum benefits to the natives. As long as the bureau's work is confined to numerous small villages, only minimum results can be expected at a heavy cost per capita. At the present time the small schools do not justify grammar grades, and it has been customary for advanced native children to enter the Indian schools of the States. This usually results in physical breakdowns, due to the change of climate, environment, and absence from home. It should be possible for native children to advance as far along educational lines as they desire without the necessity of leaving home. This can come only when the natives are persuaded to live in larger communities which will justify the establishment of larger and more complete schools. The concentration of the bureau's work on large villages, made possible through the favorable conditions of the reserves, will hasten the arrival of the day when the native of Alaska will take his place along with his white brother in the affairs of the Territory.

That the natives are loyal to the United States has been especially proved the past year through the work which the natives have contributed for the Red Cross and the purchases they have made of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. Through the agency of the teachers, Red Cross auxiliaries have been established in many native villages, and the zealous and untiring work of these native organizations is a great credit to them. The work done in knitting, sewing, etc., for the Red Cross is equal to the best work done by white organizations.

The purchase of bonds and stamps has not lagged behind the Red Cross work, and while complete statistics of the Bureau of Education are not yet available on this subject, the reports from 11 native villages in southeastern Alaska show that \$12,320.85 was contributed toward war-relief funds and that \$9,700 worth of Liberty bonds and \$283.70 worth of stamps were purchased. In these villages there are 1,303 Red Cross members, and during the year 16 sweaters, 328 socks, 113 wristlets, 220 gun wipes, 30 scarfs, and 12 moccasins were made for the Red Cross. It has been very gratifying to hear the numerous expressions of regret by natives throughout the Territory that they should have been exempted from the operations of the draft law, and it is hoped that the matter will be adjusted so as to allow the natives to share in this as well. Their participation will be a credit to the Territory, as have been their other war activities.

The need of a power boat for the bureau's work has been especially emphasized this year. The schools have been supplied this season with the

greatest difficulty, and the shipments to the various stations have been necessarily haphazard and unsatisfactory. A notable example of the difficulties encountered is the shipment of hospital supplies and subsistence stores for teachers and a physician into Bristol Bay, which were to have been sent in by the August trip of the *Dora*. This trip, the last of the season for that section, was suddenly canceled and no other means was available. Since the supplies were imperatively needed by the stations in Bristol Bay, arrangements were finally made with the Pacific American Fisheries to carry them to King Cove, from which place the Coast Guard cutter *Unalga* is expected to have taken them to Unalaska, where they are to be transhipped to Bristol Bay via the *Admiral Watson*. Whether the needed supplies reached their destination is still a matter of conjecture. With a boat of its own, the bureau would have its shipping problems very much simplified. Such a boat would be used during the summer for the shipment of supplies and transportation of employees, who now must quite often be sent in small gas boats and vessels of doubtful seaworthiness. The bureau should not have to be placed in the position of asking its employees, who are self-sacrificing enough to enter its service, to risk their lives and property in reaching their stations. After completing the summer's shipping, the boat would be available as a training ship at the bureau's stations in southern and southeastern Alaska, where navigation is open throughout the year. Thus the boat would be put to useful service the year around. It is to be hoped that Congress will promptly make possible such a boat for the bureau.

To a considerable extent, the questions arising in connection with the fishing industry of the Territory involve the consideration of the natives' welfare. The native people of Alaska are primarily fishermen. They are an important factor in the industry, and fishing to them is essentially a means of livelihood. The elimination of fish from the natives' diet means the omission of the greater part of his natural food, resulting in actual want and serious illness. Consequently, the question of commercial fishing in the rivers of Alaska is of vital interest to the natives. The past year has seen the partial closing of the Copper River to commercial fishing. Whether the regulations issued are sufficient to result in reestablishing the food supply of the Copper River Indians will be ascertained after they have been in force a reasonable length of time. The establishment of a cannery at Andreafsky, on the lower Yukon, brings up a similar question. While one or two canneries would probably not seriously interfere with the supply of fish for the upper Yukon, it is very probable that the number of canneries would increase each year until the river would become overfished, as was done in the Copper River. If commercial fishing must be permitted in rivers, a policy of limited fishing is the only one that will safeguard the food supply of the natives.

ALASKA NATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the list of duties for the teacher of a native school there appears that of medical relief, which assumes considerable proportions if the village is of good size. Some of the more important centers of native population are provided with trained nurses, but at the majority of villages the teacher must attend to the physical welfare of the inhabitants. Each school is provided with a very complete standard medical set, consisting of the more common medicines and medical equipment, with a view toward enabling the teacher to relieve the less serious ailments and afford temporary relief in cases requiring the attention of a physician. Each station is also provided with a medical book written especially for use in connection with the medical equipment fur-

nished the schools. Through necessity some of the teachers become quite expert in this phase of their work. In this they are aided materially by the fact that the natives have marvelous recuperative power and quite often only a little medical assistance is necessary to bring them back to health.

During the past year the Bureau of Education also operated a very complete 20-bed hospital for natives at Juneau, which was kept filled the greater part of the year. The hospital at Kanakanak, on Bristol Bay, was enlarged and completely equipped for 11 beds capacity. A modern hospital was erected and placed in operation at Aklak, on the Kuskokwim. Its capacity is also 11 beds, together with comfortable quarters for the staff. A small hospital, in charge of a physician and nurse, was also maintained at Nulato, on the Yukon. In addition to the hospitals, physicians were stationed at Nome and Cordova, and contracts were had with resident physicians at Ellamar, Candle, and Council to care for cases in their localities. Besides a traveling nurse for southeastern Alaska, nurses were appointed at St. Michael, Unalakleet, and Metlakatla.

In view of the thousands to be reached and the vast territory to be covered, it is readily apparent that the above means of meeting the medical needs of the natives is wholly inadequate. The bureau's appropriation of \$62,500 is just half of the minimum amount needed during normal times to make an effective beginning. On account of the great advance in prices of drugs, etc., not less than \$150,000 should be appropriated for this year. Educational advantages are of little benefit to the native if he is not assisted at the same time in keeping his body healthy, so as to enable him to make the best possible use of that which his mind acquires. The appropriations for education and medical relief of the natives must necessarily go hand in hand and the proper equilibrium maintained between them.

This fall the bureau plans to open a tubercular sanitarium at Haines, establishing the same in the building formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Mission Hospital. To avoid a duplication of work in southeastern Alaska the mission board has turned this building over to the Bureau of Education for its use in maintaining a sanitarium, and the bureau has relinquished its medical work at Hydaburg and Klawock, where the mission board will be in exclusive charge of the medical work among the natives. The arrangement should be mutually advantageous. The establishment of a tubercular sanitarium has been planned for several years and will fill a long-felt need in southern and southeastern Alaska. In the past tuberculosis, which is quite prevalent among the natives, has been very hard to combat since isolation of the cases was impossible. The spread of the disease was therefore unavoidable. However, with a sanitarium at hand, to which the patients can be sent for proper diet, treatment, and instructions, a long step will be made toward checking the disease in the section which the Haines establishment will serve.

With a hospital at Juneau for the surgical cases, and a sanitarium at Haines for tubercular patients, southeastern Alaska will be served very effectively. It is to be hoped that Congress will soon enable the Bureau of Education to make similar provisions for the other sections of Alaska, which are equally in need of medical assistance.

ALASKA REINDEER SERVICE.

In 1892, and continuing for 10 years, 1,280 reindeer were imported into Alaska from Siberia. From this nucleus there are to-day in Alaska over 110,000 reindeer, distributed over all of western Alaska from the Alaska Peninsula on the south to Point Barro on the north. On account of the

unavoidable delays in securing reports from all the herds, complete statistics for the year are not yet available. The Bureau of Education report for the year ended June 30, 1917, shows a total of 98,582 deer in Alaska, distributed among 98 herds; 67,448, or 69 per cent, were owned by natives; 23,443, or 23 per cent, by Lapps and whites; 4,645, or 5 per cent, by missions; and 3,046, or 3 per cent, still remain Government property. The ownership of the native deer was divided among 1,568 natives, of whom 170 were apprentices and 1,398 owners and trained herders. An income from their deer amounting to \$97,515 was realized by them. The income accruing to owners other than natives amounted to \$35,002, making a total income realized from the reindeer industry of \$122,517.

Reindeer were introduced into Alaska by the Government in order to insure a food supply and economic independence for all the natives of Alaska living in sections where deer could be propagated. The industry is now firmly established, the widespread distribution of the deer being the result of a system of apprenticeship whereby the most likely natives are taken on as apprentices by the herders for four years, receiving during that time 6, 8, 10, and 10 deer for the first, second, third, and fourth years, respectively. If at the end of the fourth year the apprentice has served satisfactorily, he becomes a herder, assuming charge of his deer. He in turn is required by the rules and regulations to take on apprentices in the same manner that he served as apprentice. The perpetual distribution among the natives is thereby assured.

Since the deer were imported for the benefit of the natives, the industry has been restricted to them as much as possible. No native is allowed to sell female deer except to another native or the Government. Until 1914 no white men had acquired deer, except the Laplanders, who had been brought to Alaska at the time of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska for the purpose of teaching the natives the art of herding. For their services the Lapps were given reindeer without restrictions as to future sales of female deer. By this means it was possible for Lomen & Co., of Nome, to acquire 1,200 deer in 1914. The next two years this company made additional purchases from the missions at Golovin and Teller, the latter of which has since been the subject of litigation by the Department of Justice at the request of the Interior Department. The case is based on alleged violation of contract by the Teller mission, which, in common with other missions in Alaska, received deer from the Government for the purpose of assisting in the distribution of deer among the natives. All missions have always been held by the department to be under the same restrictions as native owners. The final outcome of the Teller case will determine the department's action regarding the Golovin sale, which is similar to the Teller case, except that the Golovin contract appears to have been an oral one made in the early days of the industry, the exact terms of which can not be definitely established. The decision in the Teller case will also have an important bearing on all deer now owned by the missions. The details of the above have appeared in previous issues of the annual report of this office. Up until the present the industry has been supervised by local representatives of the Bureau of Education, but it has now grown to such proportions that a scientific management is imperative. At least two or three experienced stockmen should be placed in the field to give their entire time to the study of the problems of the industry. Diseases of the deer should have careful attention, as well as scientific herding, breeding, butchering, and marketing. The reindeer of Alaska represent an immense food supply, not only for the Territory, but for the entire country. The economical and permanent entry of reindeer meat upon the market of the country is a problem that will require much study and careful

management. The present high prices of beef, pork, and mutton make this an opportune time to take up this subject energetically. It is important to the country, as well as to the Territory, that the increased appropriation asked for by the Bureau of Education be allowed by Congress in order to make possible the employment of the experts mentioned. Undoubtedly the white owners of herds will cooperate.

Reindeer are cursed with warble flies, which were evidently brought to Alaska with the original herd. If the warble pest could be eliminated there is no reason why a glove industry equal to that of Sweden could not be established right in Alaska.

The following table shows what a financial success this phase of Government enterprise has been during the 25 years since its inception:

Valuation of 67,448 reindeer owned by natives in 1917, at \$25 each	\$1,686,200
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1917 (25 years)	568,352
Valuation of 31,134 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders and other whites, and Government, 1917	778,350
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1917	214,443
Total valuation and income	3,247,345
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1917	317,000
Gain (926 per cent for 25 years, or an average annual gain of 37 per cent)	2,930,345

Perhaps the attitude of the Bureau of Education is somewhat at variance with my own, but I believe that where the reindeer industry can be encouraged among the whites without detriment to the natives every assistance should be offered, as it is only through the white owners and shippers that it will be possible to add to the food supply of the country at large. With the herds scattered over such a large extent of territory, and with such great distances to travel to reach the few shipping points on our west coast, it will soon become necessary to establish cold-storage plants at certain points in order to preserve the meat of the surplus deer. In this the whites interested in the industry can be of greatest service to the native deer men. The Government has no funds with which to create a market, nor with which to preserve the meat for the market, so that this particular branch of the industry must naturally fall to the whites.

APPENDIX.

LAPPS AND REINDEER IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MR. HJALMAR LUNDBOHN,
Delegate of the Royal Swedish Government.

Most of the figures and some of the information in regard to Sweden were gathered by a commission which at present is negotiating with a Norwegian commission in order to settle the difficulties which are always to be found when Swedish Lapps migrate into Norway. The figures are furnished by the forester, Mr. Arvid Montell, who is a member of the commission.

The Norwegian data were mostly taken from a lecture given by the inspector of reindeer and Lapps in Norway, Mr. Kristian Nissen, as published in the year book of the Norwegian Geographical Society (Det Norske Geografiske Selskabs aarsbok, 1914-15). This pamphlet gives a very good view of the whole Lapp situation in Norway, historical notes about the Lapps, and many other things of value to those who are interested in these people.

The total number of Lapps is not very great. The latest official reports give the following figures: Norway, about 20,000; Sweden, 6,000 to 7,000; Russia, about 1,700; Finland, about 1,500; total 30,200.

The total here given may, however, be a little low. The whole number might be estimated at about 40,000.

There is only a comparatively small percentage of Lapps who live on the reindeer; a large number, especially in Norway, getting their livelihood from agriculture and from fishing.

The agricultural Lapps are probably in most cases descendants of the Nomads, or "reindeer Lapps," who have decided to settle down and do farming instead of nomadizing. There may be several reasons for this, but one is no doubt that in certain districts there has been a lack of food for the reindeer, and consequently it has been easier to make a living, even if very simple and poor, by agriculture. In other cases the Government or other interested parties have induced the Lapps to settle as agriculturists, as especially during a certain period of time, it was thought to be very desirable to have the land settled and farmed. In this respect it has often not been realized that agriculture gives a very much smaller revenue than the reindeer service, and thus a part of the population has been induced to live a poor life, without the possibility of utilizing the opportunities of nature. The Swedish Government has, however, always, but especially in the later years, realized the importance of giving the Lapps the protection which makes it possible to continue their original life.

The fishing Lapps, in most cases, originate from the Nomads, having preferred to get their living in a comparatively lazy life as fishers, instead of in the more strenuous life as nomads. In many cases poverty seems to be the real reason for the transition into the fisher's life. It is, however, not improbable that some of the fisher Lapps in Norway have ancestors who came to the country earlier than the Nomads.

If you divide the Lapps into groups, according to their chief livelihood, of reindeer service, agriculture, and fishery, you will find that the nomad Lapps, or "reindeer Lapps," are very much fewer than the others.

In Norway there are only about 1,260, or one-sixteenth of the whole number living exclusively on the reindeer.

In Sweden we distinguish between nomadizing Lapps and forest Lapps, the latter generally live in houses, but at any rate get their livelihood chiefly from reindeer. The reindeer, however, do not migrate as those belonging to the nomadizing Lapps. The reindeer of the forest Lapps are a little different from the other, being somewhat larger, and the year around these deer rove about in the neighboring woods.

The latest statistics are as follows: Sweden—Nomadizing Lapps, 2,791; forest Lapps, 465; total, 3,256. These Lapps live exclusively by the reindeer service. Finland—Reindeer Lapps in 1900, about 300. Russia, unknown.

One can, however, with certainty estimate the whole number of nomads in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Russia to be between 5,000 and 6,000.

According to statistics collected during 1911 to 1915, the number of reindeer in Norway was 141,755. In this case, calves younger than 1 year are not counted. Nissen has expressed the opinion, however, that this figure is a little too low, and suggests that there are at least 150,000.

According to statistics made in 1909-1911, the number of migrating reindeer, or as they are called, "mountain-reindeer," was, in Sweden, 233,177; and forest-reindeer, 41,488; making a total of 274,625.

In Norway the nomadizing Lapps live chiefly in the northernmost Province, Finnmarken; residing in the summer along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and in the woods nearer the Swedish border in the winter, especially in the two parishes of Koutokeino and Karasjok. Smaller in number are the reindeer herds in the parishes of Polmak and Sydvaranger. Farther south there are reindeer Lapps in several sections of Tromsø, Nordlands, and Trondhjems amt, but there the number of reindeer is much smaller.

In the southern part of the Kingdom a number of efforts have been made to utilize the vast high mountains for reindeer service. The first time, as far as known, about 1780, in the district called "Hardangerviddan," these experiments did not show any good results, but they were renewed again several times later in a number of places in the Kristians amt and the Buskerude amt. The manner in which these experiments were carried out was generally the forming of small companies by farmers and others owning the herd, sometimes consisting of a couple of thousand animals. Most of these small companies have failed, but after a while new companies have been formed and the business started again. During the years 1880 to 1910, there was great prosperity; the chief reason, however, being that young Lapps were engaged to keep the herds owned by the small companies, whose shareholders usually were farmers of the district. During this period the number of reindeer continued to grow, and probably went as high as up to 40,000. Since then, there has been a decline, and the number of reindeer in the southern part of Norway, outside of the old reindeer district, is at present estimated at about 15,500. The reason for this decline in the reindeer service is, by K. Nissen, supposed to be that there is not sufficient food; the reindeer moss, which is the chief winter food, occurring in a comparatively small amount. Another very important reason, Nissen says, is that there are numerous wild reindeer in the district, and it is impossible to keep tame deer where the wild animals are in abundance. The wild reindeer in many ways spoil the tame, and further, very often the antagonism between the hunters and reindeer owners causes great difficulties.

In Sweden the reindeer nomads live in all the parishes along the boundary between Sweden and Norway from Finland in the north to Idre in the province of Darlecarlia—a distance of about 600 English miles, or more than half the whole length of the country.

Lapland, the northernmost of the Swedish provinces, reaches from latitude 64 degrees to nearly 69 degrees and comprises about one-fourth of the total area of Sweden, which area is about 173,000 square miles. Most of the Lapps live in this province, but even in the provinces, Vesterbotten, Jamtland, Harjelalen, and Darlecarlia there are some Lapps.

In all the provinces the Lapps are, of course, in a great minority; only in one parish, in the northernmost part of Sweden, do they amount to more than half of the whole population.

The mountain Lapps, or nomads, do not live in any particular place, but divide into tribes migrating in certain districts. For instance, in the two northernmost parishes in Sweden, where the Lapps are most numerous, they migrate in the forest region south of the Norwegian border the whole winter; in the spring they move over the frontier and continue slowly down from the high mountains to the Norwegian coast, from where some of the reindeer herds, amounting to many thousands of animals, swim over the fjords out to some of the big islands, where they are pastured the whole summer. In the fall they move back to the high mountains and from there down again to the forest region. The distance which some of the Lapps move twice a year is in certain cases 100 to 150 miles, and in this way they have gone on moving and moving for hundreds or perhaps for thousands of years.

From the southern part of Lapland, the Lapps only move 20 to 30 miles into Norway, but there, and in provinces south of Lapland, they usually go down into the forest region in Sweden, sometimes as far as to the coast of the Baltic Sea. Thus the whole northern half of Sweden is inhabited by migratory Lapps during a part of the year.

The forest Lapps are found chiefly in some small districts situated between the Baltic and up to 100 miles therefrom.

The nomads, as a rule, live in huts all the year around, moving with the reindeer herds. This, many times, especially in the winter, makes an extremely hard life, but still, it is very healthful. In the later years there has been a certain tendency among some of them to build houses or more substantial huts of wood, and to keep their families there. This has a very bad influence upon the reindeer service as well as on the health of the Lapps. It has been observed that tuberculosis is much more prevalent among the families that live in houses than among those who keep to their old mode of living in huts made of cloth.

The Swedish Lapps, however, as mentioned before, have many difficulties to deal with. The farming settlers in Sweden have gradually gone farther north in the district, where the Lapps formerly were alone, and as the reindeer sometimes spoil the hay belonging to the farmers, conflicts very often arise in which the Lapps, who commonly are held responsible for the damage, are the sufferers. Still worse is it in Norway, where both the officials and private people to a certain degree work against the Lapps.

At present there is a Swedish-Norwegian commission working on the solution of these problems, and trying to establish rules which can make the existence of the Lapps safer. It is also worth making it safe. The big mountains along the frontier can not be advantageously utilized by other people than the nomads, and to the whole country the reindeer service is a very important and useful industry.

It is very often said that the Lapps are dying out, but experience does not prove this. Of course, as soon as railways are built through the country and

the Lapps get in touch with another kind of culture than their own some of them will be lost, but, as a rule, they try to preserve their own mode of living and to avoid mixing with other people.

The value of the whole reindeer stock in Sweden might be estimated at more than kr. 5,000,000 (about \$1,850,000).

The average value of the reindeer was, before the war, estimated at—for cow, kr. 24; for ox, kr. 33; for calf, kr. 15; for calf born in the year, kr. 10. Now the prices are, of course, much higher, and may be estimated in the four groups at 45 to 50, 60 to 80, 25, and 10 crowns, respectively.

The following data about the sale of reindeer meat, hides, hoofs, and horns may be interesting:

The reindeer meat is of course used as food by a great number of people. Many consider it better than cattle meat. The steak is used either fresh, dried, salted, or smoked. This is the part of the reindeer meat which is most largely exported to the southern part of the country. Other parts of the animal, i. e., ribs and legs, are generally dried in the air and slightly smoked in the opening of the hut and used by the Lapps themselves. This is an excellent food, very concentrated, and very easy to carry on the long wanderings and travels. It is eaten either dried and cold, or roasted.

The hide, immediately after being taken off the killed animal, is put on wooden stretchers and dried in the open air, and as soon as it is properly dried it can be either sold for export or used for the Lapps' own purposes. It has manifold uses. The Lapps, as well as other people living in the woods in the northern part of Sweden, use it for bedding, and it is for this purposes very adaptable, being very warm and easily transported, the weight of the hides being only four to six pounds.

The Lapps themselves, and even the tanners, prepare the hides for making shoes, gloves, etc. In other words, it has the same use as the skin of cattle or calves. It is to a great extent even exported for such purposes. The hides of the calves, which are killed in the fall, are used by the Lapps, as well as by the settlers in the district, as winter clothing, with the fur on the outer side; these furs are very warm and comfortable. The hair, however, has a great tendency to shed. A fine fur coat of reindeer skin would cost about kr. 60 to kr. 90 (\$16 to \$24). The hides from the head and limbs of the reindeer are used for shoes. The hair is used for a number of purposes and is highly valued as an export article. It is used for upholstery purposes, and on account of the air channel in each hair it is also used in large quantities for manufacturing life preservers.

The horns were formerly used mostly for manufacturing glue, but now, the large beautiful horns are also used for decorative purposes, and making knife handles and shields for knives, etc.

The sinews from the legs of the reindeer will always be saved. When the animal is killed they are taken out and dried, and in this shape they can be kept for a long time. The Lapps are exceedingly clever in making thread of these sinews, which are used for sewing of clothes as well as shoes. They are very strong and stand water very well. They are also exported to a great extent to Norway.

The use of reindeer for transporting purposes is not so great as it was before roads were built in Lapland. Along the Finnish frontier the mail, however, is still to a certain extent carried by reindeer between Muonionalusta and Karesuando, a distance of about 60 miles otherwise it is used for transporting mail only when the conditions of the roads are such that horses can not be used.

As long as the settlement of the forest and mountain districts of northern Sweden had not progressed very far, cattle raising was entirely dependent upon the fodder crops in fields around and in swamps and brooks, which were often situated far away from the farms. Before the swamps had frozen over it was impossible to go over the ground with horses, and later in the winter the deep snow made it impossible to bring anything home from the meadows. With the reindeer one can get over the ground as soon as there is snow on the ground, and for this reason the reindeer was the only suitable animal for transporting purposes.

The abundant supply of reindeer moss furnishes these animals with plenty of fodder around the farms without any expense or trouble for the owners. On the other hand, the fodder supply for horses around the farms was often very scarce, and this constituted another obstacle, the more so as one had very little other use for horses. Besides the bringing home of fodder, one can also use the reindeer to convey food supplies from the trading centers and for the transport of game and fish and reindeer meat, which are the chief nutriment in these districts. Further, the reindeer were used to a large degree for the transport of merchant goods from the coast cities to the market places in the interior of the country. In the beginning of the last century iron ore was also transported from the mines in Lapland to the furnaces along the coast.

When the use of wood was started in a large scale up in the river valleys, and the roads to the river where the timber was floated were not completed, reindeer were used in a large degree, especially in certain parts of Norrbottenslan.

As the settling continued and the number of people increased the game and the fish decreased. The settlers were, therefore, obliged to engage in a little more intensive farming and the keeping of horses became a necessity.

At the same time the abundance of reindeer moss around the meadows and farms also began to diminish, due to forest fires, increase in reindeer, the use of the moss as fodder for the cattle, and other similar causes. As a result the use of reindeer for transport has become less and less prevalent, and they are now used, with the exception of those used by the nomad Lapps on their wanderings, only on the most distant farm land for sending the products of the reindeer industry to the town where it is sold.

(Signed) HJALMAR LUNDBOHEM.





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1921, No. 35

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU
OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA

[Advance sheets from Biennial Survey of Education
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THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

CONTENTS.—Extent of territory—Supervision—Control of expenditures—Nature of the work—Colony building—Sale of native commodities—Recent epidemics—Transportation—Census of Alaska—Reindeer service.

The work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska includes the Alaska school service, the Alaska medical service, and the Alaska reindeer service, with a field force in Alaska, in 1920, of 6 superintendents, 133 teachers, 9 physicians, and 13 nurses.

The work is of vast extent, and it is carried on under peculiar difficulties. If Alaska were superimposed on the United States, its northernmost cape would be on the boundary between the United States and Canada, its southeasternmost extremity would touch the Atlantic coast at the State of Georgia, the Aleutian Islands would skirt the Mexican border, and the westernmost of its islands would lie in California. The 67 villages in which the bureau's work is located would fall in 21 different States.

Some of the villages on remote islands or beside the frozen ocean are brought into touch with the outside world only once or twice a year, when visited by a United States Coast Guard steamer on its annual cruise or by the supply vessel sent by the Bureau of Education. Many of the settlements have no regular mail service and can communicate with each other and with the outside world only by occasional passing boats in summer and sleds in winter. During eight months of the year all of the villages in Alaska, with the exception of those on the southern coast, are reached only by trails over the snow-covered land or frozen rivers.

SUPERVISION.

The regulations governing the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska permit the greatest freedom of action on the part of the local employees that is consistent with the ultimate responsibility of the Commissioner of Education.

The entire work is under the direction of Mr. W. T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska, whose headquarters are in Seattle, which is more readily accessible to all parts of Alaska than is any point within the Territory itself. The Seattle office of

the Alaska division also functions as a purchasing and disbursing office for the service.

The Territory has been divided into six school districts, each under the immediate supervision and direction of a district superintendent. One of these supervision districts contains fully 100,000 square miles. In visiting the widely separated schools a district superintendent must travel vast distances by sled over the frozen, trackless wilderness; frequently he must risk his life on treacherous, tempestuous waters in a native canoe or small power boat; he must endure the violence of the northern storms, the rigors of the Arctic winter, and the foulness of the native huts in which he must often find shelter.

CONTROL OF EXPENDITURES.

At the beginning of each fiscal year the Commissioner of Education distributes to the purchasing agent in Seattle and to the superintendents, from the appropriation made by Congress for the support of the work, definite sums for the purchase of supplies, furniture, equipment, and fuel; for the payment of rental; for furnishing medical relief to the natives; for the relief of destitute natives, and for the payment of traveling expenses. In like manner, from the authorizations received by them from the Commissioner of Education, the superintendents distribute to the teachers, physicians, and nurses in their districts. "subauthorizations" to enable them promptly to make expenditures for local needs. Except in grave emergency, no expenditure is permissible unless it is covered by an authorization or by a subauthorization. By this method of distributing funds each superintendent and teacher is enabled to meet, within the limit of expenditure authorized, every need of the service as it arises. The effectiveness and scope of the work are limited only by the amounts of the appropriations made by Congress.

NATURE OF THE WORK.

The work is carried on for the benefit of adults as well as for children. In the Alaskan native community the school is the center of all activity—social, industrial, and civic. Each schoolhouse is a social center for the accomplishment of practical ends. Many of the buildings contain, in addition to the recitation room, an industrial room, kitchen, quarters for the teacher, and a laundry and baths for the use of the native community. The schoolroom is available for public meetings for the discussion of the affairs of the village or, occasionally, for social purposes. In the schoolroom the endeavor is made to impart to the children such instruction as will enable them to live comfortably and to deal intelligently with those with whom they come in contact; instruction in carpentry, house building, cook-

ing, and sewing is emphasized. In some sections the natives have been taught to raise vegetables, which provide a healthful addition to their usual diet of fish, meat, or canned goods.

In the villages the teachers and nurses endeavor to establish proper sanitary conditions by inspecting the houses, by insisting upon proper disposal of garbage, and by giving instruction in sanitary methods of living. Natives are encouraged to replace their primitive huts by neat, well-ventilated houses. Cooperative enterprises, financed by native capital and conducted by the natives themselves, are fostered. In many instances the school is the only elevating power in the native community.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and venereal diseases prevail to an alarming extent in many of the native villages. In its endeavor to safeguard the health of the natives of Alaska, the Bureau of Education maintains hospitals in five important centers of native population, employs physicians and nurses who devote themselves to medical and sanitary work among the natives in their respective districts, and provides medical supplies and textbooks to the teachers to enable them to treat minor ailments and intelligently to supervise hygienic measures. There are extensive regions in which the services of a physician are not obtainable. Accordingly, it often becomes the duty of a teacher to render first aid to the injured or to care for a patient through the course of a serious illness.

To be "teacher" in the narrow schoolroom sense is the least of the duties of a teacher in the Alaska school service; he is the friend, adviser, and inspirer of the natives in their struggle toward civilization.

COLONY BUILDING.

For the protection of the natives and in order more effectively and economically to reach a larger number of natives than it could in the small, scattered villages, the Bureau of Education has secured the reservation by Executive order of carefully selected tracts in various parts of Alaska to which natives can be attracted and within which they can obtain a plentiful supply of fish and game and conduct their own commercial and industrial enterprises. Residence within these reservations is not compulsory; natives settling on the reservations are in no way hampered in their coming and going, nor is their status in any way changed by residence thereon. The object is to make these reservations so attractive from an economic and social point of view that natives will voluntarily come into them. Within the reservations it is possible to maintain better equipped and more efficient schools than can be provided for smaller villages, and to supervise cooperative stores and industrial enterprises maintained by the natives themselves. The settlements at Hydaburg,

Noorvik, and Metlakatla are conspicuous successes in colony building.

Hydaburg.—The locations of many of the native villages in southern Alaska were selected in ancient times when intertribal strife made strategic sites desirable. Several of these villages are not advantageously situated with regard to hunting and fishing grounds or for trading purposes. For these reasons there existed among the members of the Hydah tribe in the villages of Klinquan and Howkan a desire to migrate. Taking cognizance of this desire, representatives of the Bureau of Education selected as a site for a new village for the Hydahs a tract on an uninhabited bay on the shore of Prince of Wales Island, with abundant timber, fresh water, and game, and accessible to centers of trade. By Executive order a tract of approximately 12 square miles was reserved for the use of this colony and such of the natives of Alaska as might settle within the limits of the reservation.

In a fleet of canoes the people of Klinquan and Howkan migrated to the new site during September, 1911, taking with them their household goods and movable property. Under the leadership of the teacher, a clearing was made in the primeval forest; the schoolhouse was the first building erected; neat log cabins followed, the Bureau of Education aiding in equipping the sawmill to provide lumber for the new village, to which the natives gave the name Hydaburg.

Under the guidance of the Bureau of Education during the following years the Hydaburg people, only a generation removed from savagery, have turned the dense forest into a thriving, well laid out, electrically lighted, self-governing town, with several miles of planked streets, a modern dock and float landing, a sawmill, a cannery building, church, cooperative store, shingle mill, and lumber yard.

The Hydaburg Trading Co. was organized in November, 1911, to transact the mercantile business of the settlement and to operate the sawmill. When the books were audited 12 months later, \$4,020 had been subscribed in stock. On June 30, 1920, the capital stock of the company was \$40,000; merchandise inventoried at \$20,000. The sales of lumber from February 1 to June 30, 1920, amounted to \$6,000. The company owns a store building worth \$10,000, a sawmill valued at \$9,500, a cannery building and dock at \$6,000, a moving-picture outfit, an automobile truck, and equipment for electric lighting.

In 1911 the par value of a share in the Hydaburg Trading Co. was \$10. In 1920 the total accumulation on each share, including the stock dividend and the purchase dividend each year, amounted to \$244.28. This success is in large measure due to the fact that, through the teacher, the Bureau of Education exercises rigid supervision over

the transactions and accounts of the company. An accountant from the Seattle office of the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education makes the annual audit.

Noorvik.—With their advancement in civilization the Eskimos living at Deering, on the bleak coast of the Arctic Ocean, craved a new home. Lack of timber compelled them to live in the semiunderground hovels of their ancestors, while the killing off of game animals made it increasingly difficult to obtain food. An uninhabited tract on the bank of the Kobuk River, 15 miles square, abounding in game, fish, and timber, was reserved by Executive order for these Eskimos, and thither they migrated in the summer of 1915. On this tract, within the Arctic Circle, the colonists, under the leadership of the teachers, have built a village, which they have called Noorvik, with well laid-out streets, neat single-family houses, gardens, a mercantile company, a sawmill, an electric-light plant, and a radio station, which keeps them in touch with the outside world.

The Metlakatla Colony.—In 1857 William Duncan, of Yorkshire, England, was sent by the Church Missionary Society, of London, as lay missionary to the Indians near Fort Simpson, British Columbia. In course of time Mr. Duncan raised this tribe from barbarism and founded for them a prosperous village, named Metlakatla, with church, store, sawmill, and cannery. Disagreements with the Church of England on religious matters and with the Canadian Government on the ownership of land caused the natives under Mr. Duncan's guidance to consider migrating to Alaska. During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. Duncan visited Washington and conferred with the President, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent men in regard to the proposed migration. Encouraged by the interest shown by the officials in Washington, almost the entire colony of about 900 migrated in August, 1887, to Annette Island, where they built a new Metlakatla. In 1891 Congress reserved Annette Island, in southern Alaska, for the Metlakatians and such Alaskan natives as might join them.

In 1891 Mr. Duncan organized the Metlakatla Industrial Co. to carry on the industries of the colony. In 1905 Mr. Duncan repaid to the natives and to the philanthropists the money invested by them, with interest; the company was dissolved, and Mr. Duncan remained in sole control. The operations of the cannery and sawmill were curtailed, and in 1913 they were closed. Lacking employment in Metlakatla many natives left the island, and the colony deteriorated.

The cogency of petitions for the establishment of a United States public school in Metlakatla, and personal investigation of the situation by the governor of Alaska and by the Commissioner of

Education, resulted in 1913 in the establishment by the Bureau of Education of a school in Metlakatla. The resuscitation of the industries followed.

In 1917 the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the Metlakatians, entered into a five-year lease with the Annette Island Packing Co., of Seattle, granting fish-trap privileges within the reserved waters adjacent to Annette Island, and permission to erect and operate a cannery within the reserve. The returns to the Metlakatians for fish royalties, trap fees, labor, and for lumber purchased from the local sawmill amounted in 1919 to \$90,032.88. It is expected that in 1921 the revenues from the lease will enable the Secretary of the Interior to take over for the Metlakatians the property of the lessee within the reserve. The Metlakatla Commercial Co., organized by the Bureau of Education, conducts the mercantile business of the settlement and operates the sawmill.

Under regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior, the local government of the colony is vested in a council of 12, elected annually. The religious affairs are under 12 elders, selected by the people.

SALE OF NATIVE COMMODITIES.

Formerly it was possible for the Eskimos on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean and in other remote regions of Alaska to dispose of their valuable furs, ivory, and whalebone only to the local traders, with the result that the natives usually received low prices for their commodities, and were constantly in debt to the local traders. Availing themselves of the parcel-post service and of the increased opportunities to send freight, many Eskimos who have been educated in the schools now forward packages of fox, lynx, and mink skins, and ivory and whalebone to the office of the Alaska division in Seattle, which, through the Seattle Fur Sales Agency, sells the furs at public auction, in accordance with the rules governing such sales, with the result that many natives are now receiving full value for their goods. The proceeds of all sales are sent to the individual natives, applied to the settlement of their accounts with the Seattle merchants, or placed to their credit in savings banks, as requested; and detailed account is kept of all transactions. The vessel which makes the annual delivery of supplies to settlements along the Arctic coast of Alaska carries many tons of food supplies, packages of clothing, household goods, and building materials, purchased with the proceeds of the sale of furs and other commodities sent out by the natives during the previous summer. All transactions in connection with these sales, purchases, and shipments were originally carried on under the general oversight of the chief of the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education, acting as a private individual. This

philanthropic action, inaugurated as an emergency measure, has received official sanction by the Department of the Interior and has been made part of the official duties of the chief of the Alaska division, who is under bond for the faithful performance of the same.

RECENT EPIDEMICS.

In October, 1918, following the line of steamship transportation from Seattle, influenza broke out in the coast towns of Alaska and rapidly spread to the interior settlements. Furnishing medical relief to the native races of Alaska is a duty of the Bureau of Education, but in the great emergency created by the epidemic the bureau could not, by itself, effectively cope with the situation. Gov. Riggs, therefore, as executive head of the Territory, accepted the responsibility of directing the fight against the disease and took immediate, energetic, and effective action to check its ravages among the native races of Alaska, as well as among the white people.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service authorized Gov. Riggs to employ physicians and nurses and to purchase medicines. As a sufficient number of doctors and nurses could not be had in Alaska, 19 physicians and 3 nurses were secured in the State of Washington and sent to southern Alaska on the naval collier *Brutus*. All of the bureau's physicians, nurses, superintendents, and teachers were placed at the governor's disposal and rendered zealous service in fighting the epidemic in the native villages. White people throughout the Territory cooperated heartily. The assistance of the Red Cross was also secured.

The epidemic was especially severe in the Nome and St. Michael regions, where it resulted in the death of at least 850 natives. Among the victims of the epidemic were Mr. Walter C. Shields, who for many years had been superintendent of the work of the bureau in northwestern Alaska; Dr. Frank W. Lamb, physician in charge of the bureau's hospital at Akiak; and Mrs. Harriet T. Hansome, assistant teacher at Hydaburg.

In May, 1919, influenza made its appearance among the Eskimos in the Bristol Bay region and among the Aleuts at Unalaska. As in the previous epidemic, vigorous measures were at once taken to combat the disease, the Navy Department sending the *Unalga*, the *Bear*, the *Vicksburg*, and the *Marblehead*, with physicians and nurses, to the stricken districts. In the Bristol Bay region the epidemic caused 440 deaths and in the village of Unalaska 45 deaths. As the result of these epidemics about 250 children were left orphans. In the Nome region it was found possible to distribute the orphans among Eskimo families, but in the Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet districts it was necessary for the bureau to assume their entire care in orphanages which were erected at Kanakanak and Tyonek.

TRANSPORTATION.

The 67 villages in Alaska in which the work of the Bureau of Education is carried on are scattered along thousands of miles of coast line and on the great rivers. Very many villages are not on the routes of commercial vessels. Some of the settlements can be brought into touch with the outside world only during the short season of open navigation in midsummer. The securing of transportation from Seattle to their remote destinations of teachers, physicians, and nurses, and of the supplies and building materials required in the Alaska school service, the Alaska medical service, and the Alaska reindeer service is an undertaking of great difficulty. The problem was acute during the summer of 1919, transportation to and in Alaska being in a chaotic condition as the result of war conditions and because vessels carrying freight for western and northern Alaska had left Seattle before the passage of the appropriation for the support of the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska. Even on the established routes rates were excessive and steamers were unable to maintain their time schedules; there were long delays of passengers and freight at transfer points; in several instances expensive emergency transportation of employees and supplies had to be secured. For a long series of years the Coast Guard Service, through its vessels cruising in Alaskan waters, has willingly cooperated with the Bureau of Education, but its vessels are not adapted to the carrying of passengers and freight and they have numerous other duties to perform.

Experience has shown that the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska can never be administered effectively and economically until the bureau owns and controls its own vessel. Request was therefore made to the Navy Department for a vessel suitable for use by the Bureau of Education in connection with its work in Alaska. Complying with the request, the Navy Department transferred to the Department of the Interior the U. S. S. *Bower*, a stanch, wooden vessel, with a carrying capacity of about 450 tons, and admirably adapted for the purpose contemplated. The endeavor to secure a congressional appropriation to meet the expenses of refitting the *Bower* for service in Alaskan waters did not meet with success. The vessel is held at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., pending the securing of an appropriation.

CENSUS OF ALASKA.

The vast extent of the Territory, the remoteness of many of the settlements, and lack of transportation facilities make the taking of the census of Alaska a matter of great difficulty. At the request of the Bureau of the Census, Mr. W. T. Lopp, superintendent of

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of Bering Strait, nomadic hunters and fishermen, eking out a precarious existence upon the rapidly disappearing game animals and fish. Within less than a generation the reindeer industry has advanced through one entire stage of civilization, the Eskimos inhabiting the vast grazing lands from Point Barrow to the Aleutian Islands; it has raised them from the primitive to the pastoral stage; from nomadic hunters to civilized men, having in their herds of reindeer assured support for themselves and opportunity to accumulate wealth.

The magnitude and value of the reindeer industry have resulted in the making by Congress of an appropriation to enable the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, to make investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the improvement of the reindeer industry in Alaska. The distribution of reindeer among the natives and the use of the enterprise as the form of industrial education best adapted to the races inhabiting the untimbered regions of Alaska will remain under the supervision of the Bureau of Education.

In making its public schools centers of social, industrial, and civic life in the native villages of Alaska, the Bureau of Education took pioneer action in making an educational agency reach an entire community.

The establishment of the Alaska reindeer service was the earliest governmental action providing, by the introduction of a new industry, practical vocational training, adapted to community needs, guaranteeing assured support, and resulting in training a primitive race into independence and responsible citizenship.





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